AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

AN

INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

CONTAINING

AN EXPLANATION

OF THE

THEORY of that SCIENCE;

EXTRACTED FROM THE

WORKS of Dr. LINNÆUS;

K

WITH

TWELVE COPPER-PLATES,

TWO EXPLANATORY TABLES,

AN

APPENDIX,

AND

GLOSSARY.

THE FOURTH EDITION, CORRECTED, WITH ADDITIONS.

By JAMES LEE, NURSERYMAN,
at the VINEYARD, HAMMERSMITH.

LONDON,
Printed for J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, L. DAVIS, B. WHITE, and SON, S. CROWDER, C. DILLY, G. G. J. and J. ROBINSON, T. CADELL, and R. BALDWIN.
MDCCLXXXVIII.

BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

THOUGH the Study of Botany is of late Years become a very general Amuſement in this Country, there has yet appeared no Work, in our own Language, that profeſſedly treats of the Elements of that Science; it is therefore hoped, that what is now offered to the Public, if it ſhall appear to have been carefully executed, will be conſidered as a Performance of ſome Utility. The matter it contains, or at leaſt the far greater Part of it, will probably be new to the *Engliſh* Reader; for though ſome few Explanations of the ſame Kind may be found interſperſed in larger Works, theſe are for the moſt Part too coſtly to fall into many Hands; nor could the Reader expect to find therein the Whole of what he ſeeks, the explaining the Theory of the Science not having been the immediate Object of thoſe Publications.

The Matter of the following Sheets has been collected from the Works of the celebrated Dr.

Linnæus; whoſe Labours for the Reformation of this Science in general, and whoſe Invention of the Sexual Syſtem in particular, are well known. As the Writings of this learned Profeſſor are interſperſed with philoſophical and critical Remarks, that are of leſs general Uſe, it was thought that a direct Tranſlation of any of his Works would not be ſo well received, as what is now given; which contains an Extract of his moſt material Doctrines. The Method in which theſe have been diſtributed in the following Chapters, we propoſe to explain; but to render this more intelligible, it will be expedient to lay before the Reader a ſhort Account of thoſe Diſcoveries that have given Occaſion to the Moulding of this Science into a Form ſo different from that in which it appeared in the laſt Century.

The *Sexual Syſtem* of Botany, as its Title imports, is founded on a Diſcovery that there is in Vegetables, as well as in Animals, a *Diſtinction of the Sexes*. This was not wholly unknown to the Ancients; but their Knowledge of it was very imperfect. In order to ſhew in what Reſpect this Diſcovery has been inveſtigated farther by the Moderns, it will be neceſſary to anticipate Part of the Subject-Matter of the following Chapters.

It will be ſeen in the Courſe of this Work, that the Flowers of the Generality of Vegetables are *Hermaphrodite*, containing within them the Characters of both Sexes; but that in the Claſſes *Monoecia* and *Dioecia*, the Sexes are parted, and allotted to different Flowers; and that in the Claſs *Dioecia* in particular, the Sexes are even on different Plants, the Male Flowers growing all upon one Plant, and the Female upon another. Now this laſt Circumſtance the Ancients had obſerved: indeed it could hardly eſcape their Notice; for the Palm-Tree, whoſe Fruit was in Eſteem, being of the Claſs *Dioecia*, a very little Obſervation was requiſite to teach them, that in theſe Trees the Flowers of the Male were neceſſary to ripen the Fruit of the Female. Accordingly we find, in the Account given by *Herodotus* * of the Country about *Babylon*, where theſe Trees are in plenty, that it was a Cuſtom with the Natives, in their Culture of this Plant, to aſſiſt the Operations of Nature, by gathering the Flowers of the Male Trees, and carrying them to the Female. By this means they ſecured the Ripening of the Fruit; which might elſe, from unfavourable Seaſons, or the want of a proper Intermixture of the Trees of each Sex, have been precarious, or at leaſt not to have been expected in equal Quantities.

---

* Book the Firſt.

It ſeems pretty extraordinary, that this Diſcovery ſhould not have led the Ancients to detect the whole Proceſs of Nature in the Propagation of the various Species of Vegetables; and yet it does not appear, by any of their Writings, that are come down to us, that they went farther than this obvious Remark upon the Palm-Tree, and ſome ſimilar Notions concerning the Fig. They had indeed, from what they ſaw in theſe Plants, formed a Notion that all others were Male and Female likewiſe*; but this Notion was falſe, the far greater Part having Hermaphrodite Flowers, and ſerves to convince us, that what they diſcovered of the Palm and Fig, was only a right Gueſs, and not founded on any Knowledge of the Anatomy of Flowers, either in thoſe Trees, or any others.

---

* Thus *Theophraſtus*:

"In Trees, conſidered univerſally, and taking in each "ſeveral Kind, there are, as has been ſaid, many Dif-"ferences. One of theſe is common to them all, "namely, that by which they are diſtinguiſhed into "Female and Male, of which the one bears Fruit, "the other not, in ſome Kinds; in thoſe in which "both bear Fruit, that of the Female is the beſt, un-"leſs theſe are to be called Males, for ſo they are "called by ſome."

Hiſt. Pl. Book iii. Chap. 9.

In this dark State the Doctrine of the Sexes of Vegetables remained, not only through all the Ages of Antiquity, but almoſt to the End of the laſt Century, the Moderns ſeeing no more of this Doctrine than the Ancients had done before them; and hence we have to this very Hour in Uſe, the falſe Diſtinctions of Male and Female Species of *Cornus*, *Pæony*, *Ciſtus*, and many others, which have all Hermaphrodite Flowers, the Diſtinction in theſe Caſes being grounded on nothing more than ſome Difference in the Habit of the two Species with which the Sexes are no ways concerned.

The Honour of having firſt ſuggeſted the true ſexual Diſtinctions in Plants appears to be due to our own Countryman, Sir *Thomas Millington*; from whoſe Hints Dr. *Grew*, as the Doctor himſelf acknowledges, was led to the Obſervations he has given on this Subject, in his

Anatomy of Plants *. After this, *Camerarius*, *Moreland*, *Geoffroy*, *Vaillant*, *Blair*, *Juſſieu*, and *Bradley*, purſued their Enquiries and Experiments ſo far as to remove all Doubt concerning theſe Diſcoveries; and, laſtly, Doctor *Linnæus* founded thereon the Syſtem of Botany, which we are going to explain in this Work.

The Sexual Hypotheſis, on its firſt Appearance, was received with all that Caution that becomes an enlightened Age; and Nature was traced experimentally through all her Variations, before it was univerſally aſſented to. *Tournefort* refuſed to give it any Place in his Syſtem; and *Pontedera*, though he had examined it, treated it as chimerical; but the Proofs which Dr. *Linnæus* has ſtated amongſt the Aphoriſms of his *Funda-*

---

* Publiſhed in the Year 1682. The Doctor expreſſes himſelf thus:—" In Diſcourſe hereof with our learned " *Savilian* Profeſſor, Sir *Thomas Millington*, he told me, " he conceived that the Attire doth ſerve as the Male, " for the Generation of the Seed. I immediately re-" plied, that I was of the ſame Opinion, and gave " him ſome Reaſons for it, and anſwered ſome Ob-" jections which might oppoſe them, *&c.*" Anat. of Plants, 171.

menta Botanica [*], and farther explained and illuſtrated in his *Philoſophia Botanica* [†], are ſo clear, that the Birth of Animals is not more evidently the Conſequence of an Intercourſe between the Sexes, than that of Vegetables; and it would be now as ridiculous for any one, who has looked at the Arguments, to doubt of the one as of the other.

We ſhall not attempt to lay all theſe Proofs before the Reader; our Buſineſs is to explain, not demonſtrate; but as it may be ſatisfactory to ſee ſome one Fact eſtabliſhed, that carries conviction with it, we ſhall here give an Extract of a Letter from *Berlin*, inſerted in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* [‡], concerning a remarkable Experiment made on the Palm-Tree.

Extract of Mr. Mylius's *Letter to Mr.* Watſon, *dated at* Berlin, Feb. 20, 1750—51.

" The Sex of Plants is very well confirmed,
" by an Experiment that has been made here on
" the *Palma major foliis flabelliformibus.* There

---

[*] Aphoriſm 132 to 150.

[†] Page 86 to 96.

[‡] Vol. xlvii. Page 169.

“ is a great Tree of this Kind in the Garden of “ the Royal Academy. It has flowered and “ bore Fruit theſe thirty Years, but the Fruit “ never ripened, and when planted, it did not “ vegetate. The Palm-Tree, as you know, is “ a *Planta Dioecia,* that is, one of thoſe in which “ the male and female Parts of Generation are “ upon different Plants. We having therefore “ no male Plants, the Flowers of our female “ were never impregnated with the Farina of “ the Male. There is a male Plant of this “ Kind in a Garden at *Leipſic,* twenty *German* “ Miles from *Berlin.* We procured from “ thence, in *April,* 1749, a Branch of male “ Flowers, and ſuſpended it over our female “ ones, and our Experiment ſucceeded ſo well, “ that our Palm-Tree produced more than an “ Hundred perfectly ripe Fruit; from which “ we have already eleven young Palm-Trees. “ This Experiment was repeated laſt Year, “ and our Palm-Tree bore above two Thouſand “ ripe Fruit. As I do not remember a like “ Experiment, I thought it convenient to “ mention it to you; and, if you think proper, “ be pleaſed to communicate it to the Royal “ Society.”

This Letter, which was read to the Society the 2d of *May*, 1751, with ſome ingenious Obſervations on the ſame Subject, by Dr. *Watſon*, F. R. S. to whom it was addreſſed *, has eſtabliſhed the Fact, atteſted by the Ancients, concerning the Palm-Tree, which ſome may perhaps have looked upon as fabulous; and, as the Fructification in other Vegetables, though it may differ in particular Circumſtances, has yet in general a manifeſt Conformity with that of the Palm-Tree, in reſpect to the Parts ſuppoſed to be the Organs of Generation, which are diſcoverable either on the ſame, or on a ſeparate Flower, in all but the Claſs *Cryptogamia*, where they are too minute for Obſervation; ſo from this ſingle Experiment we may fairly draw an Argument by Analogy, for the Confirmation of the whole ſexual Hypotheſis: But there are, as has been ſaid, other, and better Proofs. We have already directed the Reader to thoſe ſtated by *Linnæus*; whoever deſires farther Satisfaction concerning this Point, may ſee the ſeveral Demonſtrations collected, and methodically connected in the *Sponſalia Plantarum* of *J. Guſtavus Walkbloom*, publiſhed in the *Amœnitates Academicæ* at *Leyden*, in 1749.

---

* **Printed alſo in the Philoſophical Tranſactions with the Letter.**

Having thus explained, as far as ſeems neceſſary, the new Principles upon which the Reformation of the former vicious Syſtems of Botany has been undertaken by the later Botaniſts, we come to ſhew, as we propoſed, the Method that has been followed in this INTRODUCTION to the Science.

The Work is divided into three Parts, and each Part into ſundry Chapters. The Subject of each Chapter may be ſeen in the Table of Contents prefixed to the Work; but with Reſpect to the three Parts, as no Title or Head explanatory of the Matter each contains, could be conveniently prefixed to them, it will be proper to explain here the Scope of this Diviſion.

Vegetables, according to *Linnæus*, are primarily diviſible into three Parts. 1. The *Root*. 2. The *Herb* or Plant itſelf. 3. The *Fructification*. And in this Order theſe Parts might have been treated, were it not on Account of the Sexual Syſtem; but as the Explanation of the latter was the principal Object of this Work, it became neceſſary to give up the Order of the Parts of the Vegetable, and follow that of the Syſtem.

The Syſtem is divided, 1. into *Claſſes*. 2. *Orders*. 3. *Genera*. 4. *Species*. 5. *Varieties*. Now as the Claſſes, Orders, and Genera, which come firſt in the Syſtem, are eſtabliſhed on the *Fructification* alone, it became neceſſary to give this Part of the Vegetable the Preference in Point of Order; and we have accordingly made the Fructification the Subject of the ſeveral Chapters of the firſt Part of this Work.

In the ſecond Part, we have given a full Explation of the *Claſſes*, *Orders* and *Genera* of the Syſtem; which indeed contain the whole *Theoretic* Part of it, the Doctrines of *Species* and *Varieties* having, as *Linnæus* obſerves, a nearer Relation to the *Practice*. The Reaſon for proceeding to the Syſtem immediately after the Fructification is manifeſt; as the Theory of the Syſtem is eſtabliſhed on the Fructification alone, an Account of the latter was all that was neceſſary to prepare the Reader for underſtanding the Explanation of the former, which, as has been ſaid, was the principal Object of the Work.

In the third and laſt Part, the two remaining Parts of the Vegetable, *viz.* the *Root* and *Herb*, are treated of: And as theſe chiefly furniſh the Doctrines that reſpect the two laſt Diviſions of the Syſtem, *viz. Species* and *Varieties*, ſo theſe Doctrines are alſo included in this third Part, and make the Concluſion of the Work.

The Two Tables ſubjoined to the Work, have their Explanation prefixed; and we ſhall only ſpeak here of their Utility. It is preſumed that no exact Table of the *Linnæan Genera* with their *Engliſh* Names, and a Reference to their Claſſes and Orders, as given in the firſt Table, has yet appeared in Print, our Writers not having adopted all the *Linnæan* Names, nor followed that Author exactly in his Diſtribution of Vegetables; our firſt Table, therefore, cannot but be of great Uſe to thoſe who are deſirous of becoming acquainted with the Method of *Linnæus*, and of framing the Liſts of their private Collections upon the Plan of his Syſtem.

The Utility of the ſecond Table, which contains the Names of the Genera rejected by *Linnæus*,

næus, is obvious; it might have been augmented to ten Times its Bulk, had all the Names been inſerted that have been given to Vegetables by the numerous Writers on this Science; but ſuch a Collection would be a Work of itſelf; and it has been, therefore, thought adviſeable, to confine it to thoſe only that are cited in the *Genera Plantarum* of *Linnæus*, which contains the principal.

The *Table* of *Engliſh* Specific and Generic Names referred to in their *Linnæan* Titles, which is given in the *Appendix*, was not originally intended to have been added to the Work; but its Utility to the *Engliſh* Botaniſt having been warmly inſiſted on by ſome of the Author's Friends, it was prepared whilſt the reſt of the Work was under the Preſs, and ſubjoined to it as an *Appendix*. It has been executed with Care: If, nevertheleſs, any Miſtakes or material Omiſſions ſhould appear, thoſe who are verſed in Botany will be the moſt ready to excuſe them, as they muſt know the Difficulty of ſuch an Undertaking, on Account of the great Number of Removes, made by Dr. *Linnæus*, of particular Species, as well as of Genera, from their old Stations; this

Difficulty was the greater, becauſe the Method of *Linnæus* has hitherto been but partially adopted by our Writers, and therefore no Table given in any Work already publiſhed, could be depended on.

The Deſigns for the Figures of the Plates are for the moſt Part taken from thoſe given by *Linnæus* in his Works. Some of them, might, perhaps, have been mended by freſh Deſigns from Nature; but as the Work here given to the Public is profeſſedly an Extract of the *Linnæan* Doctrines, it was thought that the Figures he had himſelf ſelected, would, upon the whole, come the neareſt to his own Meaning, and be of the greateſt Help in explaining it.

The Reader will find placed before the Gloſſary, a Collection of all the Terms of Art, explained and numbered; the Uſe of theſe Terms, ſo collected will appear evident, from the Manner of their Arrangement, beginning with the Root, and continued through the Trunk, Branches, Leaves, and Fructification.

This will be neceſſary on all Occaſions to the Learner in Botany, either in deſcribing Plants, or in finding out the true Meaning of the Deſcriptions of Authors, every Term reſpecting the different Parts of the Plant, may be ſeen at one View, belonging to the Article wanted, whether it is the Root, Stem, Leaf, or Flower.

The Uſe of the Gloſſary is to aſſiſt young Beginners who are unacquainted with ſcientific Method; and can with greater Eaſe turn to an Alphabet for the Explanation of a Term, than to claſſical Arrangement.

The whole Work is corrected and enlarged by an Addition of all the new Genera, collected from the laſt Edition of the *Syſtema Naturæ*.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAP.

1 *OF the ſeven Parts of Fructification*
2 *Of the Calyx*
3 *Of the Corolla*
4 *Of the Stamina*
5 *Of the Piſtillum*
6 *Of the Pericarpium*
7 *Of the Seeds*
8 *Of the Receptacle*
9 *Of the diſtinct Characters of the Parts of Fructification*
10 *Of the moſt natural Structure of the Parts of Fructification*
11 *Of the different Structures of the Calyx*
12 *Of the different Structures of the Corolla*
13 *Of the different Structures of the Stamina*

14. *Of*

14 *Of the different Structures of the Piſtillum*
15 *Of the different Structures of the Pericarpium*
16 *Of the different Structures of the Seeds*
17 *Of the different Structures of the Receptacle*
18 *Of the Singularities in the Structure of the Parts of Fructification*
19 *Of Aggregate Flowers*
20 *Of Luxuriant Flowers, commonly called Double*
21 *Of the Sex of Plants*

PART II.

Chap.

1 *Of the Sexual Syſtem, and its Diviſions*
2 *Explanation of the Titles of the Twenty-four Claſſes*
3 *Explanation of the Titles of the Orders*
4 *Of the firſt Claſs Monandria*
5 *Of the ſecond Claſs Diandria*
6 *Of the third Claſs Triandria*
7 *Of the fourth Claſs Tetrandria*
8 *Of the fifth Claſs Pentandria*
9 *Of the ſixth Claſs Hexandria*
10 *Of the ſeventh Claſs Heptandria*
11 *Of the eighth Claſs Octandria*
12 *Of the ninth Claſs Enneandria*
13 *Of the tenth Claſs Decandria*
14 *Of the eleventh Claſs Dodecandria*
15 *Of the twelfth Claſs Icoſandria*
16 *Of the thirteenth Claſs Polyandria*
17 *Of the fourteenth Claſs Didynamia*
18 *Of the fifteenth Claſs Tetradynamia*

19 Of the ſixteenth Claſs Monadelphia
20 Of the ſeventeenth Claſs Diadelphia
21 Of the eighteenth Claſs Polyadelphia
22 Of the nineteenth Claſs Syngeneſia
23 Of the twentieth Claſs Gynandria
24 Of the twenty-firſt Claſs Monoecia
25 Of the twenty-ſecond Claſs Dioecia
26 Of the twenty-third Claſs Polygamia
27 Of the twenty-fourth Claſs Cryptogamia
28 Of the Appendix
29 Of Generic Diſtinctions
30 By what Parts of Fructification the Genus may with the moſt Certainty be determined
31 Of the Genera rejected by the Sexual Syſtem, as not eſtabliſhed on the Fructification
32 Of the Genera rejected by the Syſtem, as grounded on the Variations of ſome Parts only of the Fructification
33 Of the Genera rejected by the Syſtem, as grounded on a Difference in the Fruit only.

PART III.

Chap.
1 Of Vegetables and their Parts
2 Of Roots
3 Of the Herb
4 Of the Trunk
5 Of Simple Leaves
6 Of Compound Leaves
7 Of Determinate Leaves
8 Of the Fulcra of Plants
9 Of the Hybernacula of Plants

10 *Of the Habit of Plants*
11 *Of Placentation*
12 *Of Radication*
13 *Of Ramification*
14 *Of Intorſion*
15 *Of Gemmation*
16 *Of Foliation*
17 *Of Stipulation*
18 *Of Pubeſcence*
19 *Of Glandulation*
20 *Of Lacteſcence*
21 *Of Infloreſcence*
22 *Of Specific Diſtinctions*
23 *Of Varieties*
The Tables
Appendix
Explanation of Botanic Terms
The Gloſſary.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY

PART THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.

Of the ſeven Parts of FRUCTIFICATION.

BY Fructification we are to underſtand both the *Flower* and *Fruit* of Plants; which cannot well be ſeparated: For though the Fruit does not ſwell and ripen till after the Flower is fallen, its Rudiment, or firſt Beginning, is in the Flower, of which it properly makes a Part. *Linnæus* defines the Fructification to be a temporary Part of Vegetables, allotted to Generation, terminating the old Vegetable, and beginning the new. It conſiſts of ſeven principal Parts, viz.

1. The CALYX, *Empalement*, or *Flower-cup*.

2. The COROLLA, *Foliation*, vulgarly called, *the Leaves of the Flower*.

3. The STAMINA, *Threads*, vulgarly called, *the Chives*.

4. The PISTILLUM, *Pointal*.

5. The PERICARPIUM, *Seed-Veſſel*.

6. The SEMINA, *Seeds* themſelves.

7. The RECEPTACLE, *Baſe*, on which the Fructification is ſeated.

All theſe Parts, and their ſeveral Uſes, will be particularly explained in the following Chapters; and it is ſufficient to obſerve here, that the four firſt, *viz*. Calyx*, Corolla, Stamina, and Piſtillum, are properly Parts of the *Flower*; and the three laſt, Pericarpium, Semina, and Receptacle, Parts of the *Fruit*; and that it is from the Number, Proportion, Poſitions, and other Circumſtances attending theſe Parts of Fructification, that the Claſſes of Vegetables, and the Genera they contain, are to be characterized according to the ſexual Syſtem.

---

* That the Calyx is a Part of the Flower, though it often attends the Fruit, is manifeſt from hence; that there is no Inſtance of its coming out after the Plant has done flowering, although in the *Patagonula* the Calyx is obſerved to grow to a much larger Size in the Fruit than it had in the Flower.

CHAP. II.

Of the CALYX.

THE CALYX is the Termination of the *Cortex*, or *outer Bark*, of the Plant; which, after accompanying the Trunk or Stem through all its Branches, breaks out with the Flower, and is preſent in the Fructification in this new Form. Its chief Uſe is to encloſe and protect the other Parts. It has received different Appellations, according to the Circumſtances with which it is attended, *viz.*

PERIANTHIUM, a *Flower-cup*, when its Station is cloſe to the Fructification. If it includes the Stamina, and not the Germen, it is the Perianthium of the Flower; if the Germen, but not the Stamina, the Perianthium of the Fruit; but if it includes both, it is the Perianthium of the Fructification.

INVOLUCRUM, a *Cover*, when ſtationed at the Foot of an Umbel, at a Diſtance from the Flower; it is an univerſal Involucrum, if it is under the univerſal Umbel; or a partial one, if under a partial.

AMEN-

AMENTUM, *Catkin*, when it proceeds from one common Receptacle, reſembling the Chaff of an Ear of Corn.

SPATHA, *Sheath*, when it burſts lengthways, and puts forth a *Spadix* *.

GLUME, *Huſk*, in graſſes, which it folds over with its Valves; and the ſharp Point or Beard iſſuing from the Glume is called an *Ariſta*.

CALYPTRA, a *Veil*, in Moſſes, where it is placed over the *Antheræ*, *tops of the Stamina*, and is hooded like a Monk's Cowl.

VOLVA, from its *involving*, or *enfolding*, in the *Fungi*, or *Muſhroom tribe*, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all Sides.

It is ſometimes difficult to diſtinguiſh a Calyx from the *Bractea*, *floral Leaf* †, ſuch as is

---

[*] *Spadix* properly ſignifies the Receptacle of a Palm: ſee Chap. 8. But *Spatha* is not confined only to ſuch Plants as have a Spadix in this Senſe of the Term, but is applied to *Narciſſus*, *Galanthus*, *Pancratium*, and many others, whoſe Flower-ſtalks come out of a Sheath. Spadix therefore is here to be underſtood in a more general Senſe: Agreeable to ſuch Latitude we ſhall find it uſed in Chap. 19. under the Head of *ſpadiceous aggregate Flowers*, to expreſs the common Receptacle in *Calla*, *Dracontium*, *Pothos*, *Arum*, and *Zoſtera*, as well as in the *Palms*.

[†] In many Plants there are found green Leaves amongſt the Flowers, that differ in ſhape from the ordinary Leaves of the Plant. Theſe are the *Bractea*, or *floral Leaves*, here ſpoken of. They are commonly ſituated on the Flower-

is found to accompany the Fructification of the *Tilia*, *Lavandula*, *Melampyrum*, and others. They may be diſtinguiſhed by this certain Rule, that a Calyx always withers when the Fruit is ripe, if not before; but the Bractea will remain longer. Without attending to this, Miſtakes might eaſily be made in *Helleborus*, *Nigella*, *Paſſiflora*, *Hepatica*, *Peganum*, and others, in which the Calyx is wanting. The Diſtinction between a Calyx and Corolla in doubtful Caſes will be treated of in the next Chapter. In many Flowers the Calyx is deciduous, dropping off the Inſtant the Flower begins to expand; this is the Caſe with *Epimedium* and *Papaver*.

CHAP. III.

Of the COROLLA.

THE COROLLA, is the Termination of the *Liber*, or *inner Bark*, continued to, and accompanying the Fructification in this new Form of painted Leaves.

Flower-ſtalks, and ſometimes ſo near to the Flower, as to be miſtaken for its Calyx.

Its Uſe is the ſame as that of the Calyx, ſerving as an inner Work of Defence, for the Parts it incloſes, as the Calyx, which is uſually of ſtronger Texture, does for an outer one.

The Leaves of which the Corolla conſiſts are called *Petals*; by which Appellation they are conveniently diſtinguiſhed from the green Leaves of the Plant with which they might elſe be confounded*. The Petal is defined by *Linnæus* as a corollaceous Covering to the Flower, meaning that it encloſes and protects

---

* *Petal* (in the *Greek* πεταλον) ſignifies Leaves in general; but there being another *Greek* Word (φυλλον) nearly of the ſame Signification, the modern Botaniſts have borrowed this to expreſs the Leaves of the Flower. The Ancients ſeem to have had no diſtinct Term in Uſe to expreſs this Part of the Fructification. Thus *Virgil*, in deſcribing his *Amellus*, which is a Species of *Aſter*, the Flower of which has a yellow Middle, and purple Rays, calls it a golden Flower, ſurrounded with purple Leaves.

> *Aureus ipſe* (Flos) *ſed in foliis, quæ plurima circum*
> *Funduntur, violæ ſublucet purpura nigræ.*
> GEORG. IV.

This looſe expreſſion, which is chargeable rather on the Language than the Poet, has miſled all its Tranſlators; as is rightly obſerved by *Martin*, in his Note on this Paſſage. *May* and *Addiſon* make the real Leaves of the Plant purple.

> For from one Root he ſpreads a Wood of Boughs,
> Whoſe many LEAVES, altho' the Flower be gold,
> Black Violets dimme purple Color hold. MAY.

The

tects it in the manner of a *Corolla*, or *Wreath*. If the Corolla be

MONOPETALOUS, *of one Petal*; it conſiſts of two Parts, *viz.* The *Tube*, or lower Part, which is uſually Tube-ſhaped; and the *Limb*, or upper Part, which uſually ſpreads wider. And the Limb again, according to its Figure, is either *Campanulate*, *Bell-ſhaped*, that is, bellying out, and without a Tube; *Infundibuliform*, *Funnel-ſhaped*, that is, of the Figure of a Cone, and ſtanding on a Tube; *Hypocrateriform*, *Salver-ſhaped*, that is plain or flat, and ſtanding on a Tube; *Rotato-plane*, *Wheel-ſhaped and flat*, without a Tube; or *Ringent*, *gaping*, that is, irregular and perſo-

The Flower itſelf is of a golden Hue.
THE LEAVES inclining to a darker Blue.
THE LEAVES ſhoot thick about the Root, and grow
Into a Buſh; and ſhade the Turf below.

ADDISON.

DRYDEN applies the ſame Color to the Boughs.

For from one Root the riſing Stem beſtows
A Wood of Leaves, and Vi'let purple BOUGHS.
The Flower itſelf is glorious to behold,
And ſhines on Altars like refulgent Gold.

DRYDEN.

Dr. TRAPP applies the golden Color to the Stem, and the purple to the Leaves.

For from one Turf a mighty Grove it bears;
Its STEM of *golden Hue*; but in its LEAVES,
Which copious round it ſprout, the purple Teint
Of deep-dyed Violets more gloſſy ſhines.

nated with two Lips. But if the Corolla be *POLYPETALOUS*, *of many Petals*; each Petal conſiſts of *Unguis*, *a Claw*, which is the Lower Part faſtened to the Baſe; and *Lamina*, *a thin Plate*, which is the upper Part, and uſually ſpreading. A polypetalous Corolla is *cruciform*, *croſs-ſhaped*, when it conſiſts of four Petals that are equal and ſpreading; and *Papilionaceous*, *Butterfly-ſhaped*, when it is irregular, conſiſting of four Petals, of which the under one reſembles the Keel of a Ship, the upper one riſes, and the two ſide ones ſtand ſingle.

There belongs alſo to the Corolla a Part called the *Nectarium*, which has been but newly diſtinguiſhed, having been by former Botaniſts confounded with the Petals. It is by *Linnæus* defined to be the Part which bears the Honey, and belonging to the Flower only. This Part affords a wonderful Variety in the manner of its appearance. In ſome Plants it is very large, as in the *Narciſſus* and *Aquilegia*; in the former of which the Cup, and in the latter the Horns, are *Nectaria*: In others it is ſcarce diſcoverable, even with Glaſſes. In ſome Plants it is united with, and makes Part of, the Petals: In others it is detached from them. Its Shape and Situation are alſo as various. Its Uſe is not known, unleſs the Suppoſition of its ſecreting the Honey may be depended upon.

Between the Calyx and Corolla Nature has put no abſolute limits; as is plain from the *Daphnis*, in which Plant they grow together, and are united in the Margin, like a Leaf of the *Buxus*; but they may be commonly diſtinguiſhed by their Poſition in reſpect of the Stamina, the Petals and Stamina being ranged alternately; whereas the Segments of the Calyx and the Stamina anſwer to each other. That this is their natural Situation, appears from the complete Flowers in the Claſſes *Tetrandria* * and *Pentandria* †: And the Uſe of applying this Rule will be found in the Inſtances of *Chenopodium*, *Urtica*, and *Parietaria*; where it decides, that the ſingle Cover in thoſe *Genera* is a Perianthium, and that it is the Corolla that is wanting. Should we infer, where only one of the two Covers appears, that it is a Corolla, becauſe that is a more principal Part, there would be no Certainty from ſuch an Inference; as is evident from the *Ammania*, *Iſnarda*, *Peplis*, *Ruellia* and *Campanula*, in all which the Corolla is often found wanting, but not the Calyx.

---

* See Part II. Chap. 7.

† See Part I. Chap. 8.

That the Calyx, as proceeding from the Cortex of the Plant, is coarſer and thicker than the Corolla, which is produced by the ſoft, pliant, colored Liber, is obvious to every one. But there are no Limits determinable from any ſuch Circumſtances, unleſs it be from the Color; and even this is not ſufficient; for the Perianthium of the *Bartſia* is Blood-colored; and there are alſo many Flowers whoſe *Corollæ* are colored, naked, and ſubject to loſe their Petals when in the State of Flowering, but which afterwards harden and turn Green, and remain on the Plant like a Calyx; as for Inſtance, the *Helleborus* and *Ornithogalum*.

The *Euphorbia* has deceived many, who have deſcribed it as monopetalous, taking the Calyx for the Corolla. But that the *Peltæ* *, as they are called, upon the Leaves of the *Lichen*, are really the Petals of the Flower, is proved by ſome annual Species in *India*, in which there are white Petals very diſtinguiſhable.

---

* The *Peltæ* are the Fructification of the *Lichen*. They are flat, and are for the moſt Part faſtened to the Edges of the Leaves.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the STAMINA.

THE STAMINA are the Male Part of the Flower. *Linnæus* defines them as an Entrail of the Plant, deſigned for the Preparation of the *Pollen*; of which we ſhall ſpeak preſently.

Each ſingle *Stamen* conſiſts of two Parts, *viz.*

1. *FILAMENTUM*, *the Filament* or *Thread*; which ſerves to elevate the *Anthera*, or *Summit*, and at the ſame Time connects it with the Flower.

2. *ANTHERA*, the *Summit* itſelf; which contains within it the Pollen, and when come to Maturity diſcharges the ſame.

The *POLLEN*, *Meal,* contained within the Antheræ, is a fine Duſt ſecreted therein, and deſtined for the Impregnation of the *Germen*; of which Part we ſhall ſpeak in the next Chapter.

The Stamina being, as I have ſaid, the Male Part of the Flower, the Conſtruction and Diſtribution of the ſexual Syſtem is principally founded upon, and regulated by it; as will appear in the Explanation of the Syſtem.

ſtem. It is ſufficient to obſerve here, that ſuch Flowers as want this Part are called *Female*; ſuch as have it, but want the Female Part deſcribed in the next Chapter, *Male*; ſuch as have them both, *Hermaphrodite*; and ſuch as have neither, *Neuter*.

CHAP. V.

Of the PISTILLUM.

THE PISTILLUM is the Female Part of the Flower: It is defined by *Linnæus* as an Entrail of the Plant, deſigned for the reception of the Pollen. It conſiſts of three Parts.

1. The *GERMEN*; which is the Rudiment of the Fruit accompanying the Flower, but not yet arrived at Maturity.

2. The *STYLE*; which is the Part that ſerves to elevate the Stigma from the Germen.

3. The *STIGMA*; which is the Summit of the Piſtillum, and covered with a Moiſture for the Breaking of the Pollen.

It has been ſaid in the laſt Chapter, that the Pollen was deſtined to the Impregnation of the Germen: This is performed in the following Manner. The *Antheræ*, which at the firſt opening of the Flower are whole, burſt open ſoon after, and diſcharge the Pollen; which diſperſing itſelf about the Flower, Part of it lodges on the Surface of the Stigma, where it is detained by the Moiſture with which that Part is covered; and each ſingle Grain or Atom of the Pollen burſting and diſſolving in this Liquor, as it has been obſerved to do by the Microſcope, is ſuppoſed to diſcharge ſomething that impregnates the Germen below: What the Subſtance is that is ſo diſcharged, and whether it actually paſſes through the Style into the Germen, ſeems yet undetermined, it being difficult to obſerve ſuch minute Parts: but whatever be the Operation by which Nature produces the Effect in Queſtion, the Cauſe, as far as it has been here explained, is ſcarce diſputable; and accordingly we ſee, that after this Impregnation, when the Parts of the Flower that have done their Office are fallen away, the *Germen* ſwells to a Fruit big with Seeds, by which the Species is propagated. The Piſtillum being, as I have ſaid, the Female Part of the Flower, is of great Conſequence in the ſexual Syſtem, as well as the Male Part; as will appear when the Syſtem comes to be explained.

CHAP. VI.

Of the PERICARPIUM.

THE PERICARPIUM, *Seed-veſſel*, is the Germen deſcribed in the laſt Chapter grown to Maturity. It is defined by *Linnæus* as an Entrail of the Plant big with Seeds, which it diſcharges when ripe.

It is diſtinguiſhed, according to the Circumſtances that attend it, by the following Appellations.

CAPSULA, a *Capſule*, is a hollow Pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in ſome determinate Manner. The Incloſure of the Capſule, which ſurrounds and covers the Fruit externally, is called a *Valvule*; the Partitions, which divide the Capſule into ſundry Compartments or Cells, *Diſſepiments*; the Subſtance which paſſes through the Capſule, and connects the ſeveral Partitions and Seeds, *Columella*; and the Cells, or hollow Compartments of the Capſule in which the Seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*.

SILIQUA, a *Pod*, is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the Seeds are faſtened along both the Sutures or Joinings of the Valves.

LEGUMEN, a *Pod* alſo, is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the Seeds are faſtened along one Suture only.

CONCEPTACULUM, *a Conceptacle*, is a Pericarpium of a ſingle Valve, which opens on one Side lengthways, and has not the Seeds faſtened to it.

DRUPA, is a fleſhy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, containing a Stone.

POMUM, is a fleſhy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, containing a Capſule.

BACCA, *a Berry*, is a fleſhy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, the Seeds within which have no other Covering.

STROBILUS, is a Pericarpium formed of an *Amentum* *.

CHAP. VII.

Of the SEEDS.

THE SEED, according to the Definition of *Linnæus*, is a deciduous Part of the Vegetable, the Rudiment of a new one, quickened for Vegetation by the Sprinkling of the Pollen. Its Diſtinctions are,

---

* See Chap. 2.

A *SEED*, *properly ſo called*, which is a Rudiment of a new Vegetable, furniſhed with Sap, and covered with a bladdery Coat or Tunic. It conſiſts of, 1. *Corculum*, the firſt Principle of the new Plant within the Seed. 2. *Plumula*, a ſcaly Part of the Corculum; which aſcends. 3. *Roſtellum*, a plain Part of the Corculum; which deſcends. 4. *Cotyledon*, a ſide Lobe of the Seed, of a porous Subſtance, and periſhable. 5. *Hilum*, an exteral Mark or Scar on the Seed, where it was faſtened within the Fruit. 6. *Arillus*, the proper exterior Coat or Tunic of the Seed; which comes off of itſelf. 7. *Coronula*, *the little Crown*, of a Seed; which is either *Calyculus*, the *Calyx* of a Floret, adhering to the Seed, and aſſiſting it to fly; or *Pappus*, *a Down*, which is a feathery or hairy Crown anſwering the ſame End, and connected with the Seed by *Stipes*, *a Trunk*, which here ſignifies the Thread on which the Down is raiſed and ſupported. 8. *Ala*, *Wing*, a Membrane affixed to the Seed, and which by its flying helps to diſperſe it.

NUX, *a Nut*; which is a Seed incloſed with an *oſſeous Epidermis*, *a bony or hard outer Skin*, commonly called the *Shell*.

PROPAGO; which is the Seed of a Moſs, firſt diſcovered by *Linnæus*, who peeled off the Bark, and detected it in the Year 1750. Theſe Seeds have neither Tunic nor Cotyledon, but conſiſt only of the Plumula of a naked Corculum, where the Roſtellum is inſerted into the Calyx of the Plant,

CHAP. VIII.

Of the RECEPTACLE.

THE RECEPTACLE, is the Baſe which connects the other ſix Parts of Fructification. Its various Appellations are as follow.

A *PROPER RECEPTACLE*, is that which belongs only to the Parts of a ſingle Fructification: And this is called a *Receptacle of the Fructification*, when it is common to both Flower and Fruit; *a Receptacle of the Flower*, when it is a Baſe to which the Parts of the Flower only are faſtened without the Germen; *a Receptacle of the Fruit*, when it is a Baſe for the Fruit only, remote from the Receptacle of the Flower; *a Receptacle of the Seeds*, when it is a Baſe that faſtens the Seeds within the Pericarpium.

A *COMMON RECEPTACLE*, is that which connects many Florets in ſuch a manner, as that the taking away any of them would cauſe an Irregularity. *Palea*, *a Chaff*, is a thin Subſtance, ſpringing from the Receptacle to part the Florets.

UMBELLA, *an Umbel*, is a Receptacle, which, from a common Center, runs out into Thread-ſhaped Foot-ſtalks of proportionate Lengths. It is called *a ſimple* Umbel, when it has no Subdiviſions; *a compound* Umbel, when each Foot-ſtalk is terminated by an *Umbellula* or *little Umbel*; and in this Caſe, the Umbel that bears the Umbellula on its Foot-ſlalks, is called an *univerſal* Umbel; and the Umbellula which proceeds from the univerſal Umbel, a *partial* Umbel.

CYMA, a *Cyme*, is a Receptacle that runs into long faſtigiate Peduncles *, proceeding from the ſame univerſal Center, but with irregular partial ones.

SPADIX, is the Receptacle of a Palm†,

---

* *Peduncles*, *Flower-ſtalks*, are called Faſtigiate, when their Lengths are ſo proportioned, that the Flowers which they ſupport form an even Surface.

† This is the proper Senſe of the Term, as employed by the Ancients: But *Spadix* is now uſed in a more general Senſe, *viz.* to expreſs all Flower-ſtalks that come out of a Spatha; ſee the Note on this Subject in Chap. 2. This Definition therefore appears to be too ſtrict.

produced within a *Spatha*, or *Sheath*, on the Branches that bear Fruit.

CHAP. IX.

Of the diſtinct Characters *of the Parts of* FRUCTIFICATION.

THE Parts of Fructification, with their Subdiviſions, having been explained ſeparately in the preceding Chapters, we ſhall here give a View of them altogether, with the proper diſtinguiſhing Character aſſigned to each by *Linnæus*, beginning with the Vegetable itſelf.

The Eſſence of the *Vegetable* conſiſts in its *Fructification*: The Eſſence of the *Fructification* conſiſts in the *Flower* and *Fruit*: The Eſſence of the *Flower* conſiſts in the *Antheræ* and *Stigma*: The Eſſence of the *Fruit* conſiſts in the *Seeds*. We come now to THE PARTS.

POLLEN, is a Duſt of Vegetables, deſigned to burſt in a Liquor appropriated to that Purpoſe; and diſcharge therein, by its elaſtic Force, a Subſtance not diſtinguiſhable by the naked Eye.

A *SEED*, is a deciduous Part of a Plant, fraught with the Rudiment of a new Plant, and quickened by the Pollen.

ANTHERA, is a Veſſel that produces and diſcharges the Pollen.

PERICARPIUM, is a Veſſel that produces and diſcharges the Seeds.

FILAMENTUM, is the Foot that ſupports the Anthera, and faſtens it to the Vegetable.

GERMEN, is the Rudiment of the Pericarpium or of the Semen, not yet arrived at Maturity; its Exiſtence is chiefly at the Time when the Anthera is diſcharging its Pollen.

STIGMA, is the moiſtened Summit of the Germen.

STYLUS, is the Foot of the Stigma, that connects it with the Germen.

COROLLA and *CALYX*, are the *Teguments* or *Covers* of the Stamina and Piſtillum; the Calyx ariſing from the *cortical Epidermis*, or *outer Bark*, and the Corolla from the *Liber*, or *inner Bark*.

RECEPTACULUM, is that Part which connects the Parts before mentioned.

From theſe Characters the following Principles may be deduced.

1. That every *Vegetable* is furniſhed with *Flower* and *Fruit*; there being no Species where theſe are wanting.

2. That there is no *Fructification* without *Anthera*, *Stigma*, and *Seed*.

3. That the *Antheræ* and *Stigma* conſtitute a *Flower*, whether the Covers are preſent or wanting.

4. That the *Seed* conſtitutes a *Fruit*, whether there be a *Pericarpium* or not.

In reſpect to the *Seed*; its Eſſence conſiſts in the *Corculum*, which is faſtened to the Cotyledon, and involved therein, and cloſely covered with its proper Tunic.

The Eſſence of the *Corculum* conſiſts in the *Plumula*; which is the vital Speck of the Plant itſelf, extremely ſmall in its Dimenſions, but increaſing like a Bud to Infinity. The *Roſtellum* however muſt be included, being the Baſe of the Plumula, which deſcends and ſtrikes Root, being the Part originally contiguous to the Mother Plant.

That the *Propagines*, or Seeds of Moſſes, conſiſt only of the *Plumula* and *Roſtellum*, has been already ſhewn *.

---

* See Chap. 7.

CHAP. X.

Of THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE *of the Parts of* FRUCTIFICATION.

IN conſidering the Structure of the Parts of Fructification, the principal Objects to be attended to are, 1. The *Number* of each Part. 2. Its *Figure*. 3. Its *Proportion*; by which is to be underſtood its Height in reſpect to the reſt; and, 4. Its *Situation*; which will include alſo its *Inſertion* and *Connections*. As to any other Differences, ſuch as a Difference in the Size, Color, Smell, or Taſte, it is not ſafe to allow any Weight to them, as they might lead us to make Diſtinctions, not juſtifiable by the true Principles of the Science.

As the Number, Figure, Proportion, and Situation of the Parts are variable, we ſhall conſider; 1. THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE, or that which moſt frequently occurs; and this we ſhall make the Subject of the preſent Chapter. 2. THE DIFFERENCES in Structure, ariſing from the Variation of the Parts in different Plants; which will take up a few of the ſucceeding Chapters. And, 3. THE SINGULAR STRUCTURES, or ſuch as are obſerved in a few Genera only; for which we ſhall allot a Chapter by itſelf.

The MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE of the Parts, in reſpect to *NUMBER*, is, To have the Calyx divided into as many Segments as the Corolla; The Filaments equal in Number to the Segments of the Corolla and Calyx; A ſingle Anthera on each Filament; The Diviſions of the Piſtillum equal in Number to the Cells of the Pericarpium, or the Receptacles of the Seeds; the moſt common Number, *five*; (whence the Extent of the Claſſes *Pentandria* * and *Syngeneſia* †,) and the Corolla and Calyx alſo *quinquifid, cut into five Segments.*

In reſpect to *FIGURE*, To have the Calyx leſs ſpreading than the Corolla; The Corolla widening gradually; The Stamina and Piſtillum upright and tapering; The Pericarpium big with Seeds, ſwelling and extending after the reſt of the Parts (the Calyx excepted) are fallen off.

In reſpect to *PROPORTION*, To have the Calyx leſs than the Corolla; The Piſtillum of equal Length with the Stamina in an upright Flower, but longer in an inverted one; if the Flower ſlope downward, the Stamina and Piſtillum inclining towards the under Side; but if it ſlope upwards, placed cloſe under the upper Side.

---

* See Part II. Chap. 8.

† See Part II. Chap. 22.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, To have the Perianthium ſurrounding the Receptacle; The Corolla placed on the Receptacle, and alternate with the Perianthium; The Filaments placed within the Corolla, but correſponding with the Perianthium; The *Antheræ* ſeated on the Tops of the Filaments; The Germen poſſeſſing the Centre of the Receptacle; The Style ſtanding on the Top of the Germen; The Stigma ſeated on the Top of the Style. When the Stigma and Style are fallen, the Germen grows to a Pericarpium, ſupported by the Calyx, and including the Seeds which are affixed to the Receptacle of the Fruit. The Receptacle of the Flower is generally under the Pericarpium, being not ſo often found to grow either round it or over it.

CHAP. XI.

Of the different Structures of the CALYX.

HAVING ſhewn *the moſt natural Structure* of the Parts of the Fructification in the laſt Chapter, we come now to their DIFFERENCES, or Variations (which are the Foundation of the *Genera)*, and their

Characters; and of theſe we ſhall treat in their Order beginning with the *Calyx*.

The Variations of the Calyx, in reſpect to *NUMBER*, will take in the Terms alſo that reſpect its *Compoſition*, *Parts*, and *Segments*.

In reſpect to *Number*, it is either *ſingle*, as in *Primula*, and moſt Flowers; *double*, as in *Malva*, *Hibiſcus*, and *Bixa*; or *wanting*, as in *Tulipa*, *Fritillaria*, and many of the liliaceous Flowers.

In reſpect to *Compoſition*, it is either *Imbricate*, that is, compoſed of various Scales lying over each other, as in *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, and *Camellia*; *Squarroſe*, that is, compoſed of Scales divaricated on all Sides, and ſpreading widely open, as in *Carduus*, *Onopordum*, and *Conyza*; *Auctus*, *augmented*; that is, having a Series of diſtinct Leaves, ſhorter than its own, that ſurround its Baſe externally, as in *Coreopſis*, *Bidens*, *Crepis*, and *Dianthus*; or *Multiflorus*, *many flowered*, that is, common to many Florets, as in *Scabioſa*, and in the Plants of the Claſs *Syngeneſia* *.

In reſpect to its *Parts*, it is either *Monophyllous*, *of one Leaf*, as in *Datura* and *Primula*; *Diphyllous*, *of two*, as in *Fumaria*, and

---

* See Part II. Chap. 22.

Fumaria bulboſa; *Triphyllous, of three,* as in *Tradeſcantia*; *Tetraphyllous, of four,* as in *Sagina*, *Epimedium*, and in the Plants of the Claſs *Tetradynamia* †; *Pentaphyllous, of five,* as in *Ciſtus*, *Adonis*, and *Cerbera*; *Hexaphyllous, of ſix*, as in *Berberis*; or *Decaphyllous*, *of ten*, as in *Hibiſcus*.

In reſpect to its *Segments* (which chiefly concern the monophyllous Calyx) it is either *Integer*, *whole,* as in *Genipa*; *Bifid*, *divided in two Segments,* as in *Utricularia*; *Trifid*, *in three*, as in *Aliſma*, and *Cliffortia*; *Quadrifid*, *in four*, as in *Rhinanthus*; *Quinquifid*, *in five,* as in *Nicotiana*; *Sexfid*, *in ſix*, as in *Pavia*; *Octofid*, *in eight,* as in *Tormentilla*; *Decemfid*, *in ten,* as in *Potentilla* and *Fragaria*; or *Duodecemfid*, *in twelve*, as in *Lythrum*.

The Variations of the *Calyx* in reſpect to *FIGURE*, will alſo include the Terms reſpecting its *Equality*, *Margin*, and *Apex*, or *Top*.

In reſpect to *Figure*, it is either *Globoſe*, *Globe-ſhaped*, as in *Cucubalus*; *Clavate*, *Club-ſhaped*, as in *Silene*; *Reflex*, *bent back*, as in *Aſclepias*; or *Erect*, *upright*, as in *Primula* and *Nicotiana*.

In reſpect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in *Lychnis*; *unequal*, as in *Helianthemum*; or with the Segments *alternately ſhorter*, as in *Tormentilla* and *Potentilla.*

---

† See Part II. Chap. 18.

In reſpect to its *Margin*, it is either *Integerrimus*, *very entire*, as in moſt Plants; *Serrate*, *ſawed*, as in ſome ſpecies of *Hypericum*; or *Ciliate*, *fringed with Hairs like an Eye-laſh*, as in ſome Species of *Centaurea.*

In reſpect to its *Apex* or *Top*, it is either *Acute*, *ſharp*, as in *Primula* and *Androſace*; *Acuminate*, *pointed*, as in *Hyoſcyamus*; *Obtuſe*, *blunt*, as in *Nymphæa* and *Garcinia*; or with one of its Indents *lopped off*, as in *Verbena.*

In reſpect to *PROPORTION*, it is either *longer* than the Corolla, as in *Agroſtema*, *Sagina*, and ſome Species of *Antirrhinum*; *equal* to it, as in ſome Species of *Ceraſtium*; or *ſhorter*, as in *Silene.*

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, it is either a Calyx of the *Flower*, as in *Linnæa* and *Morina*; of the *Fruit*, as in *Linnæa* and *Morina* *, or of the *Fructification*, as in *Pæonia.*

The *DURATION* of the Calyx may alſo be conſidered. In reſpect to which it is either *Caducous*, *falling off at the firſt Opening of the Flower*, as in *Papaver* and *Epimedium*; *Deciduous* with the Corolla, as in *Berberis*, and in the Plants of the Claſs *Tetradynamia* †; or *Perſiſting*, till the Fruit is come to Maturity, as in the Plants of the Claſs *Didynamia* ‡.

---

* The *Linnæa* and *Morina* have each of them two *Calyces*, one of the Flower, the other of the Fruit; which is the Reaſon of their being given as Inſtances of both Caſes.

Variations of an INVOLUCRUM.

The preceding Varieties of the Calyx chiefly reſpect a Perianthium. An *Involucrum* is either *Monophyllous*, as in *Bupleurum*; *Diphyllous*, as in *Euphorbia*; *Triphyllous*, as in *Butomus* and *Aliſma*; *Tetraphyllous*, as in *Cornus*; *Pentaphyllous*, as in *Daucus*; or *Hexaphyllous*, as in *Hæmanthus*.

Variations of a SPATHA.

A *Spatha* is either *Monophyllous*, as in *Narciſſus*; *Diphyllous*, as in *Stratiotes*; or *Imbricate*, as in *Muſa*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the different Structures of the COROLLA.

THE Variations of the Corolla in reſpect to *NUMBER* concern either *Petals*, or *Laciniæ*, *Segments*: The Variations of the Nectarium ſhall be given ſeparate.

---

† See Part II. Chap. 18. ‡ See Part II. Chap. 17.

The Corolla, in reſpect to its *Petals*, is either *Monopetalous*, or *conſiſting of one Petal*, as in *Convolvulus* and *Primula*; *Dipetalous*, *of two*, as in *Circæa* and *Commelina*; *Tripetalous*, *of three*, as in *Aliſma* and *Sagittaria*; *Tetrapetalous*, *of four*, as in the Claſs *Tetradynamia* *; *Pentapetalous*, *of five*, as in umbelliferous Plants †; *Hexapetalous*, *of ſix*, as in *Tulipa*, *Lilium*, *Podophyllum*; *Enneapetalous*, *of nine*; as in *Thea*, *Magnolia*, and *Liriodendron*; or *Polypetalous*, *of many*, as in *Nymphæa*.

In reſpect to its *Laciniæ* (which concern rather the Monopetalous that the Polypetalous, being but rarely obſerved in the latter) it has either *two*, as in *Alſine* and *Circæa*; *three*, as in *Holoſteum* and *Hypecoum*; *four*, as in *Lychnis*; or *five*, as in *Reſeda*.

The Variations of the Corolla, in reſpect to *FIGURE*, will include what alſo concerns its *Equality*, and its *Margin*.

In reſpect to *Figure*, it is either *Undulate*, *waved*, as in *Glorioſa*; *Plicate*, *folded*, as in

---

* See Part II. Chap. 18.

† The umbelliferous Plants are in the Order *Digynia* of the Claſs of *Pentandria*; ſee Part II. Chap. 8.

Convolvulus; *Revolute*, *rolled back*, as in *Aſparagus* and *Medeola*; or *Tort*, *twiſted*, as in *Nerium*, *Aſclepias*, and *Vinca*: Its more conſiderable Variations, in reſpect to Figure, have been already ſhewn in Chap. 3.

In reſpect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in *Primula*; *unequal*, as in *Butomus*; *regular*, as in *Aquilegia*; or *irregular*, as in *Aconitum* and *Lamium*.

In reſpect to its *Margin*, it is either *Crenate*, *notched*, as in *Linum*; *Serrate*, *ſawed*, as in *Tilia* and *Aliſma*; *Ciliate*, *fringed*, as in *Ruta*, *Menyanthes*, and *Tropæolum*; *Denticulate* between the Segments, that is, having a *Denticulus*, or *little Jag*, at the Bottom of the Diviſions, as in *Samolus* and *Sideroxylum*; or with a *hairy Surface*, as in *Menyanthes*, and *Laſianthus* a Species of *Hypericum*.

In reſpect to *PROPORTION* it may be very *long*, as in *Cateſbæa*, *Siphonanthus*, *Brunsfelſia* and *Craniolaria*; or very *ſhort*, as in *Sagina*, *Centunculus* and *Ribes*.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, the Baſe of the Corolla is uſually cloſe to the Perianthium, if there be one: It is indeed ſeparated from it by the Germen, in *Adoxa*, *Sanguiſorba* and *Mirabilis*; but theſe Inſtances are very rare.

In reſpect to *DURATION*, it is either *Perſiſting, laſting till the Fruit is ripe*, as in *Nymphæa*; *Caducous, dropping as ſoon as the Flower is blown*, as in *Actæa* and *Thalictrum*; *Deciduous, dropping off with the Flower*, which is the moſt common; or *Marceſcent, withering, but not falling*, as in *Campanula, Orchis, Cucumis, Cucurbita* and *Bryonia*.

Variations of the NECTARIUM.

It has been already ſaid, Chap. 3. that the Nectarium, by the former Botaniſts, had been confounded with the Petals; but though it commonly attends upon, and makes Part of the Corolla, it is often found dictinct from it, as in the Inſtances of *Aconitum, Aquilegia, Helleborus, Iſopyrum, Nigella, Garidella, Epimedium, Parnaſſia, Theobroma, Cherleria* and *Sauvageſia*; which ſufficiently proves, that it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the Petals. The Nectarium affords very ſingular Varieties, eſpecially if it grows diſtinct from the Petals. It admits of the following principal Diſtinctions.

CALCARIATE Nectaria, ſuch as reſemble a *Calcar*, or *Spur*; and theſe are either in *Monopetalous Corollæ*, as in *Antirrhinum, Valeriana, Pinguicula* and *Utricu-*

laria; or in *Polypetalous,* as in *Orchis, Delphinium, Viola, Impatiens,* and *Fumaria.*

Nectaria that lie within the *SUBSTANCE* of the *Petals*, as in *Fritillaria, Lilium, Swertia, Iris, Hermannia, Uvularia, Hydrophyllum, Myoſurus, Ranunculus, Bromelia, Erythronium, Berberis* and *Valiſneria.*

Nectaria that *CROWN* the *Corolla*, as in *Paſſiflora, Narciſſus, Pancratium, Olax, Lychnis, Silene, Coronaria, Stapelia, Aſclepias, Cynanchum, Nepenthes, Cherleria, Cluſia, Hamamelis* and *Dioſma.*

Nectaria of *SINGULAR Conſtruction*, as in *Reſeda, Cardioſpermum, Amomum, Coſtus, Curcuma, Grewia, Urtica, Andrachne, Epidendrum, Helicteres* and *Salix.*

CALYCINE Nectaria, ſuch as are found upon the *Calyx*, as in *Tropæolum, Monotropa, Biſcutella* and *Malpighia.*

STAMINEOUS Nectaria, ſuch as attend the Stamina; and theſe are either upon the *Antheræ*, as in *Adenanthera*; or upon the Filaments, as in *Laurus, Dictamnus, Zygophyllum, Commelina, Mirabilis, Plumbago, Campanula*, and *Roella.*

PISTILLACEOUS Nectaria, ſuch as accompany the *Piſtillum*: Theſe are upon the Germen, as in *Hyacinthus, Iris, Butomus, Chieranthus, Heſperis*, &c.

RECEPTACULACEOUS Nectaria, ſuch as join to the *Receptacle*, as in *Lathræa, Helxine, Collinſonia, Sedum, Cotyledon, Sempervivum*, &c. *Mercurialis, Kiggellaria, Clutia, Phyllanthus, Melianthus* and *Dioſma.*

CHAP. XIII.

Of the different Structures of the STAMINA.

THE Stamina conſiſting each of a Filament and an Anthera (ſee Chap. 4.) we ſhall ſpeak firſt of the Variations of the Filaments.

As the Terms reſpecting the *NUMBER* of the Stamina will be explained in the Chapters that treat of the ſexual Syſtem, we ſhall omit here what concerns the Number of the Filaments themſelves, to avoid Repetition; but they are ſometimes found to have *Laciniæ, Segments*; and theſe are either *two*, as in *Salvia*; *three*, as in *Fumaria*; or *nine*, as in the Claſs *Diadelphia* *.

The *FIGURE* of the Filaments is either *Capillary, like Hairs*, as in *Plantago*; *Plane*,

---

* See Part II. Chap. 20.

flat, as in *Ornithogalum* ; *Cuneiform, Wedge-ſhaped*, as in *Thalictrum* ; *Spiral, Skrew-ſhaped*, as in *Hirtella* ; *Subulate, Awl-ſhaped*, as in *Tulipa* ; *Emarginate, nicked* or *notched*, as in *Porrum* ; *Reflex, bent back*, as in *Glorioſa* ; or *Hirſute, hairy*, as in *Tradeſcantia* and *Anthericum*.

The *PROPORTION* of the Filaments is either *unequal*, as in *Daphne*, *Lychnis*, and *Saxifraga* ; *irregular*, as in *Lonicera*, and the Claſs *Didynamia* *: *very long*, as in *Trichoſtema*, *Plantago*, and *Hirtella* ; or *very ſhort* as in *Triglochin*.

The *SITUATION* of the filaments, is either *oppoſite* to the Leaves, or Segments of the Calyx, as in *Urtica* ; or *alternate* with them, as in *Elæagnus*. In *Monopetalous* Flowers they are inſerted into the Corolla, but ſcarce ever in *Polypetalous* : In the Claſs *Icoſandria* † they are always inſerted in the Calyx, as they are alſo in *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*, *Juſſiæa*, *Ludwigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Iſnarda*, *Ammania*, *Peplis*, *Lythrum*, *Glaux*, and *Rhexia* ; and in ſome *Apetalous* ‡ Flowers, as in *Elæagnus* ; but it is more common for them to be inſerted into the *Receptacle*, like the Calyx and Corolla.

---

* See Part II. Chap. 17. † See Part II. Chap. 15.

‡ Without Petals.

Va-

Variations of the ANTHERÆ.

The *NUMBER* of the Antheræ is either a *ſingle* one to each Filament, as in the Generality of Plants; *one* common to *three*, as in *Cucurbita*; *one* to *five*, as in the whole Claſs *Syngeneſia* *; *two* to *each* Filament, as in *Mercurialis*; *three* to *each*, as in *Fumaria*; *five* to *three* Filaments, as in *Bryonia*; or *five* to *each*, as in *Theobroma.*

In ſome Plants that have ſingle Antheræ to the Filaments, ſome of the Antheræ are *wanting*; thus *one* is wanting in *Cleonia* and *Martynia*; *two* in *Pinguicula* and *Verbena*; *three* in *Gratiola*, and in ſome *Bignonias* and *Geraniums*; *four* in *Curcuma*; and *five* in *Pentapetes*, and ſome *Geraniums*.

The number of Cells that contain the Pollen, is either *one*, as in *Mercurialis*; *two*, as in *Helleborus*; *three*, as in *Orchis*; or *four*, as in *Fritillaria.*

The *FIGURE* of the Antheræ is either *Oblong*, as in *Lilium*; *Globoſe*, as in *Mercurialis*; *Sagittate*, *Arrow-ſhaped*, as in *Crocus*; *Angulate*, *cornered*, as in *Tulipa*; or *Cornute*, *horned*, as in *Hamamelis*, *Erica*, *Vaccinium*, and *Pyrola*.

---

* See Part II. Chap. 22.

They *BURST* either on the *Side*, as in *Leucoium*, and moſt Flowers; on the *Apex*, as in *Galanthus* and *Kiggellaria*; or from the *Apex* to the *Baſe* through the whole Length, as in *Epimedium* and *Leontice*.

They are *FASTENED* either by their *Baſe*, as in moſt Plants; their *Tops*, as in *Colchicum*; their *Sides*, as in *Canna*; or grow to the *Nectarium*, as in *Coſtus*.

Their *SITUATION* is either on the *Tops* of the Filaments, as in moſt Plants; on the *Sides* of the Filaments, as in *Paris* and *Aſarum*; on the *Piſtillum*, as in *Ariſtolochia*; or on the *Receptacle*, as in *Arum*.

The *FIGURE* of the Particles of the Pollen appears by Glaſſes to be either *Globus echinatus*, *a prickly Ball*, as in *Helianthus*; *Perforate*, as in *Geranium*; *Double*, as in *Symphytum*; *Rotato-dentate*, *Wheel-ſhaped*, and *indented*, as in *Malva*; *Angulate*, *cornered*, as in *Viola*: *Reniform*, *Kidney-ſhaped*, as in *Narciſſus*; or *Folia Convoluta*, *a Leaf rolled up*, as in *Borago*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the different Structures of the PISTILLUM.

THE Piſtillum conſiſts of three Parts, *Germen*, *Stylus*, and *Stigma*. Of theſe the Germen being no other than the Rudiment of the Pericarpium, its Variations will be conſidered under that Head in the next Chapter: nor need we ſpeak here of the Number of the Styles, as that will be treated of in the Explanation of the ſexual Syſtem*; but as the Style is often divided, we muſt conſider its Laciniæ.

STYLE—The Style, in reſpect to its *LACINIÆ*, is either *Bifid*, as in *Perſicaria* and *Cornutia*; *Trifid*, as in *Clethra* and *Frankenia*; *Quadrifid*, as in *Rhamnus*; *Quinquefid*, as in *Geranium*; or *Dichotomous*, *halved, and each Lacinia halved again*, as in *Cordia*.

The *FIGURE* of the Style is either *Cylindric*, *like a rolling Stone*, as in *Monotropa*; *Angulate*, *cornered*, as in *Canna*; *Subulate*, *Awl-ſhaped*, as in *Geranium*; *Capillary*, *like* *Hairs*,

---

* See Part II. Chap. 3. in which the Titles of the Orders, which are governed chiefly by the Number of Styles, are explained.

Hairs, as in *Ceratocarpus*; or *thicker* towards the Top, as in *Leucoium*.

In reſpect to *LENGTH*, it is either *very long* as in *Tamarindus*, *Caſſia*, *Campanula*, *Scorzonera* and *Zea*; *very ſhort*, as in *Papaver*; or of the Length of the *Stamina*, as in *Nicotiana*, and moſt Flowers.

In reſpect to *THICKNESS*, it is either *thicker* than the Stamina, as in *Leucoium*; *thinner*, as in *Ceratocarpus*; or of *equal* Thickneſs with them, as in *Lamium*.

Its *SITUATION* is either on the *Apex* of the Germen, as is too common to need Example; both *above* and *below* the Germen, as in *Capparis* and *Euphorbia* (unleſs the lower Part in theſe be conſidered as the extenſion of the Receptacle;) or on the *Side* of the Germen, as in *Roſa*, *Rubus*, and the reſt of the Plants of the Order *Polygynia*, in the Claſs *Icoſandria* *, and alſo in *Hirtella* and *Suriana*.

As to its *DURATION*, it is ſometimes *Perſiſting*, as in the Claſs *Tetradynamia* †.

STIGMA—The *NUMBER* of the Stigmata is either a *ſingle* one, as in moſt Flowers; *two*, as in *Syringa*; *three*, as in *Campanula*; *four*, as in *Epilobium* and *Parnaſſia*; or *five*, as in *Pyrola*.

---

* See Part II. Chap. 15. † See Part II. Chap. 18.

The *LACINIÆ* of the Stigma are either *Convolute, rolled together*, as in *Crocus*; *Capillary*, as in *Rumex*; *Revolute, rolled back*, as in *Dianthus, Campanula*, and in the Claſs *Syngeneſia* ‡; or *bent* to the *Left*, as in *Silene*: And in reſpect to their *Number*, the Stigma may be *Sexpartite, divided into ſix Parts*, as in *Aſarum*; or *Multifid, with many Diviſions*, as in *Turnera*.

The *FIGURE* of the Stigma is either *Capitate, headed*, as in *Tribulus, Hugonia, Vinca, Ipomæa*, and *Cluſia*; *Globoſe, Globe-ſhaped*, as in *Primula, Hottonia, Linnæa*, and *Limoſella*; *Ovate, Egg-ſhaped*, as in *Genipa*; *Obtuſe, blunt*, as in *Andromeda*; *Truncate, lopped*, as in *Maranta*; *preſſed down obliquely*, as in *Actæa* and *Daphne*; *Emarginate, notched*, as in *Melica*; *Orbiculate, rounded*, as in *Lythrum*; *Peltate, like a Pelta or little Shield*, as in *Sarracena, Nymphæa, Cluſia*, and *Papaver*; *Coroniform, Crown-ſhaped*, as in *Pyrola*; *Cruciform, Croſs-ſhaped*, as in *Penæa*; *Uncinate, hooked*, as in *Viola* and *Lantana*; *Canaliculate, grooved*, or *channelled*, as in *Colchicum*; *Concave, hollow*, as in *Viola*; *Angulate, cornered*, as in *Muntingia*; *Striate, ſtreaked*, as in *Papaver*; *Plumoſe, feathery*, as in *Rheum, Triglochin*,

---

‡ See Part II. Chap. 22.

Tamarix and in *Graſſes*; or *Pubeſcent, downy*, as in *Cucubalus* and *Lathyrus*.

In reſpect to *LENGTH*, it may be *Filiform, Thread like,* as in *Zea*; or as *long* as the *Style*, as in *Genipa*.

In reſpect to *THICKNESS*, it may be *Foliaceous*, reſembling a *thin Leaf*, as in *Iris*.

In reſpect to *DURATION*, it is either *Marceſcent, withering*, as in moſt Plants; or *Perſiſting*, as in *Sarracena*, *Hydrangæa*, *Nymphæa* and *Papaver*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the different Structures of the PERICARPIUM.

THE Variations of the Pericarpium itſelf, in reſpect to *NUMBER*, ariſe properly from the Number of its Capſules, that is, the Number of Parts into which the Fruit is *externally* divided, the internal Diviſions reſpecting the Loculaments.

In reſpect to external Diviſion, the Pericarpium is either *abſent*, as in the Order *Gymnoſpermia* of the Claſs *Didynamia* *;

---

* See Part II. Chap. 18.

Unicapſular, conſiſting of one Capſule, as in *Lychnis*; *Bicapſular, of two,* as in *Pæonia* and *Aſclepias*; *Tricapſular, of three,* as in *Veratrum* and *Delphinium*; *Quadricapſular, of four,* as in *Rhodiola*; *Quinquecapſular, of five,* as in *Aquilegia*; or *Multicapſular, of many,* as in *Caltha, Trollius* and *Helleborus.*

The Fruit in reſpect to the Loculaments, or internal Diviſions of the Pericarpium, is either *Unilocular, of one Cell,* as in *Trientalis* and *Primula*; *Bilocular, of two,* as in *Hyoſcyamus, Sinapis,* and *Nicotiana*; *Trilocular, of three,* as in *Lilium*; *Quadrilocular, of four,* as in *Euonymus*; *Quinquelocular, of five,* as in *Pyrola*; *Sexlocular, of ſix,* as in *Aſarum* and *Ariſtolochia*; *Octolocular, of eight,* as in the Species of *Linum,* called *Radiola*; *Decemlocular, of ten,* as in *Linum*; or *Multilocular, of many,* as in *Nymphæa.*

The Pericarpium, in reſpect to the Number of its Valvulves, or outer Incloſures, is either *Bivalve, of two Valves,* as in *Chelidonium* and *Braſſica*; *Trivalve, of three,* as in *Viola, Polemonium* and *Helianthemum*; *Quadrivalve, of four,* as in *Ludwigia* and *Oenothera*; or *Quinquevalve, of five,* as in *Hottonia.*

The *Diſſepiments* are either *parallel* to the Valvules, as in *Lunaria* and *Draba*; or placed the *contrary* Way, as in *Biſcutella* and *Thlaſpi*.

The moſt conſiderable Differences in the *FIGURE* of the Pericarpium, with the Names aſſigned for each, have been explained in Chap. 6. It varies farther, in being *Turbinate, narrowing like a Child's Top*, as in *Pyrus*; *Inflate, puffed*, as in *Cardioſpermum* and *Staphylæa*; *Membranaceous, compoſed of thin Membranes*, as in *Ulmus*; *Triquetrous, Tetragonous, Pentagonous*, of *three, four*, or *five* Sides, as in *Averrhoa, Zygophyllum*, &c. or *Articulate, jointed*, as in *Ornithopus, Hedyſarum* and *Raphanus*.

The *OPENING* of the Pericarpium for diſcharging the Seeds when the Fruit is ripe, is either at the *Apex*, which may be *Quadridentate, ſplit into four Segments*, as in *Dianthus*; *Quinquedentate, into five*, as in *Alſine*; or *Decemdentate, into ten*, as in *Ceraſtium*; opening at the *Baſe Trifariam, into three Parts*, as in *Triglochin*, and *Campanula*; or *Quinquefariam, into five Parts*, as in *Ledum*; at the *Angles, Corners, longitudinally, lengthways*, as in *Oxalis* and *Orchis*; through a *Pore, Hole*, as in *Campanula*; or *horizontally* *acroſs the Middle*, as in *Anagallis*, *Plantago*, *Amaranthus*, *Portulaca* and *Hyoſcyamus*.

All Fruit that is *articulate*, *jointed*, opens at every one of the Joints, each of which is *Monoſpermous*, *ſingle ſeeded*.

The *CONFINEMENT* of the Seeds is ſometimes *Elaſtic*, *burſting like a Spring*, as in *Oxalis*, *Elaterium*, *Momordica*, *Impatiens*, *Cardamine*, *Phyllanthus*, *Euphorbia*, *Juſticia*, *Ruellia*, *Dictamnus*, *Hura*, *Ricinus*, *Tragia*, *Jatropha*, *Croton*, *Cluſia* and *Acalypha*.

The *SITUATION* of the Pericarpium is at the Receptacle of the Flower, either placed *under* it, as in *Vaccinium* and *Epilobium*; *over* it, as in *Arbutus* and *Tulipa*; or both *above* and *below* it, as in *Saxifraga* and *Lobelia*.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the different Structures of the SEEDS.

IN reſpect to the *NUMBER* of Seeds contained within the Fruit, Plants are either *Monoſpermous*, *having one Seed*, as in *Polygonum* and *Collinſonia*; *Diſpermous*, *two*, as in *Daucus*; *Triſpermous*, *three*, as in *Euphorbia*; or *Tetraſpermous*, *four*, as in *Tournefortia*.

In reſpect to the Number of Loculaments of the Seed itſelf, it has but one in moſt Plants; but is *Bilocular*, *with two Cells*, in *Cornus*, *Xanthium*, *Locuſta*, *Valeriana*, and *Cordia*.

In reſpect to its *FIGURE*, it is either *Cinct*, *girt*, as in *Arenaria* and *Bryonia*; *Cordiform*, *Heart-ſhaped*, as in *Medeola*; *Reniform*, *Kidney-ſhaped*, as in *Anacardium* and *Phaſeolus*; *Ovate*[*], *Egg-ſhaped*, as in *Polygala* and *Iſatis*; or *Echinate*, *prickly* like an Echinus or Hedge-hog, as in *Lappula*, a Species of *Myoſotis*.

In reſpect to their *SUBSTANCE*, they are *Oſſeous*, *bony*, as in *Corylus*, *Lithoſpermum*, and *Nuts* of all Kinds; or *Callous*, *tough*; as in *Citrus*.

The *CORONULA*, *little Crown*, that attends many Seeds, is either *Calyculus*, a *ſmall Calyx* formed of the Perianthium of the Flower, as in *Scabioſa*, *Knautia*, *Ageratum*, and *Arctotis*; or *Pappus*, *a Down*; and this *Pappus* is either *Capillary*, *like a Hair*, that is *ſimple* and *filiform*; *Thread-ſhaped*, as in

---

[*] The Term *Ovate* is uſed to expreſs an elliptical Figure when it is broader at one End than the other; and the Term *Oval* for the ſame Figure, when the Ends are alike.

Hieracium and *Sonchus*; *Plumoſe*, *feathery*, that is, *ſhaggy* and *compound*, as in *Crepis*, *Scorzonera*, and *Tragopogon*; *Paleaceous*, *chaffy*, as in *Bidens*, *Silphium*, *Tagetes*, and *Coreopſis*; or *wanting*, as in *Tanacetum*.

The Seed has an *ARILLUS* †, in *Coffea*, *Jaſminum*, *Cynogloſſum*, *Cucumis*, *Dictamnus*, *Dioſma*, *Celaſtrus*, and *Euonymus*.

The Seeds in reſpect to *SIZE* may be *very ſmall*, as in *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Trachelium*, and *Ammania*; or *very large*, as in *Coccus*.

In reſpect to *SITUATION*, they are either *Nidulantia*, *neſting*, that is, diſperſed about the Pulp, as in *Nymphæa*; faſtened to the *Suture*, as in Plants that are *filiquoſe*, *podded*; faſtened to the *Columella*, as in *Malva*; or placed on *Receptacles*, as in *Nicotiana* and *Datura*.

The *HILUM* of the Seed is evident in *Cardioſperum* and *Staphylæa*.

The *CORCULUM* is cloſe to the Hilum.

---

† See Chap. 7.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the different Structures of the RECEPTACLE.

IT is in the Claſs *Syngeneſia* [*], which contains the compound Flowers, that the Varieties of the Receptacle are principally to be conſidered.

In reſpect to its *FIGURE*, it is either *Plane*, *flat*, as in *Achillea*; *Convex*, *rounding*, as in *Matricaria*; or *Conic*, *ſhaped like a Cone*, as in *Anthemis* and *Melampodium*.

In reſpect to its *SURFACE*, it is either *Naked*, as in *Matricaria*; *Punctate*, *dotted*, as in *Tragopogon*; *Villoſe*, *ſhaggy*; as in *Andryala*; *Setoſe*, *briſtly*, as in *Centaurea*; or *Paleaceous*, *chaffy*, as in *Hypochæris* and *Anthemis*.

In ſome ſimple Flowers the Fruit has *ſeparate* Receptacles, as in *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*, and *Michelia*.

---

[*] See Part II. Chap. 22.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the SINGULARITIES *in the Structure of the Parts of* FRUCTIFICATION.

BY a ſingular Structure of the Parts of Fructification, is to be underſtood ſuch a one as is obſerved but in very few Genera; it is directly oppoſed to the natural Structure explained in Chap. 10. For Inſtances of this we may mention the *Arum*, whoſe Stamina are within the Piſtilla; the *Adoxa*, whoſe Germen ſeparates the Corolla from the Calyx; the *Salvia*, whoſe Filaments are *articulate, jointed*; the *Eriocaulon*, whoſe Stamina are placed on the Germen, and whoſe Corolla and Calyx are below the Germen; and the *Magnolia*, the Receptacle of whoſe Fruit is *capitate, headed*, the Seeds, which are like Berries, hanging by a Thread out of the Capſule; but to take the Parts in their Order.

The *CALYX* is uſually leſs colored than the *COROLLA*; but in the *American Bartſia* the Perianthium is bloody; in the herbaceous *Cornus* the Petals are black, but the Involucrum white; and in the *American Cornus*

Cornus the Involucrum is red, and *Cordate*; *Heart-ſhaped*. In *Aſtrantia* the Involucrum is colored; and in *Palms* the Spathæ are bloody; where the Corolla is wanting, the Perianthium is wont to be more colored eſpecially when the Flowers are blowing, as in *Ornithogalum*, *Perſicaria*, and *Polygonum*; where either the Calyx or the Corolla is found to be leſs colored, the Leaves often take a Color, as in *Amaranthus tricolor*.

In moſt Plants the *STAMINA* and *PETALS* are inſerted into the Receptacle, in the Bottom of the Flower; but the Plants of the Claſs Icoſandria [*] have a monophyllous Calyx, the inner Side of which is girt with a Line, to which the Stamina and Petals are faſtened; and the Calyx is alſo obſerved to ſupport the Flowers in ſome other Plants, as in *Lythrum*, *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*, *Ammania*, *Iſnarda*, *Peplis*, and *Elæagnus*. In ſome Plants the Receptacle is lined on all Sides with the Perianthium, and the Corolla adheres to the Perianthium as though it were glued to it; this is found in the *Cucurbitaceous* [†] Plants, ſuch as *Cucurbita*, *Paſſiflora*, *Fevillæa*, *Momordica*, *Trichoſanthes*,

---

[*] See Part II. Chap. 15.

[†] So called from their Affinity to the Cucurbita.

Cucumis, *Bryonia*, *Sicyos*, *Melothria* and *Gronovia*; the ſame is alſo obſerved in *Cactus*: In ſome others there is a Receptacle that elevates the Pericarpium, as in *Paſſiflora*, *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Arum*, *Calla*, *Dracontium*, *Pothos*, *Zoſtera*, *Nepenthes*, *Clutia*, *Heiſteres*, and *Siſyrinchium*.

In monopetalous Flowers, the Stamina are uſually inſerted into the Petal, but they are ſeparate from it in the *Plantæ Bicornes**, viz. in *Ledum*, *Azalea*, *Andromeda*, *Clethra*, *Erica*, *Myrſine*, *Memecylum*, *Santalum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, *Royena*, *Dioſpyros*, *Melaſtoma*, and *Pyrola*; they are ſeparate alſo in *Ciſſus* and *Aloe*. In polypetalous Flowers, the Stamina are uſually ſeparate from the Petals: But this alſo has a few Exceptions; for in the *Statice*, which is pentapetalous, the Filaments are inſerted in the Claws of the Petals; in *Melanthium*, which is hexapetalous, they are inſerted in the Petals; and in the *Lychnis*, which is pentapetalous, as alſo in *Saponaria*, *Cucubalus*, *Silene*, and *Agroſtema*, which were formerly ranged with the *Lychnis*, every other Stamen is faſtened to the Claws of the Petals.

---

* Having two Horns; theſe Plants have been ſo called from their bifid *Antheræ*.

The *ANTHERÆ* are commonly placed on the Tops of the Filaments: But they ſtick cloſe to the Sides of the Filaments in *Paris* and *Aſarum*, and adhere to the Stigma without Filaments in *Ariſtolochia*.

The Singularities of the *NECTARIUM* have been already mentioned in Chap 12.

The *PISTILLUM* is commonly placed within the *Antheræ*: But in the *Arum* there is this Singularity, that the Receptacle runs out into a Club, the Baſe of which is occupied by the Piſtilla, and the upper Part by the Stamina; ſo that here the Piſtilla ſtand on the Outſide of and ſurround the Stamina; and in the *Calla* of *Ethiopia* theſe Parts are diſpoſed in the ſame Manner. The *Rumex* is ſingular in the Inſertion of its Stamina.

The *STYLE* is commonly placed on the Top of the Germen: Some Exceptions to this have been given in Chap. 14. to theſe may be added *Paſſerina*, *Gnidia*, *Struthia*, and *Stellaria*.

The *PERICARPIUM* is generally ſhut: But in *Reſeda* and *Datiſca* it is always open; in *Parnaſſia* it gapes at the Time of Flowering, and cloſes afterwards.

That the Pericarpia are ever found one within another, the greater containing the ſmaller ones, *Linnæus* refuſes to admit; for although there is the Appearance of ſuch a Singularity in *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*, and *Michelia*, he thinks the outer Pericarpium is in ſuch Caſes to be looked upon only as a common Receptacle.

Where the Pericarpium is a Berry, it is diſtinguiſhable into *proper* Berries, thoſe which are formed of the Pericarpium; and *improper* or *ſingular*, ſuch as are formed of any of the other Parts.

The Berry is improper or ſingular in the following Inſtances, *viz.* When it is a *Calyx*; as in *Blitum*, *Morus*, *Baſella*, *Ephedra*, *Coix*, *Roſa* and *Coriaria*; a *Receptacle*, as in *Taxus*, *Rhizophora*, *Anacardium*, *Ochna*, *Laurus*, *Ficus*, *Dorſtenia*, and *Fragaria*; a *Seed*, as in *Rubus*, *Magnolia*, *Uvaria Michelia*, *Praſium*, *Uvularia*, *Panax*, *Adonis*, *Crambe*, *and Oſteoſpermum*; an *Arillus*, as in *Euonymus* and *Celaſtrus*; a *Nectarium*, as in *Mirabilis*; a *Corolla*, as in *Adoxa*, *Poterium*, and *Coriaria*; a *Capſule*, as in *Euonymus*, *Androſæmum*, *Cucubalus* and *Epidendrum*; a *dry Berry*, as in *Linnæa*, *Galium*, &c. *Tetragonia*, *Myrica*, *Trientalis*, *Tropæolum*, *Xanthium*, *Juglans*, *Ptelea*, *Ulmus*, *Comarum*, *Amygdalus* and *Mirabilis*; a *Capſule* externally, as in *Dillenia*, *Cluſia*, *Nymphæa*, *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Moriſonia*, *Stratiotes*, *Cyclamen*, and *Strychnus*; a *hollow Berry*, as in *Staphylæa*, *Cardioſpermum* and *Capſicum*; a *Conceptacle*, as in *Actæa*; a *Legumen*, as in *Hymenæa*, *Caſſia*, *Inga*, and *Ceratonia*; or a *Strobilus*, as in *Annona* and *Juniperus*.

The Berry does not naturally burſt, being ſoft, and the Diſperſion of the Seeds being deſigned to be by Means of Animals.

The Berries in the *Adonis* of the Cape are evidently *aggregate*, *many united in one*.

CHAP. XIX.

Of AGGREGATE *Flowers*.

COMPLETE Flowers are either ſimple or aggregate. Simple Flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any Part of Fructification common to many Flowers, as is the Caſe with aggregate. Flowers are called aggregate, when many *Floſculi*, *Florets*, are, by the Mediation of ſome Part of the Fructification common to them all, ſo united, that no one of them could be taken out without deſtroying the Form of the whole, of which it was a Part. The common Part in aggregate Flowers is either the receptacle or the Calyx. A partial Flower of the aggregate one is called *Floſculus*, a *Floret*. Aggregate Flowers are primarily diviſible into ſeven Kinds, *viz.* 1. The *Aggregate*, properly ſo called. 2. The *Compound*. 3. The *Umbellate*. 4. The *Cymoſe*. 5. The *Amentaceous*. 6. The *Glumoſe*. 7. The *Spadiceous*: All which we ſhall explain in their Turns.

1. An *AGGREGATE* Flower, properly ſo called, has a Receptacle that is *dilate*, *extended in Breadth*, the Florets ſtanding on *Peduncles*, *Foot-ſtalks**, as in *Scabioſa*, *Knautia*, *Dipſacus*, *Cephalanthus*, *Globularia*, *Leucadendron*, *Protea*, *Brunia*, *Barreria*, and *Statice*.

2. A *COMPOUND* Flower † is an aggregate one, comprehending many Florets that are *ſeſſile*, *ſquatted*, or without *Peduncles*, on a common Receptacle that is entire, and having alſo a common Perianthium, but furniſhed with Antheræ that grow together in the Form of a Cylinder.

The Properties of a compound Flower are, 1. A common Receptacle enlarged and undivided. 2. A common Perianthium, ſurrounding all the Florets. 3. The Florets monopetalous and ſeſſile. 4. The Antheræ of each Floret five in Number, and growing together in a Cylinder. 5. A monoſpermous Germen under each of the Florets. Of theſe Properties, the two laſt are eſſential to a compound Flower; but obſerve, that there are ſome whoſe Calyx contains only a ſingle Floret, as *Echinops*, *Stoebe*, *Corymbium*, and *Artemiſia*.

---

* *Peduncle* is the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower only; the Foot-ſtalk of a Leaf is called a *Petiole*.

† Theſe are the Flowers of the Claſs Syngeneſia, ſee Part II. Chap. 22.

Compound Flowers are of three Kinds: 1. *Ligulate*, when all the *Corollulæ*, *little Corollæ*, of the Florets are *plane*, *flat*, ſhaped like *Ligula*, *a narrow Tongue*, or *Fillet*, and expanded towards the outer Side. 2. *Tubuloſe*, when all the Corollulæ of the Florets are Tubuloſe, and nearly equal. 3. *Radiate*, *having Rays*, when the Corollulæ of the *Diſk*, *middle Parts*, are Tubuloſe, and thoſe of the *Circumference*, *Margin*, of another Form: Which Variation affords three Caſes, *viz.* when the Corollulæ of the Circumference are either *ligulate*, as in *Achillea*; *tubuloſe*, but unlike the tubulous Florets of the Diſk. as in *Centaurea*; or *naked*, as in *Artemiſia* and *Gnaphalium*. A compound Flower uſually conſiſts of many Florets, but rarely of a determinate Number of them.

3. An *UMBELLATE* Flower is an aggregate one, conſiſting of many Florets placed on a Receptacle, on faſtigiate Peduncles* that are all produced from the ſame Point: A *ſimple* Umbel is when the Receptacle is but once divided into Peduncles; a *compound* Umbel is when all the common Peduncles are ſubdivided into *Umbellulæ*, *little Umbels*; an *Umbellula* therefore is a *partial* Umbel.

Umbellate Flowers, properly ſo called †, have the following Properties. 1. A common Receptacle divided into Peduncles in the manner above mentioned, whether the Umbel produced be *plane*, *flat*; *convex*, *rounding*; or *concave*, *hollow*. 2. A Germen under the Corollula 3. Five diſtinct Stamina that are deciduous. 4. A bifid Piſtillum. 5. Two Seeds joined at their Summits.

A *Radiate* Umbel is when the marginal Petals are larger than thoſe of the Diſk, as in *Tordylium*, *Caucalis*, *Coriandrum*, *Ammi*, and ſome Species of *Heracleum*; an Umbel may vary alſo in having the Flowers of the

---

* See the firſt Note in Chap. 8.

† The umbellate Flowers, properly ſo called, belong to the Order Digynia of the Claſs Pentandria; ſee Part II. Chap. 8.

Margin differing in Sex from thoſe of the Diſk, as in *Aſtrantia*, *Caucalis*, *Artedia*, *Oenanthe* and *Scandix*. The *Involucrum* varies, in being either *Tetraphyllous*, of *four* Leaves, as in *Hydrocotyle*, *Siſon*, and *Cuminum*; *Pentaphyllous*, of *five*, as in *Bupleurum*, *Scandix*, and *Bubon*; *Heptaphyllous*, of *ſeven*, as in *Liguſticum*; *Decaphyllous*, of *ten*, as in *Artedia*: With the *partial Involucrum dimidiate*, *halved*, going but half round, as in *Æthuſa*, *Coriandrum*, and *Sanicula*; or *Caducous*, *falling off*, as in *Ferula* and *Heracleum*.

4. A *CYMOSE* Flower is an aggregate one, of many Florets, placed on a Receptacle upon faſtigiate * Peduncles, the primary ones of which iſſue from the ſame Centre as in an Umbel; but the ſecondary, or partial ones, lie diſperſed without Order; which Circumſtance diſtinguiſhes the Cyma from the Umbel, as in *Opulus*, *Ophiorrhiza*, and the Species of Cornus called *Virga ſanguinea*, or *Bloody-rod*.

5. An *AMENTACEOUS* aggregate Flower has a *Filiform*, *Thread-ſhaped* Receptacle, along which are diſpoſed *amentaceous Squamæ*, *Scales* that form an *Amentum* or *Catkin*, as in *Xanthium*, *Ambroſia*, *Par-*

---

* See the firſt Note on Chap. 8.

thenium, *Iva*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Corylus*, *Carpinus*, *Juglans*, *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Liquidambar*, *Cynomorion*, *Ficus*, *Dorſtenia*, *Parietaria*, *Urtica*, *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Cupreſſus*, *Thuya*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, and *Ephedra*.

6. A *GLUMOSE* aggregate Flower has a filiform Receptacle, the Baſe of which is furniſhed with a common *Glume*, *Huſk*, as in *Bromus*, *Feſtuca*, *Avena*, *Arundo*, *Briza*, *Poa*, *Aira*, *Uniola*, *Cynoſurus*, *Melica*, *Elymus*, *Lolium*, *Triticum*, *Secale*, *Hordeum*, *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, and *Carex*.

7. A *SPADICEOUS* aggregate Flower is, when there is a Receptacle common to many Florets placed within a Spatha or Sheath; ſuch a Receptacle is called a *Spadix*, and is either *Branched*, as in Palms, or *Simple*: In this laſt Caſe the Florets may be diſpoſed either all *round* it, as in *Calla*, *Dracontium*, and *Pothos*; on the *lower* Part of it, as in *Arum*; or on *one Side* of it, as in *Zoſtera*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of LUXURIANT *Flowers, commonly called* DOUBLE.

A Flower is ſaid to be luxuriant, when ſome of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. The Luxuriancy is commonly owing to the Luxuriancy of its Nouriſhment; the Part multiplied is uſually the Corolla, but ſometimes the Calyx alſo; and by this Increaſe of the Covers, the eſſential Parts of Fructification are deſtroyed. Luxuriant Flowers are diviſible into, 1. *Multiplicate*, *multiplied*. 2. *Pleni*, *full*. And, 3. *Proliferous*, *producing Young*; to which may be added, 4. *Mutilate*, *maimed*; ſuch as are deficient in ſome Part, which ſtand oppoſed to the luxuriant ones: All theſe ſhall be explained in their Order.

1. Flowers are ſaid to be *MULTIPLICATE*, when by the Increaſe of the Corolla only a Part of the Stamina are excluded; and this diſtinguiſhes them from the *Flores Pleni*, *full Flowers*, in which the Multiplication of the Corolla is ſo great as to exclude them all. Multiplicate Flowers

are diſtinguiſhed into *Duplicate*, *Triplicate*, *Quadruplicate* &c. that is, having a *double*, *treble*, or *quadruple* Series or Row, according to the Number of the Repetitions of the Corolla. The *Polypetalous* Flowers are the moſt ſubject to Multiplication; the *Monopetalous* are multiplied likewiſe, but it is very uncommon to meet with them full. A *colored Perianthium*, though it may have the Appearance of a Repetition of the Corolla, ought not to be conſidered as ſuch; for though this Appearance is in ſome Degree *monſtrous*, *unnatural*, it is no Multiplication.

2. A Flower is ſaid to be *PLENUS*, *full*, when the Corolla is ſo far multiplied as to exclude all the Stamina, as was before obſerved. The *Plenitude*, *Fullneſs*, is occaſioned by the Stamina running into Petals, with which the Flower is ſo crouded as frequently to choak the Piſtillum alſo. The Parts eſſential to Generation being thus deſtroyed in full Flower it is evident they muſt be barren; wherefore no good Seed is to be expected from them *. And for the ſame Reaſon of their Imperfection, we ſhould be

---

* Some few, as *Papaver* and *Nigella*, perfect their Seed: But theſe are rather multiplicate Flowers than full ones.

cautious alſo of conſtituting a Genus from them; for the Characters of a Genus ſhould be drawn from the Parts when in their natural State, and not when in a State of Luxuriancy.

Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous Flowers, as in *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Perſica*, *Ceraſus*, *Amygdalus*, *Myrtus*, *Roſa*, *Fragaria*, *Ranunculus*, *Caltha*, *Hepatica*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Papaver*, *Pæonia*, *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, *Coronaria*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, *Narciſſus*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Cheiranthus*, *Heſperis*, *Malva*, *Alcea*, and *Hibiſcus*.

Plenitude of monopetalous Flowers is by ſome Authors held a Contradiction; but this cannot be granted; for there are Inſtances of it in *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Hyacinthus*, and *Polianthes*: However, it is rare that their Luxuriancy paſſes Duplicity. When they are filled, it is by the Multiplication of the *Laciniæ*, *Segments*; whereas the Polypetalous are uſually filled by the Multiplication of the Petals; but the Manner in which the *Impletion*, *filling*, is brought about, muſt be more particularly conſidered.

The Impletion is either in ſimple or compound Flowers; we ſhall begin with the Simple.

The Impletion of *SIMPLE* Flowers, is by the Increaſe either of the Petals, or of the Nectarium. The Impletion of the *Aquilegia* is obſerved to be after three different manners, *viz.* either, 1. By multiplying its Petals, and excluding the Nectaria: 2. By multiplying its Nectaria, and excluding its Petals: Or, 3. By multiplying its Nectaria, and retaining its Petals; in which laſt Caſe the five Petals remain, and the Spaces between them are each of them filled up with a triple Caſe of Nectaria, that is, three Nectaria buried one within another.

The Impletion of the *Nigella* is by multiplying the Nectaria only; that of the *Narciſſus* two Ways, by multiplying either the Nectarium only, or both Nectarium and Petals; that of *Delphinium*, for the moſt Part, by multiplying the Petals, and excluding the Nectarium: The Change wrought in the *Saponaria Anglicana* is remarkable, the Flower from Pentapetalous becoming truly Monopetalous; and the Alteration in the *Peloria* is alſo very ſingular[*]. But the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of Plenitude is that of the *Opulus flore globoſo*, commonly called the *Gelder Roſe*. In the common ſimple *Opulus*, the Flowers are produced on a Cyma, which conſiſts of a great Number of *Campanulate*, *Bell-ſhaped*, Hermaphrodite Flowers in the Diſk, and of others in the Circumference, whoſe Corollæ are larger, flat, and Wheel-ſhaped, and that are *barren*, *wanting the Piſtillum*. But in the *Opulus flore globoſo*, all the Flowers of the Diſk are barren alſo, and ſhaped like thoſe of the Circumference; ſo that the Impletion here ariſes only from the additional Number of barren Flowers, the Corollæ of which are of a larger Size; and in this it reſembles the Impletion of the compound Flowers, of which we ſhall preſently ſpeak.

---

[*] The *Peloria* is a Plant which has been found in ſome Parts of *Sweden*, growing amongſt the Species of *Antirrhinum* called Linaria. It reſembles the *Linaria* ſo nearly, in every thing but the Flower, that they are not to be known one from the other, till their Flowers appear; and even in the Flowers they agree in the Calyx, Pericar-

---

Pericarpium and Seeds, and alſo in Color: which has given Riſe to a Suppoſition, that the *Peloria* is only a *Linaria* in a monſtrous State; ſee the Diſſertation of *Daniel Rudberg* on the *Peloria* in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, Vol. I. p. 280. But as the *Linaria* and *Peloria* differ ſo widely in their Corollæ and Stamina, that the former muſt be referred to the Claſs *Didynamia*, and the latter to the Claſs *Pentandria*, the *Peloria* cannot be ſuppoſed to derive its Origin from the *Linaria*, without overturning the fundamental Principles of the Science: And therefore till more Inſtances can be produced of this kind of Irregularity in Nature, the *Peloria* cannot with Safety be conſidered otherwiſe than as a *Genus* diſtinct from that of *Antirrhinum*.

Before we leave the ſimple Flowers, it will be of Uſe to remark, that a ſimple Flower, in a State of Luxuriancy, may in all Caſes be diſtinguiſhed from a compound One in its natural State, by this Rule; That in *ſimple* Flowers, how much ſoever multiplied, there is but one Piſtillum in the Centre of the Flower, common to the whole Multiplication; whereas in *compound* Flowers, each of the Florets is furniſhed with its own Piſtillum and Stamina.

We come now to the Impletion of *COMPOUND* Flowers; that theſe are of three kinds, *Ligulate*, *Tubuloſe*, and *Radiate*, has been ſhown and explained in Chap. 19. where it has alſo been ſeen, that there is not either in the Ligulate or Tubuloſe any Diſtinction of Diſk or Radius, all the Florets in theſe being alike; but that the contrary is the very Characteriſtic of the Radiate; now this being attended to, the manner of the Impletion will be eaſily underſtood. Compound Flowers gain their Impletion two Ways, either by the Radius, or the Diſk. We ſhall begin with the firſt.

Impletion by the *Radius* is when, by the Multiplication of the Radius, the Diſk of the Flower is filled up: as in *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, *Chryſanthemum*, *Anthemis*, *Matricaria*,

caria, *Ptarmica*, *Tagetes*, and the Species of Centaurea called *Cyanus*. In this Sort of Impletion, which belongs only to radiate Flowers, it is obſervable, that all the Florets which fill up the Diſk follow the Conditions of thoſe of the Radius; ſo that if the Florets of the Radius in the natural Flower have a Piſtillum, all thoſe of the full Flower will have one alſo, as in *Matricaria*, *Bellis*, *Chryſanthemum*, and *Tagetes*; or if they have no Piſtillum, then it will alſo be wanting in the full one, as in *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, and *Centaurea*; and the ſame holds true of the male Part alſo; for as the Florets of the Radius in the natural Flower are never furniſhed with Antheræ, ſo theſe are wanting alſo in all thoſe of the full ones. This laſt Remark is of great Uſe to diſtinguiſh a Radiate full Flower, from a Ligulate natural one; which might be confounded in many Caſes, were we not apprized, that there are Antheræ in the latter, but none in the former; by this Rule, in *Chryſanthemum*, *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, and *Tagetes*, when the Diſk is deſtroyed by the Multiplication of the Radius, we know by the Defect of Antheræ, that it is only the Luxuriancy of a radiate Flower, as in *Hieracium*, *Leontodon*, and *Sonchus*; by the Preſence of the Antheræ we know the Flowers to be ligulate and natural.

Impletion by the *Diſk* is, when there is no Multiplication of the Radius; but the Corollulæ of the Diſk run out into Length, and have their Brims leſs divided: This manner of Impletion ſeems to concern only the *Radiate* and the *Tubuloſe* *. In the *Radiate*, it will ſo far affect the Radius as to change its Flowers from Ligulate to Tubuloſe: Inſtances of this manner of Impletion may be had in *Bellis*, *Matricaria*, and *Tagetes*. In the *Carduus* of the Oats, which is a Species of *Serratula*, the Corollulæ are both lengthened and enlarged. In reſpect to the *Ligulate* Flowers, if we confine ourſelves to the two-fold manner of Impletion, after the Author whoſe Diviſions we have adopted, we ſhall be obliged to call their Impletion alſo, an Impletion by the Diſk; though the Manner of it differs from that laſt explained, and the Expreſſion does not ſo well anſwer to Flowers, that in the Botanical Senſe of the Term have properly no Diſk at all. But not to ſtop at too great Niceties, their

---

* This is not expreſsly aſſerted, as the Diſtinction is omitted, in the *Philoſophia Botanica* of *Linnæus*; but it appears to be his Meaning, by his ſpeaking of the Impletion of ligulate Flowers ſeparately afterwards.

Impletion is by the lengthening of their Stigmata, and the enlarging and diverging of their Germina; by which Augmentations, the full Flowers are to be diſtinguiſhed from the natural ones, as in *Scorzonera* and *Lapſana vulgaris*; which laſt, *Linnæus* tells us, is frequently found with a full Flower at *Upſal*.

3. Flowers are ſaid to be *PROLIFEROUS*, when one Flower grows out of another: This generally happens in full Flowers, the Fulneſs being the Cauſe of their becoming proliferous. Prolification is after two Manners; 1. From the Centre; 2. From the Side.

Prolification from the *Centre*, which happens in ſimple Flowers, is when the Piſtillum ſhoots up into another Flower ſtanding on a ſingle Peduncle; of which there are Inſtances in *Dianthus*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, *Geum*, and *Roſa*.

Prolification from the *Side*, which happens in aggregate Flowers, properly ſo called (ſee Chap. 19.) is when many pedunculate Flowers are produced out of one common Calyx; of which there are Inſtances in *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Hieracium*, and *Scabioſa*.

In *umbellate* Flowers, the Prolification is by the Increaſe of the Umbellulæ, one ſimple Umbellula producing another, as in *Cornus* and *Periclymenum*; and in this manner compound Umbels will become *ſupradecompound, more than compounded a ſecond Time*, as in *Selinum* and *Thyſſelinum*.

A proliferous Flower is called *Frondoſe**, *leafy*, when it produces Leaves; this rarely happens, but Inſtances of it have been found in *Roſa*, *Anemone*, and others: The other Kinds of Prolification are frequent enough.

4. *MUTILATE* Flowers are the Reverſe of Luxuriant. *Linnæus* confines the Term to thoſe Flowers only that want the Corollæ, though they ought to be furniſhed with it; which often happens in *Ipomæa*, *Campanula*, *Ruellia*, *Violæ*, *Tuſſilago* and *Cucubalus*: The Cauſe of this Defect he aſcribes chiefly to the want of ſufficient Heat.

---

* *Frons*, with the Ancients (tho' frequently uſed, in reſpect to Trees, in the ſame Senſe with *Folium*, *a Leaf*) implied, in its proper Signification, a Part of the Wood of the Tree with the Leaf; or as we ſhould expreſs it, a *Twig with Leaves*; and for this Reaſon they never applied the Term to the Leaves of Herbs (which were always called *Folia*) but only to thoſe of Trees. *Linnæus* has availed himſelf of this old Diſtinction to make it a botanical Term; which he applies to expreſs the Circumſtances of *Palms* and *Filices*, *Ferns*; in the former of which the Branches, and in the latter even the Stem itſelf is an actual Leaf: And here again he applies it to the leafy Prolification in Queſtion, calling it *Frondoſe*, rather than *Foliaceous*, for the like Reaſon

The Luxuriancy of the *Calyx*, mentioned in the beginning of this Chapter, is very infrequent, but not without Inſtances; in *Dianthus Caryophyllus* there is a Variety, in which the *Squamæ, Scales*, of the Calyx are ſo multiplied as to conſtitute a perfect Spike in a manner moſt ſimgular: The *Gramina, Graſſes*, of the Alps, become full by their *Glumæ, Huſks*, ſhooting out into Leaves, as in a Species of the *Feſtuca*; and in *Salix roſea*, and *Plantago roſea*, the Squamæ of the Amentum of the former, and the Bracteæ * of the Spike in the latter will ſhoot into Leaves alſo.

Linnæus has enumerated ſome Tribes of Plants, which are not found ſubject to Luxuriancy; but as the Heads, under which he has ranged them, are taken from the Syſtems of preceding Writers, and not from the Sexual, it would perplex the Reader to explain them; and we ſhall therefore omit them: The Curious may have Recourſe to them in the *Philoſophia Botanica*, Page 81.

---

* Floral Leaves.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Sex *of Plants.*

THE Diſtinction of Flowers into Male, Female, Hermaphrodite, and Neuter, has been already explained in Chap. 4. To which we muſt add, that Hermaphrodite Flowers are ſometimes diſtinguiſhable into *Male* Hermaphrodites, and *Female* Hermaphrodites: This is, when, although the Flower contains the Parts belonging to each Sex, one of them proves abortive or ineffectual; if the Defect be in the *Stamina*, it is a *Female* Hermaphrodite; if in the *Piſtillum*, a *Male* one. The Caſe wherein this Diſtinction becomes neceſſary, happens very rarely: It will be ſhewn in the Courſe of this Chapter.

Plants, in reſpect to Sex, take their Denominations from the Sex of their Flowers in the manner following.

1. *HERMAPHRODITE* Plants are ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear Flowers, that are all Hermaphrodite, as in moſt Genera.

2. *ANDROGYNOUS, Male* and *Female*, ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear both male

and female Flowers, as in the Claſs *Monoecia* *.

3. *MALE*, ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear male Flowers only, as in the Claſs *Dioecia* †.

4. *FEMALE*, ſuch as upon the ſame Root bear female Flowers only, as in the Claſs *Dioecia*.

5. *POLYGAMOUS* ‡, ſuch as either on the *ſame*, or on *different* Roots bear Hermaphrodite Flowers, and Flowers of either or of both Sexes, as in the Claſs *Polygamia* §.

Of Plants that are Polygamous on the *ſame* Root, there are three Caſes: 1ſt. *Male Hermaphrodite*, and *Female Hermaphrodite* Flowers; which is a very rare Caſe, but is obſerved in *Muſa*. 2d. *Hermaphrodite* ||, and *Male* Flowers, as in *Veratrum*, *Celtis*, *Ægilops*, and *Valantia*, 3d. *Hermaphrodite* and *Female* Flowers, as in *Parietaria* and *Atriplex*.

---

* See Part II. Chap. 24.

† See Part II. Chap. 25.

‡ See the Signification of this Term explained in the Account of the Title of the Claſs *Polygamia*, in Part II. Chap. 26. Theſe Plants are by ſome called *Hybrid*, *Mongrel*.

§ See Part II. Chap. 26.

|| In the *Philoſophia Botanica*, the Hermaphrodite Flowers of this Claſs are put down *Hermaphroditæ*, *Female Hermaphrodite*; but the Inſtances ſhew it to be a Miſtake.

Of ſuch as are Polygamous on *two* diſtinct Roots, the Caſes are four; 1ſt. *Hermaphrodite* * Flowers and *Male*, as in *Panax*, *Nyſſa*, and *Dioſpyros*. 2d. *Hermaphrodite* Flowers and *Female*, as in *Fraxinus*. 3d. *Hermaphrodite* † Flowers and both *Male* and *Female*, as in *Gleditſia* ‡. 4th. *Androgynous* || and *Male*, as in *Arctopus*. Of Plants that are Polygamous on *three* diſtinct Roots there is but one Caſe, *viz.* *Androgynous*, *Male* and *Female*, as in *Ficus* §.

---

[*] *Hermaphroditæ*, again in *Phil. Bot.*

[†] *Hermaphroditæ* again.

[‡] In the *Gleditſia*, which is the only known Inſtance of this Caſe, the male Flowers and the Hermaphrodites are produced upon the ſame Plant, and the Females on a diſtinct one.

[||] This Caſe and the next, having no Hermaphrodite Flowers, ſeem to be Exceptions to the Definition of Polygamous Plants.

[§] The Inſtance of this Caſe given in the *Philoſophia Botanica* is the *Empetrum*; but that *Genus* is removed to the Claſs *Dioecia* in the laſt Edition of the *Genera Plantarum*; where a Note informs us, that the Hermaphrodite Flowers, which the Author had once ſeen on a Plant of this Genus, could not afterwards be ever found again. We have therefore changed this Inſtance for the *Ficus*, the only other Inſtance left of this ſingular Caſe.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

PART THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.

Of the SEXUAL SYSTEM, *and its Diviſions.*

THE Sexual Syſtem was invented by Dr. *Linnæus*, Profeſſor of Phyſic and Botany at *Upſal*. It is founded on the Parts of Fructification deſcribed in the former Part of this Work; Theſe having been obſerved with more Accuracy, ſince the Diſcovery of the Uſes for which Nature has aſſigned them, a new Set of Principles have been derived from them; by means of which, the Diſtribution of Plants has been brought to a greater Preciſion, and rendered more conformable to true Philoſophy in this Syſtem than in any one of thoſe which preceded it. The Author of it does not pretend to call it a natural one; he gives it as artificial only, and modeſtly owns his Inability to detect the Order purſued by Nature in her vegetable Productions: But of this he ſeems confident, that no natural Syſtem can ever be framed, without taking in the Materials, out of which he has raiſed his own; and urges the neceſſity of admitting artificial Syſtems for Convenience, till one truly natural ſhall appear *.

By the Sexual Syſtem, Plants are diſpoſed according to the Number, Proportion, and Situation of the Stamina and Piſtilla: The Manner of their Diſtribution will appear in the following Chapters. We ſhall here only ſpeak in general of the Diviſions of the Syſtem.

---

* *Linnæus* has given *Fragmenta Methodi naturalis*, *Fragments of the natural Method*, in which he has made a Diſtribution of Plants under various Orders, putting together in each, ſuch as appear to have a natural Affinity to each other: This, after a long and fruitleſs Search after the natural Method, he gives as the Reſult of his own Speculation, for the Aſſiſtance of ſuch as may engage in the ſame Purſuit. See his *Claſſes Plantarum*, page 485. and *Phil. Bot.* page 27.

The firſt general Diviſion of the whole Body of Vegetables is into twenty-four *Claſſes*; theſe are again ſubdivided into *Orders*, the Orders into *Genera*, the Genera into *Species*, and the Species into *Varieties*, where there are any worthy of Note. Of theſe Diviſions, we ſhall treat of the three firſt only in this ſecond Part. Theſe more immediately reſpect the Theory of the Science than the other two, which, though ſyſtematic Diviſions likewiſe, have, as our author obſerves, a nearer Relation to the Practice; and it is in theſe alſo that the principal Improvements in the Management of the Science are more particularly included.

As the Claſſes and orders of the Syſtem will be ſeparately treated of in the following Chapters, we ſhall conclude this Introductory one with a Table exhibiting their Titles at one View, in the Order in which they ſtand in the Syſtem that the Reader may have Recourſe thereto as he finds Occaſion.

Table of the CLASSES and Orders.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
1. MONANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.*
2. DIANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia*
3. TRIANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia*
4. TETRANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Tetragynia.*
5. PENTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Pentagynia.* 6. *Polygynia.*
6. HEXANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*
7. HEPTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Tetragynia.* 4. *Heptagynia.*
8. OCTANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Tetragynia.*
9. ENNEANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Trigynia.* 3. *Hexagynia.*
10. DECANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Decagynia.*
11. DODECANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Dodecagynia.*
12. ICOSANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4. *Pentagynia.* 5. *Polygynia.*

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
13. POLYANDRIA	1. *Monogynia.* 2. *Digynia.* 3. *Trigynia.* 4 *Tetragynia.* 5. *Pentagynia.* 6. *Hexagynia.* 7. *Polygynia.*
14. DIDYNAMIA	1. *Gymnoſpermia.* 2. *Angioſpermia.*
15. TETRADYNAMIA	1. *Siliculoſa.* 2. *Siliquoſa.*
16. MONADELPHIA	1. *Triandria.* 2. *Pentandria.* 3. *Octandria.* 4. *Enneandria.* 5. *Decandria.* 6 *Endecandria.* 7. *Dodecandria.* 8. *Polyandria.*
17. DIADELPHIA	1. *Pentandria.* 2. *Hexandria.* 3. *Octandria.* 4. *Decandria.*
18. POLYADELPHIA	1. *Pentandria.* 2. *Icoſandria.* 3. *Polyandria.*
19. SYNGENESIA	1. *Polygamia æqualis.* 2. *Polygamia ſuperflua.* 3. *Polygamia fruſtranea.* 4. *Polygamia neceſſaria.* 5. *Polygamia ſegregata.* 6. *Monogamia.*
20. GYNANDRIA	1. *Diandria.* 2. *Triandria.* 3. *Tetrandria.* 4. *Pentandria.* 5. *Hexandria.* 6. *Decandria.* 7. *Dodecandria.* 8. *Polyandria.*
21. MONOECIA	1. *Monandria.* 2. *Diandria.* 3. *Triandria.* 4. *Tetrandria.* 5. *Pentandria.* 6. *Hexandria.* 7. *Heptandria.* 8. *Polyandria.* 9. *Monadelphia.* 10. *Syngeneſia.* 11. *Gynandria.*

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
22. DIOECIA	1. *Monandria.* 2. *Diandria.* 3. *Triandria.* 4. *Tetrandria.* 5. *Pentandria.* 6. *Hexandria.* 7. *Octandria.* 8. *Enneandria.* 9. *Decandria.* 10. *Dodecandria.* 11. *Polyandria.* 12. *Monadelphia.* 13. *Syngeneſia.* 14. *Gynandria.*
23. POLYGAMIA	1. *Monoecia.* 2. *Dioecia.* 3. *Trioecia.*
24. CRYPTOGAMIA	1. *Filices.* 2. *Muſci.* 3. *Algæ.* 4. *Fungi.*
APPENDIX	1. *Palmæ.*

CHAP. II.

Explanation of the TITLES *of the Twenty-four* CLASSES.

HAVING in the preceding Chapter given the Diviſions of the Syſtem, we ſhall in this explain the Meaning of the Terms uſed for the Titles of the Claſſes. As theſe Terms in the *Greek* Language, from whence they are taken, are all expreſſive of the principal Circumſtance that obtains in the Claſs to which they are applied, the Explanation of them will itſelf give us a good inſight into the proper Characters of the ſeveral Claſſes, and the ſexual Diſtinctions on which they are founded: However, it will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething more particular concerning many of them afterwards in the Chapters we ſhall allot for each of them ſeparately.

CLASS I. *MONANDRIA.* 2. *DIANDRIA.* 3. *TRIANDRIA.* 4. *TETRANDRIA.* 5. *PENTANDRIA.* 6. *HEXANDRIA.* 7. *HEPTANDRIA.* 8. *OCTANDRIA.* 9. *ENNEANDRIA.* 10. *DECANDRIA.*—Theſe ten Claſſes, which conſiſt of Hermaphrodite Flowers, take their Denominations from the Number of Stamina, or male Parts of the Flower. The Word here compounded with the numerical Terms, ſignifies *a Huſband* ; ſo that the Title *Monandria* expreſſes, that the Flowers of this Claſs have but *one* Huſband, that is, one Stamen ; *Diandria, two* Stamina ; *Triandria, three* ; *Tetrandria, four* ; *Pentandria, five* ; *Hexandria, ſix* ; *Heptandria, ſeven* ; *Octandria, eight* ; *Enneandria, nine* ; and *Decandria, ten*. It muſt be obſerved however, that the Flowers being Hermaphrodite, as above mentioned, is in all theſe Claſſes a neceſſary Condition ; for ſhould the female Part be wanting, the Plant would belong to ſome other Claſs, notwithſtanding the Number of Stamina may be ſuch as would otherwiſe refer it to one of theſe : And this Caution we give once for all to avoid Repetitions, that when we uſe the Term *Hermaphrodite,* we mean that it is a Condition not to be diſpenſed with.

CLASS XI. *DODECANDRIA.*— This Term in the *Greek* imports that the Flowers have *twelve* Huſbands or Stamina. However, the Claſs is not confined to this Number, but includes all ſuch Hermaphrodite Flowers as are furniſhed with any Number of Stamina from *twelve* to *nineteen* incluſive: No Flowers have been yet found to have eleven Stamina, which is the Reaſon no Claſs has been allotted to that Number.

CLASS XII. *ICOSANDRIA.*—This Term imports, that the Flowers have *twenty* Huſbands or Stamina: But here again the Title is to be underſtood with great Latitude; for though the Plants that belong to this Claſs are rarely found with leſs than twenty Stamina, yet they frequently have a greater Number: and they are therefore not to be known with Certainty from thoſe of the next Claſs, without having Recourſe to their claſſic Character; which, not being expreſſed in the Title, we forbear the Explanation of here, as we ſhall give it in the Chapter allotted for this Claſs.

CLASS XIII. *POLYANDRIA.*—This Term imports, that the Flowers have *many* Stamina.

CLASS XIV. *DIDYNAMIA.*—This Term ſignifies the *Power* or *Superiority* of *two*, and is applied to this Claſs, becauſe its Flowers have four Stamina, of which there are two longer than the reſt: This Circumſtance alone is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh this Claſs from the fourth, where the four Stamina are equal; but the Flowers of this Claſs have alſo their particular Character, beſides what the Title expreſſes, their Corollæ being moſtly *Ringent*, as will be ſhewn in its Place *.

Class XV. *TETRADYNAMIA*,—This Term expreſſes the Power or Superiority of *four*; and accordingly there are in the Flowers of this Claſs ſix Stamina, four of which are longer than the reſt; which Circumſtance diſtinguiſhes them from thoſe of the ſixth Claſs, where the ſix Stamina are equal: But theſe Flowers have their particular Character alſo, their Corollæ being *Cruciform* †.

Class XVI. *MONADELPHIA*.—The Word here, compounded with the numerical Term, ſignifies a *Brother*. This Relation is employed to expreſs the Union of the Filaments of the Stamina, which in this Claſs do not ſtand ſeparate, but join at the Baſe, and form one Subſtance, out of which they proceed as from a common Mother; and the Title of the Claſs expreſſes a *ſingle* Brotherhood, meaning that there is but *one* Set of Stamina ſo united, which diſtinguiſhes

---

* See Chap. 17. See alſo Part I. Chap. 3. where the Term *Ringent* is explained.

† See Chap. 18. See alſo Part I. Chap. 3 where the Term *Cruciform* is explained.

guiſhes the Claſs from the two following ones. The Number of Stamina in this Claſs is not limited: The Flowers have their particular Character *.

Class XVII. *DIADELPHIA*.—This Term expreſſes a *double* Brotherhood, or *two* Sets of Stamina, united in the manner explained in the preceding Claſs. The Number of the Stamina is not limited: The Flowers of this Claſs have a very particular Character, their Corolla being *Papilionaceous*, as will be ſhewn in its Place †.

Class XVIII. *POLYADELPHIA*.—This Term expreſſes *many* Brotherhoods, or Sets of Stamina; the Flowers have no claſſic Character, farther than is expreſſed in the Title.

Class XIX. *SYNGENESIA*.—This Claſs contains the compound Flowers deſcribed in Part I. Chap. 19. The Title ſignifies *Congeneration*, alluding to the Circumſtance of the Stamina; in which, though the Filaments ſtand ſeparate, yet the Antheræ, which are the Part more immediately ſubſervient to Generation, are united in a

---

* See Chap. 19.

† See Chap. 20. See alſo Part I. Chap. 3. for the Explanation of the Term *Papilionaceous*.

Cylinder, and perform their Office *together*. The claſſic Character will be explained in its Place *.

CLASS XX. *GYNANDRIA*.—The Term is compounded of two Words, that ſignify *Wife* and *Huſband*; and alludes to the ſingular Circumſtance of this Claſs, in the Flowers of which the Stamina grow upon the Piſtillum; ſo that the male and female Parts are united, and do not ſtand ſeparate, as in other Hermaphrodite Flowers.

CLASS XXI. *MONOECIA*.—The Word here, compounded with the numerical Term, ſignifies a *Houſe* or *Habitation*. To underſtand the Application of this Title, we muſt know, that the Plants of this Claſs are not *Hermaphrodite* but *Androgynous* †, the Flowers that have the Stamina wanting the Piſtillum, and thoſe that have the Piſtillum wanting the Stamina. Now the Term *Monoecia*, which ſignifies a *ſingle* Houſe, alludes to this Circumſtance; that in this Claſs the male and female Flowers are both found on the *ſame* Plant, whereas in the next they have *diſtinct* Habitations.

CLASS XXII. *DIOECIA*.—This Term, which ſignifies *two* Houſes, is applied to this Claſs (the Plants of which are *Male* and *Female*) to expreſs the Circumſtance of the *male* Flowers being on one Plant, and the *female* on another; the contrary of which is the Caſe of the androgynous Claſs *Monoecia* laſt explained.

---

* See Chap. 22.

† See Part I. Chap. 21.

CLASS XXIII. *POLYGAMIA.*—The Term ſignifies *Plurality* of *Marriages*. This Claſs produces, either upon the ſame or different Plants, *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, and alſo Flowers of *one* Sex only, be it male or female; or Flowers of *each* Sex; and the latter receiving Impregnation from, or giving it to the Hermaphrodites, as their Sex happens to be, the Parts eſſential to Generation in the Hermaphrodite Flowers do not confine themſelves to the correſponding Parts within the ſame Flower, but become of *promiſcuous* Uſe; which is the Reaſon of giving this Title to the Claſs.

CLASS XXIV. *CRYPTOGAMIA.*—The Term ſignifies *Concealment* of *Marriages*; this Claſs conſiſting of ſuch Plants as either bear their Flowers concealed within the Fruit *, or have them ſo ſmall, as to be imperceptible.

---

* The Ficus, whoſe Flowers are within the Fruit, uſed to be put in this Claſs, but is ſince removed to the 23d Claſs *Polygamia*.

CHAP. III.

Explanation of the TITLES *of the* ORDERS.

THE Titles of the Orders have been given in Chap. 1. It remains to explain them.

CLASS I. to XIII. incluſive.—The Orders of the firſt thirteen Claſſes take their Denominations from the Number of the *Piſtillum*, or Female Part of the Plant, which is uſually reckoned from the *Baſe* of the *Style*, if there be any; but if the Style be wanting, the Number is fixt from the *Stigmata*. The *Greek* Word, compounded with the numerical Terms in the Titles of theſe Orders, ſignifies a *Wife: Monogynia* implies *one Wife* or one Style; *Digynia, two* Styles; *Trigynia, three*; *Tetragynia, four*; *Pentagynia, five*; *Hexagynia, ſix*; *Decagynia, ten*; and *Polygynia, many*. Theſe are the Titles that occur in the Orders of theſe thirteen Claſſes; and this general Explanation of them will be thought ſufficient, as from the Table given in the firſt Chapter it appears how they are employed in the Claſſes.

CLASS XIV. *DIDYNAMIA*.—Of the three Orders of this Claſs the two firſt are founded on a Diſtinction in the Fruit, The Title of the firſt Order, *Gymnoſpermia*, is expreſſive of ſuch Plants as have *naked* Seeds; and that of the ſecond, *Angioſpermia*, of ſuch as have their Seeds in a *Veſſel* or *Pericarpium*. The third Order, *Polypetala*, is expreſſive of ſuch Plants as have *many Petals*: This Order ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed in Favor of one Genus of Plants only, the *Melianthus*, the Flowers of which are *Polypetalous*, though thoſe of all the reſt of this Claſs are *Monopetalous* *.

CLASS XV. *TETRADYNAMIA*. —The two Orders of this Claſs are founded on a Diſtinction in the *Pericarpium*. In the firſt Order, *Siliculoſa*, the *Pericarpium* is a *Silicula*, *little Siliqua*; which differs from the *Siliqua* in being round, and having the Apex of the Diſſepiment, which had been the Style, prominent beyond the Valves, often ſo far as to be equal in Length to the Silicula. In the ſecond Order, *Siliquoſa*, the Pericarpium is a *Siliqua*, which is long and without any remarkable Extenſion of the Style.

---

* This Order is omitted in the *Syſtema Naturæ*, publiſhed in 1756. See the Note on this Order in Chapter 17.

Class XVI. *MONADELPHA.* XVII. *DIADELPHIA.* XVIII. *POLYADELPHIA.* The Orders of theſe three Claſſes are founded on the Number of the Stamina in each Brotherhood or diſtinct Set of Stamina. The Titles of the Orders being the ſame that are uſed for the Titles of the early Claſſes of the Syſtem, the Explanation need not be repeated here.

Class XIX. *SYNGENESIA.*—To underſtand the orders of this Claſs, we muſt explain what is meant by *Polygamy* in Flowers. We have already treated of polygamous *Plants*, and ſhewn that the Term *Polygamous*, as there applied, alluded to the Intercommunication of the male or female Flowers with the Hermaphrodite ones, either upon the ſame or a diſtinct Plant: But in reſpect to Flowers, the Term is applied to a ſingle Flower only; for the Flowers of this Claſs being Compound, a Polygamy ariſes from the Intercommunication of the ſeveral Florets in one and the ſame Flower. Now the *Polygamy* of *Flowers*, in this Senſe of the Word, affords four Caſes, which are the Foundations of the four firſt Orders of this Claſs. 1ſt. Order, *Polygamia æqualis*, *equal Polygamy*, is when *all* the Florets are *Hermaphrodite*. 2d. Order, *Polygamia ſuperflua*, *ſlua*, *ſuperfluous Polygamy*, when *ſome* of the Florets are *Hermaphrodite*, and *others Female* only; for in this Caſe, as the Fructification is perfected in the Hermaphrodites, the Addition of the Females is a Superfluity. 3d. Order, *Polygamia fruſtranea*, *fruſtraneous* or *ineffectual Polygamy*, when ſome of the Florets are *Hermaphrodite*, and others *Neuter*; for in this Caſe the Addition of the Neuters is of no Aſſiſtance to the Fructification. 4th. Order, *Polygamia neceſſaria*, *neceſſary Polygamy*, when ſome of the Florets are *Male*, and the reſt *Female*; for in this Caſe there being no Hermaphrodites, the Polygamy ariſing from the Compoſition of the Florets of different Sexes is *neceſſary* to perfect the Fructification. 5th Order, *Polygamia ſegregata*. The Title ſignifies to be ſeparated, the Plants of this Order having partial Cups growing out of the common Calyx which ſurround and divide the Floſculi or Florets. 6th Order, *Monogamia:* The Title ſignifies a *ſingle* Marriage, and is oppoſed to the *Polygamia* of the four other Orders; for in this, though the Antheræ are united, which is the eſſential Character of the Flowers of this Claſs, the Flower is *ſimple*, and not compounded of *many* Florets, as in the other Orders.

CLASS XX. *GYNANDRIA.* The Orders of this Claſs are founded on the Number of Stamina. The Titles have been already explained.

CLASS XXI. *MONOECIA.* XXII. *DIOECIA.* Theſe two Claſſes, whoſe Flowers have no fixt Character but that of not being Hermaphrodite, take in the Characters of almoſt every other Claſs; and the Orders have accordingly been diſpoſed under the Titles of thoſe Claſſes, to which their reſpective Flowers would have belonged, if the Stamina and Piſtillum had been under the ſame Covers: As the Explanation of all theſe Titles has been given in the laſt Chapter in the Explanation of the Claſſes, it need not be repeated here.

CLASS XXIII. *POLYGAMIA.* In this Claſs the Titles of the two firſt Orders are the ſame with the Titles of the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond Claſſes, and are to be underſtood in the ſame Manner; that is, 1. *Monoecia*, when the Polygamy is on the *ſame* Plant; and, 2. *Dioecia*, when it is on *diſtinct* Plants. The Order *Trioecia* has been eſtabliſhed in Favour of a ſingle Genus, the *Ficus*; in which the Polygamy is on *three* diſtinct Plants, one producing *Male* Flowers, another *Female*, and a third *Hermaphrodite*, or *Androgynous*.

CLASS XXIV. *CRYPTOGAMIA*. The Orders of this Claſs are, 1. *Filices*, *Ferns*, 2. *Muſci*, *Moſſes*. 3. *Algæ*, *Flags*; and 4. *Fungi*, *Muſhrooms*. As the Explanation of the Character of theſe Orders will come more properly into the Chapter that treats particularly of this Claſs, we ſhall content ourſelves here with having interpreted the Titles as above.

CHAP. IV.

Of the firſt Claſs, MONANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with but *one* Stamen. The Orders are *two*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains fourteen Genera, Diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Trilocular, ſuch as have the Pericarpium divided into three Loculaments: of which there are eleven viz. *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Coſtus*, *Alpinia*, *Maranta*, *Curcuma*, *Kæmpferia*, *Thalia*, *Myroſma*, *Phyllachne*, and *Renealmia*. 2. Monoſpermous, ſuch as have a ſingle Seed, of which there are three, viz. *Boerhaavia*, *Salicorvia*, and *Hippuris*.

Order II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have two Styles. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Coriſpermum*, *Callitriche*, *Blitum* *, *Cinna* †, and *Mniarum*.

CHAP. V.

Of the ſecond Claſs, DIANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *two* Stamina. The Orders are three, viz.

Order I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains thirty-one Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *regular* Corollæ, of which there are eleven, viz. *Nyctanthes*, *Jaſminum*, *Liguſtrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Olea*, *Chionanthus*, *Syringa*, *Dialium*, *Eranthemum*, *Circæa*, and *Wulfenia*. 2. Such as have irregular Corollæ, and the Fruit Angioſpermous ‡; of which there are ten, viz. *Veronica*,

---

* *Plantæ*, one of the ſeven Orders of Vegetables.

† *Gramminæ*, Graſs, one of the ſeven Orders of Vegetables.

‡ The Seeds in a Veſſel.

ca, *Pæderota*, *Juſticia*, *Dianthera*, *Gratiola*, *Schwenkia*, *Pinguicula*, *Utricularia*, *Calceolaria*, and *Globba* 3. Such as have irregular Corolla, and the Fruit *Gymnoſpermous* *; of of which there are twelve, viz. *Verbena*, *Lycopus*, *Amethyſtea*, *Cunila*, *Ziziphora*, *Monarda*, *Roſmarinus*, *Salvia*, *Collinſonia*, *Morina*, *Anceſtrum*, and *Thouinia*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants that have *two* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Anthoxanthum*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants that have *three* Styles. There is but one Genus of this Order, viz. *Piper*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the third Claſs TRIANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear Hermaphrodite Flowers, furniſhed with three Stamina. The Orders are three, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains thirty-four Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Thoſe whoſe Flowers have no Spatha or Amentum; of which there are ſixteen, viz. *Valeriana*, *Olax*, *Willichia*, *Tamarindus*, *Rumphia*, *Cneorum*, *Camocladia*, [illegible] *Melothria*, *Ortegia*, *Loeflingia*, *Polycnemum*, *Hippocratea*, *Rotala*, *Witſenia*, *Pommerculla*, and *Dilatris*. Such as have ſpathaceous Flowers, and a trilocular Capſule; of which there are ten, viz. *Crocus*, *Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, *Antholyza*, *Iris*, *Moræa*, *Wachendorfia*, *Commelina*, *Calliſia*, and *Xyris*. 3. Such as have an imbricated Amentum, and are Gymnoſpermous *; of which there are eight, viz. *Schoenus*, *Cyperus*, *Scirpus*, *Eriophorum*, *Lygeum*, *Nardus*, *Kyllinga*, and *Fuirena*.

---

* The Seeds naked.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains thirty-one Genera †, viz. *Bobartia*, *Cornucopia*, *Saccharum*, *Panicum*, *Phleum*, *Alopecurus*, *Milium*, *Agroſtis*, *Aira*, *Melica*, *Poa*, *Briza*, *Uniola*, *Dactylis*, *Cynoſurus*, *Feſtuca*, *Bromus*, *Stipa*, *Avena*, *Lagurus*, *Arundo*, *Ariſtida*, *Lolium*, *Elymus*, *Secale*, *Hordeum*, *Triticum*, *Phallaris*, *Paſpalum*, *Rottboella*, and *Anthiſtiria*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending

---

* The Seeds ſingle and naked.

† All the Plants of this Order are Graſſes, the Leaves of which are Food for Cattle, the ſmall Seeds for Birds, and the larger Grain for Man.

ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains eleven Genera, viz. *Eriocaulon*, *Montia*, *Proſerpinaca*, *Triplaris*, *Holoſteum*, *Polycarpon*, *Mollugo*, *Minuartia*, *Queria*, *Lechea*, and *Koenigia*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the fourth Claſs, TETRANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *four* Stamina. The Flowers of this Claſs may be known from thoſe of the fourteenth by this Diſtinction, that the Stamina are of an equal Length; whereas thoſe of the fourteenth, which have four Stamina likewiſe, there are two long and two ſhort. The Orders of this Claſs are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains ſeventy Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *aggregate* Flowers properly ſo called *, with the Seeds ſingle and naked; of which there are ſeven, viz. *Protea*, *Cephelanthus*, *Globularia*, *Dipſacus*, *Knautia*, *Scabioſa*, and *Allionia*. 2. Such as have their Flowers *monopetalous* on a double

---

* See Part I. Chap. 19.

Fruit, and the *Style* bifid, of which there are twenty *, viz. *Hedyotis*, *Spermacoce*, *Sherardia*, *Aſperula*, *Diodia*, *Knoxia*, *Manettia*, *Houſtonia*, *Gallium*, *Crucianella*, *Rubia*, *Scabrita*, *Embothrium*, *Hydrophylax*, *Hartogia*, *Acaena*, *Banckſia*, *Orixa*, *Othera*, and *Skimmia*. 3. Such as have *monopetalous* Flowers otherways circumſtanced; of which there are twenty, viz. *Siphonanthus*, *Cateſbæa*, *Ixora*, *Pavetta*, *Peteſia*, *Mitchella*, *Callicarpa*, *Aquartia*, *Polypremum*, *Penæa*, *Blaeria*, *Buddleja*, *Exacum*, *Plantago*, *Scoparia*, *Rhacoma*, *Centunculus*, *Sanguiſorba*, *Ciſſus*, and *Ægiphila*. 4. Such as are tetrapetalous and complete †; of which there are twelve, viz. *Epimedium*, *Cornus*, *Fagara*, *Tomex*, *Amannia*, *Ptelea*, *Ludwigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Iſnardia*, *Santalum*, *Trapa*, and *Samara*. 5. Such as are incomplete ‡; of which there are Eleven, viz. *Dorſtenia*, *Elæagnus*, *Crameria*, *Rivina*, *Salvadora*, *Camphoroſma*, *Alchemilla*, *Struthiola*, *Cometes*, and *Sirium*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains nine Genera, viz *Aphanes*, *Cruzita*, *Bufonia*,

---

[*] Theſe are the Stellatæ, Starry Plants, of *Ray*. See his Hiſt. of Plants, page 447. They are held to be aſtringent and diuretic.

[†] Not wanting either Calyx or Corolla.

[‡] Calyx or Corolla wanting.

Buſonia, *Hamamelis*, *Cuſcuta*, *Hypecoum*, *Galopina*, *Gomozia*, and *Gonocarpus*.

ORDER III. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. This Order contains ſeven Genera, viz. *Ilex*, *Coldenia*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Sagina*, *Myginda*, and *Tillæa*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the fifth Claſs, PENTANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *five* Stamina. The Orders are ſix, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style*. This Order contains one Hundred and Fifty-five Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. *Monopetalous Tetraſpermous*†, of which there are ſixteen ‡, viz. *Heliotropium*, *Myoſotis*, *Lithoſpermum*, *Anchuſa*, *Cynogloſſum*, *Pulmonaria*, *Symphytum*,

---

* The Berries of the monopetalous Plants of this Order are for the moſt Part poiſonous.

† With four Seeds.

‡ Theſe are the Aſperifolia, rough-leaved Plants of Ray's Hiſt. page 487. They are accounted glutinous and vulnerary.

tum, *Onoſma*, *Cerinthe*, *Borago*, *Aſperugo*, *Lycopſis*, *Echium*, *Nolana*, *Tournefortia*, and *Meſſerſchmidia*. 2. *Monopetalous* with the *Capſule* within the Flower; of which there are thirty-five, viz. *Diapenſia*, *Aretia*, *Androſace*, *Primula*, *Cortuſa*, *Porana*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cyclamen*, *Menyanthes*, *Hottonia*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Lyſimachia*, *Anagallis*, *Theophraſta*, *Patagonula*, *Spigelia*, *Ophiorrhiza*, *Randia*, *Azalea*, *Plumbago*, *Phlox*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomea*, *Liſianthus*, *Broſſæa*, *Allamanda*, *Polemonium*, *Nigrina*, *Retzia*, *Scheffieldia*, *Epacris*, *Doraena*, *Weigela*, *Tectona*, and *Ignatia*. 3. Monopetalous with the Germen below the Flower; of which there are thirty-one, viz. *Campanula*, *Roella*, *Phyteuma*, *Trachelium*, *Samolus*, *Nauclea*, *Rondeletia*, *Macrocnemum*, *Bellonia*, *Portlandia*, *Cinchona*, *Pſychotria*, *Coffea*, *Chiococca*, *Ceropegia*, *Lonicera*, *Trioſteum*, *Morinda*, *Conocarpus*, *Hamellia*, *Erithalis*, *Menais*, *Genipa*, *Matthiola*, *Scævola*, *Muſſænda*, *Virecta*, *Eſcallonia*, *Caroxylon*, *Elaeodendron*, and *Hovenia*. 4. Such as have declining Stamina; of which there are ſeven, viz. *Mirabilis*, *Coris*, *Verbaſcum*, *Datura*, *Hyocyamus*, *Nicotiana*, and *Atropa*. 5. Monopetalous, with a Berry above the Receptacle: of which there are twenty-two, viz.

Phyſalis, *Solanum*, *Capſicum*, *Strychnos*, *Jacquinia*, *Chironia*, *Brunsfelſia*, *Cordia*, *Pergularia*, *Ceſtrum*, *Ehretia*, *Varronia*, *Laugieria*, *Lycium*, *Chryſophyllum*, *Sideroxylum*, *Rhamnus*, *Arduina*, *Elliſia*, *Phylica*, *Bladhia*, and *Fagraea*. 6. Polypetalous, of which there are thirty-one, viz. *Ceanothus*, *Byttneria*, *Myrſine*, *Celaſtrus*, *Euonymus*, *Dioſma*, *Brunia*, *Itea*, *Galax*, *Cedrela*, *Mangifera*, *Hirtella*, *Ribes*, *Gronovia*, *Hedera*, *Vitis*, *Lagoecia*, *Sauvageſia*, *Claytonia*, *Achyranthes*, *Roridula*, *Kuhnia*, *Plectronia*, *Cyrilla*, *Aquilicia*, *Heliconicia*, *Cariſſa*, *Celoſia*, *Calodendrum*, *Chenolea*, and *Corynocarpus*. 7. *Incomplete* Flowers of which there are three, viz. *Illecebrum*, *Glaux*, and *Theſium*. 8. Such as have the *lobes* of the *Corollæ* bent obliquely to the Right: of which there are nine, viz. *Rauvolſia*, *Cerbera*, *Vinca*, *Gardinea*, *Nerium*, *Plumeria*, *Echites*, *Cameraria*, aud *Tabernamontana*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants that have *two* Styles. This Order contains *ſeventy-five* Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have the *Lobes* of the *Corollæ* bent *obliquely* to the right; of which there are ſix, viz. *Periploca*, *Cynanchum*, *Apocynum*, *Aſclepias*, *Linconia*, and *Stapelia*.

Stapelia. 2. Monoſpermous *; of which there are ten, viz. *Herniaria*, *Chenopodium*, *Beta*, *Salſola*, *Anabaſis*, *Creſſa*, *Gomphrena*, *Steris*, *Boſea*, and *Ulmus*. 3. Polyſpermous †; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Nama*, *Hydrolea*, *Heuchera*, *Swertia*, *Schrebera*, *Velezia*, *Gentiana*, *Bumalda*, *Coproſma*, *Cuſſonia*, *Melodinus*, *Ruſſelia*, and *Vahlia*. 4. Gymnodiſpermous ‡, with a ſimple Umbel; of which there are three §, viz. *Phyllis*, *Eryngium*, and *Hydrocotyle*. 5. Gymnodiſpermous with an *univerſal* and partial *Involucrum*, of which there are twenty-ſeven, viz. *Sanicula*, *Aſtrantia*, *Bupleurum*, *Echinophora*, *Tordylium*, *Caucalis*, *Artedia*, *Daucus*, *Ammi*, *Bunium*, *Conium*, *Selinum*, *Athamanta*, *Peucedanum*, *Crithmum*, *Haſſelquiſtia*, *Cachrys*, *Ferula*, *Laſerpitium*, *Heracleum*, *Liguſticum*, *Angelica*, *Sium*, *Siſon*, *Bubon*, *Cuminum*, and *Oenanthe*. 6. Gymnodiſpermous with only one *partial* Umbel; of which there are eight, viz. *Phellandrum*, *Cicuta*,

---

* Single-ſeeded.

† Many-ſeeded.

‡ Having two naked Seeds.

§ Theſe Plants, and thoſe of the two Diſtinctions next following, which are *Gymnodiſpermous* alſo, are the *umbellate* Plants of *Tournefort's* Seventh Claſs. See his Inſtitution, *R. H.* In dry Soils they are aromatic, warm, reſolvent, and carminative, but in moiſt Places poiſonous. The Virtue is in the Roots and Seeds.

Æthuſa, *Coriandrum*, *Scandix*, *Chærophyllum*, *Imperatoria*, and *Seſeli*. 7. Gymnodiſpermous without any Involucrum, of which there are eight, viz. *Thapſia*, *Paſtinaca*, *Smyrnium*, *Anethum*, *Carum*, *Pimpinella*, *Apium*, and *Ægopodium*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains ſeventeen Genera, viz. *Rhus*, *Viburnum*, *Caſſine*, *Sambucus*, *Spathelia*, *Staphylea*, *Tamarix*, *Turnera*, *Telephium*, *Corrigiola*, *Pharnaceum*, *Alſine*, *Drypis*, *Baſella*, *Sarothra*, *Xylophylla*, and *Semecarpus*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. This Order contains *two* Genera, viz. *Parnaſſia*, and *Evolvulus*.

ORDER V. *PENTAGYNIA* comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. This Order contains ten Genera, viz. *Aralia*, *Mahernia*, *Statice*, *Linum*, *Aldrovanda*, *Droſera*, *Craſſula*, *Sibbaldia*, *Giſekia*, and *Commerſonia*.

ORDER VI *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have many Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Myoſurus*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the ſixth Claſs, HEXANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina. The Flowers of this Claſs may be known from thoſe of the fifteenth by this Diſtinction, that the Stamina are of *equal* Length; whereas in thoſe of the fifteenth which have ſix Stamina likewiſe, there, are *four long* and *two ſhort*. The Orders of this Claſs are five, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains ſixty-two Genera, diſtinguiſhed into 1. Such as have *trifid Corollæ*, and a *Calyx*, of which there are ſeven, viz. *Bromelia*, *Tillandſia*, *Burmannia*, *Tradeſcantia*, *Burſera*, *Licuala*, and *Lachenalia*. 2. Such as have *monophyllous* Spatha, of which there are nine, viz. *Pontederia*, *Hæmanthus*, *Galanthus*, *Leucojum*, *Tulbagia*, *Narciſſus*, *Pancratium*, *Duroia*, and *Nandina*. 3. Such as are *hexapetalous* and naked *; of which there are twenty-five, viz. *Crinum*, *Amaryllis*, *Bulbocodium*, *Aphyl-*

---

* Without a Calyx.

lanthes, *Allium*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Uvularia*, *Glorioſa*, *Tulipa*, *Erythronium*, *Albuca*, *Ornithogalum*, *Scilla*, *Hypoxis*, *Cyanella*, *Aſphodelus*, *Anthericum*, *Leontice*, *Dracena*, *Aſparagus*, *Ehrharta*, *Maſſonia*, *Phormium*, and *Pollia*. 4. Monopetalous and naked, of which there are ten, viz. *Convallaria*, *Polyanthes*, *Hyacinthus*, *Aletris*, *Yucca*, *Aloe*, *Agave*, *Alſtromeria*, *Capura*, and *Hemerocallis*. 5. Such as have a *Calyx*, but the Corollæ not trifid; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Acorus*, *Orontium*, *Calamus*, *Juncus*, *Achras*, *Richardia*, *Prinos*, *Berberis*, *Loranthus*, *Frankenia*, *Hillia*, *Peplis*, and *Canaria*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Atraphaxis*, *Oryza*, *Falkia*, and *Gahnia*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains ten Genera, viz. *Flagellaria*, *Rumex*, *Scheuchzeria*, *Triglochin*, *Melanthium*, *Medeola*, *Trillium*, *Colchicum*, *Helonias*, and *Wurmbea*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Petiveria*.

ORDER V. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Aliſma.*

CHAP. X.

Of the ſeventh Claſs, HEPTANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ſeven* Stamina. The Orders of this Claſs are four, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Trientalis*, *Diſandra*, and *Æſculus*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Limeum.*

ORDER III. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. Of this Order there are but two Genera, viz. *Saururus*, and *Aponogeton*.

ORDER IV. *HEPTAGYNIA*, containing ſuch Plants as have *ſeven* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Septas.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the eighth Claſs, OCTANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *eight* Stamina. The Orders are four, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. Of this Order there are thirty-one Genera, viz. *Tropæolum*, *Oſbeckia*, *Rhexia*, *Oenothera*, *Gaura*, *Epilobium*, *Melicocca*, *Griſlea*, *Amyris*, *Allophylus*, *Combretum*, *Fuchſia*, *Ximenia*, *Mimuſops*, *Jambolifera*, *Memecylon*, *Lawſonia*, *Vaccinium*, *Erica*, *Daphne*, *Dirca*, *Gnidia*, *Stellera*, *Paſſerina*, *Lachnæa*, *Antichorus*, *Chlora*, *Dodonæa*, *Ophira*, *Guarea*, and *Bæckea*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Galenia*, *Weinmannia*, *Moehringia*, *Schmidelia*, and *Codia*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Polygonum*, *Coccoloba*, *Paullinia*, *Cardioſpermum*, and *Sapindus*.

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Paris*, *Adoxa*, *Elatine*, and *Haloragis*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the ninth Claſs, ENNEANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *nine* Stamina. The Orders are three, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA,* comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Laurus*, *Tinus*, *Anacardium*, and *Caſſyta*.

ORDER II. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Rheum*.

ORDER III. *HEXAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Butomus*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the tenth Claſs, DECANDRIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ten* Stamina. The Orders are five, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains fifty-ſix Genera, diſtinguiſhed into 1. Such as have *declined* Stamina, of which there are fifteen, viz. *Sophora*, *Anagyris*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinſonia*, *Hymenæa*, *Caſſia*, *Poinciana*, *Cæſalpinia*, *Guilandina*, *Guaiacum*, *Cynometra*, *Anacardium*, *Swietenia*, and *Dictamnus*. 2. Such as have erect Stamina, of which there are forty-one, viz. *Ruta*, *Toluifera*, *Hæmatoxylum*, *Adenanthera*, *Melia*, *Trichilia*, *Zygophyllum*, *Quaſſia*, *Fagonia*, *Tribulus*, *Thryallis*, *Murraya*, *Monotropa*, *Juſſieua*, *Limonia*, *Melaſtoma*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, *Quiſqualis*, *Dais*, *Bergera*, *Bucida*, *Copaifera*, *Samyda*, *Rhododendron*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæa*, *Gualtheria*, *Arbutus*, *Clethra*, *Pyrola*, *Proſopis*, *Heiſteria*, *Chalcas*, *Codon*, *Styrax*, *Turræa*, *Dionæa*, *Ekebergia*, *Inocarpus*, and *Myroxylon*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there are twelve Genera, viz. *Royena*, *Hydrangea*, *Cunonia*, *Chryſoſplenium*, *Saxifraga*, *Tiarella*, *Metella*, *Scleranthus*, *Trianthema*, *Gypſophila*, *Saponaria*, and *Dianthus*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. Of this Order there are twelve Genera, viz. *Cucubalus*, *Silene*, *Stellaria*, *Arenaria*, *Cherleria*, *Garidella*, *Malpighia*, *Baniſteria*, *Triopteris*, *Erythroxylon*, *Hiræa*, and *Deutzia*.

ORDER IV. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. Of this Order there are fourteen Genera, viz. *Averrhoa*, *Spondias*, *Cotyledon*, *Sedum*, *Penthorum*, *Oxalis*, *Suriana*, *Lychnis*, *Agroſtema*, *Ceraſtium*, *Spergula*, *Grielum*, *Forſkohlea*, and *Bergia*.

ORDER V. *DECAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Styles. This Order contains *two* Genera, viz. *Neurada*, and *Phytolacca*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the eleventh Claſs, DODECANDRIA.

THIS Claſs, notwithſtanding its Title which is expreſſive of *twelve* Stamina, conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with any Number of Stamina from *twelve*, to nineteen incluſive *. The orders are five, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains twenty-five Genera, viz. *Aſarum*, *Gethyllis*, *Bocconia*, *Rhizophora*, *Blakea*, *Garcinia*, *Winterana*, *Cratæva*, *Triumfetta*, *Baſſia*, *Peganum*, *Haleſia*, *Nitraria*, *Portulaca*, *Hudſonia*, *Lythrum*, *Ginora*, *Decumaria*, *Beſaria*, *Vatica*, *Apactis*, *Canella*, *Dodecas*, *Eurya*, and *Ariſtotelia*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there are *two* Genera, viz. *Heliocarpus*, and *Agrimonia*.

---

* *Tormentilla* is an Exception, belonging to the next Claſs, though it has but ſixteen Stamina. The Characters of the Fructification in the next Claſs over-rule the Number of the Male Part expreſſed in its Title.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Reſeda*, *Euphorbia*, *Pallaſia*, *Tacca*, and *Viſnea*,

ORDER IV. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Glinus*.

ORDER V. *DODECAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *twelve* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Sempervivum*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the twelfth Claſs, ICOSANDRIA*.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, of the following Characters, viz. 1. A Calyx monophyllous, and concave. 2. The Corolla faſtened by its Claws to the inner Side of the Calyx. 3. The Stamina twenty or more. As the Number of Stamina in this

---

* This Claſs furniſhes the Fruits moſt in Eſteem.

Claſs, notwithſtanding its Title, is not limited, an Attention muſt be had to the two firſt Characters, to diſtinguiſh the Flowers from thoſe of the next Claſs, with which they might otherwiſe be confounded. The Orders are five, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains *eleven* Genera, viz. *Cactus*, *Eugenia*, *Philadelphus*, *Pſidium*, *Myrtus*, *Punica*, *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Plinia Chryſobalanus*, and *Sonneratia*.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehend- ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Cratægus*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Sorbus*, and *Seſuvium*.

ORDER IV. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Meſpilus*, *Pyrus*, *Tetragonia*, *Meſembryanthemum*, *Aizoon*, and *Spiræa*.

ORDER V. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tormentilla*, *Geum*, *Dryas*, *Comarum*, and *Calycanthus*.

CHAP XVI.

7

Of the thirteenth Claſs, POLYANDRIA*.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *many* Stamina. The Diſtinction between this Claſs and the twelfth may be known by having Recourſe to the Characters of the twelfth Claſs in the preceding Chapter. The Orders are ſeven, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have but *one* Style. This Order contains forty-two Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have ſcarce *any* Style, of which there are thirteen viz, *Marcgravia*, *Rheedia*, *Capparis* †, *Actæa*, *Sanguinaria*, *Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*, *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Muntingia*, *Cambogia*, *Sarracena*, and *Nymphæa*. 2. Such as have a Style of ſome Length, of which there are twenty-nine, viz. *Bixa*, *Sloanea*, *Mammea*, *Ochna*, *Calophyllum*, *Grias*, *Tilia*, *Laetia*, *Elæocarpus*, *Lecythis*, *Vateria*, *Lagerſtroemia*, *Thea*, *Caryophyllus*, *Mentzelia*, *Delima*, *Ciſtus*, *Prockia*, *Corchorus*, *Seguieria*, *Looſa*, *Trewia*, *Trilix*, *Alſtonia*, *Cleyera*, *Myriſtica*, *Sparrmania*, *Ternſtromia*, and *Vallea*.

---

* The Fruits of this Claſs are often poiſonous; which makes it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of the laſt, which abounds with eatable Fruits.

† *Capparis* has ſome Length of Style.

ORDER II. *DIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Styles. This Order contains *four* Genera, viz. *Pæonia*, *Calligonum*, *Curatella*, and *Fothergilla*.

ORDER III. *TRIGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Styles. This Order contains *two* Genera, viz. *Delphinium*, and *Aconitum*,

ORDER IV. *TETRAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Styles. This Order contains *three* Genera, viz. *Tetracera*, *Caryocar*, and *Cimicifuga*,

ORDER V. *PENTAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Styles. This Order contains *four* Genera, viz *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Reaumuria*, and *Brathys*.

ORDER VI. *HEXAGYNIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Styles. This Order contains but one Genus, viz. *Stratiotes*.

ORDER VII. *POLYGYNIA*, comprehendhending ſuch Plants as have *many* Styles. This Order contains *twenty-one* Genera, viz. *Dillenia, Liriodendron, Magnolia, Michelia, Uvaria, Annona, Anemone, Atragene, Clematis, Thalictrum, Adonis, Illicium, Ranunculus, Trollius, Iſopyrum, Helleborus, Caltha, Hydraſtis, Houtuynia, Unona,* and *Wintera.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of the fourteenth Claſs, DIDYNAMIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with four Stamina; *two* of which are longer than the reſt. This Circumſtance would ſuffice to diſtinguiſh it from the fourth Claſs, in which the four Stamina are *equal*; however, as the Flowers of this Claſs have a particular Structure, there are general Characters which will nearly ſerve for the whole Claſs; and theſe we will give at Length.

Characters of the Claſs, DIDYNAMIA.

CALYX—A Perianthium, monophyllous, erect, tubulate, quinquefid, with Segments for the moſt Part unequal, and perſiſting.

COROLLA—Monopetalous and erect, the Baſe of which contains the Honey, and does the Office of a Nectarium. The upper Lip ſtrait: the lower ſpreading and trifid. The middle Lacinia the broadeſt.

STAMINA—Four Filaments, ſubulate, inſerted in the tube of the Corolla, and inclined towards the back thereof. The two inner and neareſt the ſhorteſt. All of them parallel, and rarely exceeding the length of the Corolla. The Antheræ lodged under the upper Lip of the Corolla in pairs; in each of which reſpectively the two Antheræ approach each other.

PISTILLUM—The Germen commonly above the Receptacle. The Style ſingle, filiform, bent in the ſame form as the Filaments, uſually placed within them, a little exceeding them in length, and ſlightly curved towards the ſummit. The Stigma for the moſt Part emarginate.

PERICARPIUM—Either wanting (ſee the Firſt Order) or, if preſent, uſually Bilocular (ſee the Second Order).

SEEDS—If no Pericarpium, four, lodged within the hollow of the Calyx, as in a Capſule; but if there be a Pericarpium, more numerous, and faſtened to a Receptacle placed in the Middle of the Pericarpium.

The Flowers of this Claſs are for the moſt Part almoſt upright, but inclining a little at an acute Angle from the Stem, that the Corolla may more eaſily cover the Antheræ, and that the Pollen may fall on the Stigma, and not be ſoaked with the rain. The eſſential Character is in the four Stamina; of which the two neareſt are ſhorter and all four cloſe to each other, and tranſmitted with the ſingle Style of the Piſtillum through a Corolla that is unequal.

The Orders of this Claſs are two, viz

ORDER I. *GYMNOSPERMIA* *, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *naked* Seeds. This Order has theſe farther Characters, viz. the Seeds *four* (excepting *Phryma*, which is *monoſpermous*;) and the Stigma *bipartite*, and *acute*, with the lower Lacinia *reflexed*. It contains thirty-four Genera, diſtinguiſhed into 1. Such as have the Calyx quinquefid, and nearly equal, of which there are twenty, viz. *Ajuga*, *Teucrium*, *Satureja*, *Thymbra*, *Hyſſopus*, *Nepeta*, *Lavandula*, *Betonica*, *Sideritis*, *Mentha*, *Glechoma*, *Perilla*, *Lamium*, *Galeopſis*, *Stachys*, *Ballota*, *Marrubium*, *Leonurus*, *Phlomis*, and *Moluccella*. 2. Such as have the Calyx *bilabiate*, *divided into two Lips*; of which there are fourteen, viz.

---

* The Plants of this Order are ſcented, and are accounted cephalic and reſolvent. The Virtue is in the Leaves. They are the Labiati (lipped Plants) of *Tournefort*, and Verticillati (Plants that flower at the Joints) of *Ray*'s Hiſt. Plant. 508.

Clinopodium, *Origanum*, *Thymus*, *Meliſſa*, *Dracocephalon*, *Horminum*, *Melittis*, *Ocymum*, *Trichoſtema*, *Scutellaria*, *Prunella*, *Cleonia*, *Praſium*, and *Phryma*.

ORDER II. *ANGIOSPERMIA*[†], comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Seeds in a *Pericarpium*, which Circumſtance is conſtant, and diſtinguiſhes this Order from the laſt in every Form. To this Character may be added that of a Stigma, commonly *obtuſe*. This Order contains ſixty-nine Genera, diſtinguiſhed into 1. Such as have a *ſimple* Stigma, and *perſonate* Corollæ; of which there are thirteen, viz. *Bartſia*, *Rhinanthus*, *Euphraſia*, *Melampyrum*, *Lathræa*, *Schwalbea*, *Tozzia*, *Pedicularis*, *Gerardia*, *Chelone*, *Geſneria*, *Antirrhinum*, and *Cymbaria*. 2. A *ſimple* Stigma and *ſpreading* Corollæ, of which there are thirty, viz. *Craniolaria*, *Martynia*, *Torenia*, *Scrophularia*, *Celſia*, *Digitalis*, *Bignonia*, *Citharexylum*, *Halleria*, *Creſcentia*, *Gmelina*, *Petrea*, *Lantana*, *Cornutia*, *Loeſelia*, *Capraria*, *Selago*, *Hebenſtretia*, *Erinus*, *Buchnera*, *Browallia*, *Linnæa*, *Sibthorpia*, *Limoſella*, *Hemimeris*, *Dombeya*, *Caſtilleja*, *Millingtonia*, *Thunbergia*, and *Amaſonia*. 3. With a *double* Stigma; of which there are twenty-five, viz. *Stemodia*,

---

[†] Theſe are the Perſonati, *Perſonate Flowers* of *Tournefort*.

modia, *Obolaria*, *Orobanche*, *Dodartia*, *Lippia*, *Seſamum*, *Mimulus*, *Ruellia*, *Barleria*, *Duranta*, *Ovieda*, *Volkameria*, *Clerodendron*, *Vitex*, *Bontia*, *Columnea*, *Acanthus*, *Pedalium*, *Avicennia*, *Vandelia*, *Manulea*, *Beſleria*, *Lindernia*, *Premna*, and *Hyobanche*. 4. Such as have *many* Petals, of which there is but one Genus, viz. *Melianthus*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the fifteenth Claſs, TETRADYNAMIA*.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina, *two* of which are ſhorter than the reſt, by which laſt Circumſtance it may be diſtinguiſhed from the ſixth Claſs, whoſe Flowers have ſix *equal* Stamina. The Flowers of this Claſs are of a particular

---

* Theſe are the *Cruciformes* (*croſs-ſhaped* Flowers) of *Tournefort*, and the *Siliculoſæ*, and the *Siliquoſæ* (Plants that have a *Silicula* and *Siliqua*) of *Ray*'s Hiſt. Plant. 777. This Claſs is truly natural, and has been aſſumed as ſuch by all Syſtematiſts, though Individuals have often added one or more Genera to it, contrary to Nature. *Linnæus* thinks he has given no wrong one, unleſs it be *Cleome*. The Diſtinction into *Siliculoſe*, and *Siliquoſe*, is admitted by all. The Plants are held to be Antiſcorbutic and Diuretic. The Taſte in moſt is watery, mixt with a Sharpneſs. They commonly loſe their Quality when dried. The eſſential Character of the ſeveral Genera in this Claſs depends commonly on the Situation of the nectariferous Glandule.

Structure, anſwering to the Characters following.

Characters of the Claſs TETRADYNAMIA.

CALYX—A Perianthium tetraphyllous, and oblong; the Leaves of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuſe, conniving, gibbous downwards at the Baſe, the oppoſite ones equal and deciduous. The Calyx in theſe Flowers is a Nectarium; which is the Reaſon of the Baſe being gibbous.

COROLLA—called Cruciform. Four equal Petals. The Claws plano-ſubulate, erect, and ſomewhat longer than the Calyx. The Limb plane. The Laminæ widening outwards, obtuſe, the Sides hardly touching one another. The Inſertion of the Petals is in the ſame Circle with the Stamina.

STAMINA—The Filaments ſix, and ſubulate; of which two that are oppoſite are of the Length of the Calyx; the other four ſomewhat longer, but not ſo long as the Corolla. The Antheræ oblong, acuminate, thicker at the Baſe, erect, and with their Tops leaning outwards. There is a nectariferous Glandule, which in the different Genera has various Appearances; it is ſeated cloſe to the Stamina, and particularly to the two ſhorter ones, to whoſe Baſe it is faſtened; and theſe have a light Curvature to prevent their preſſing upon it, whereby thoſe Filaments become ſhorter than the reſt.

PISTILLUM—The Germen above the Receptacle increaſing daily in Height. The Style either of the Length of the longer Stamina, or wanting. The Stigma obtuſe.

PERICARPIUM—A Siliqua of two Valves, often Bilocular, opening from the Baſe to the Top. The Diſſepiment projecting at the Top beyond the Valves, the prominent Part thereof having before ſerved as a Style.

SEEDS—Roundiſh, inclining downwards, alternately plunged lengthwiſe into the Diſſepiment. The Receptacle linear, ſurrounding the Diſſepiment, and immerſed in the Sutures of the Pericarpium. The Orders are two, viz.

ORDER I. *SILICULOSA*, comprehending thoſe Plants whoſe Pericarpium is a Silicula *. This Order contains fourteen Genera, viz. *Myagrum*, *Vella*, *Anaſtatica*, *Subularia*, *Draba*, *Lepidium*, *Thlaſpi*, *Cochlearia*, *Iberis*, *Alyſſum*, *Peltaria*, *Clypeola*, *Biſcutella*, and *Lunaria*.

---

* See the Account of this Order in Chap. 3.

ORDER II. *SILIQUOSA*, comprehending thoſe Plants whoſe Pericarpium is a Siliqua †. This Order contains eighteen Genera, viz. *Ricotia*, *Dentaria*, *Cardamine*, *Siſymbrium*, *Eryſimum*, *Cheiranthus*, *Heliophila*, *Heſperis*, *Arabis*, *Turritis*, *Braſſica*, *Sinapis*, *Raphanus*, *Bunias*, *Iſatis*, *Crambe*, *Cleome*, and *Chamira*.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the ſixteenth Claſs, MONADELPHIA *.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear Hermaphrodite Flowers, furniſhed with *one* Set of *united* Stamina. This Claſs conſiſts of eight Orders. The Characters of the Flowers are as follow.

Characters of the Claſs MONADELPHIA.

CALYX—A Perianthium always preſent, perſiſting, and in moſt Genera double.

COROLLA—Pentapetalous, the Petals heart-ſhaped; the Sides of which lap each one over the next, contrary to the Motion of the Sun,

---

† See Chap. 3.

* In this Claſs the Calyx is of great Moment for diſtinguiſhing the Genera, and fixes the Limits with Certainty. They were formerly diſtinguiſhed by the Fruit; which not being found ſufficient, recourſe was had to the Leaves of the Plant. The Plants of this Claſs are eſteemed to be emollient, and mucilaginous.

STAMINA—The Filaments united below, but diſtinct upwards if there be more than one ‡. The exterior ones ſhorter than the interior. The Antheræ incumbent.

PISTILLUM—The Receptacle of the Fructification prominent in the Centre of the Flower. The Germen erect, ſurrounding the Top of the Receptacle in a jointed Ring. The Styles are all united below in one Subſtance with the Receptacle, but divided above into as many Threads as there are Germen. The Stigma ſpreading and thin.

PERICARPIUM—A Capſule divided into as many Loculaments as there are Piſtilla. Its Figure various in the different Genera.

SEEDS—Kidney-ſhaped.

The *Corolla* in this Claſs has been called *Monopetalous*; but as the Petals are all diſtinct at the Baſe, it is to be ſtyled more properly *Pentapetalous*, notwithſtanding the Petals cohere by the Union of the Stamina. The Orders are eight, viz.

ORDER I. *TRIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Stamina. This

---

‡ The *Melochia* has five Antheræ, but it does not appear that there are any diſtinct Filaments. See its Character in the Genera Plantarum.

Order contains three Genera, viz. *Aphyteja*, *Galaxia*, and *Hydnora*.

ORDER II. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending, ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina. This Order contains five Genera, viz. *Waltheria*, *Lerchea*, *Hermannia*, *Melochia*, and *Symphonia*.

ORDER III. *OCTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *eight* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Aitonia*.

ORDER IV. *ENNEANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *nine* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Dryandra*.

ORDER V. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Stamina. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Conarus*, *Geranium*[†], and *Hugonia*.

ORDER VI. *ENDECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *eleven* Stamina.

[†] The Species of this Genus varies ſingularly in the number of Stamina and other circumſtances, viz. from 1 to 22 they have ſeven fertile Stamina, the leaves alternate, and many Flowers on a peduncle, from 23 to 35 they have ſeven fertile Stamina and the leaves growing oppoſite ; from 36 to 45 five fertile Stamina, the Calyx five leaves, and the fruit declined ; from 46 to 58 ten fertile Stamina, and two Flowers on a peduncle ; from 59 to 68 ten fertileStamina, twoFlowers on a Peduncle, and the Plants annual; from 69 to 82 ten fertile Stamina and one Flower on a Peduncle.

mina. Of this Order there is only one Genus, viz. *Brownea.*

ORDER VII. *DODECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *twelve* Stamina. This Order contains only one Genus, viz. *Pentapetes.*

ORDER VIII. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Stamina. This Order contains twenty-one Genera, viz. *Bombax, Sida, Adanſonia Althæa, Alcea, Malva, Lavatera, Malope, Urena, Goſſypium, Hibiſcus, Stewartia, Camellia, Moriſonia, Meſua, Malachra, Gordonia, Guſtavia, Carolinea, Barringtonia*, and *Solandra.*

CHAP. XX.

Of the ſeventeenth Claſs, DIADELPHIA *.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſhed ed with *two* Sets of *united* Stamina †. The Characters of the Fructification are as follow.

---

* The Plants of the Claſs, *Diadelphia*, are the *Papilionaceous, Butterfly-ſhaped* Plants, of *Tournefort*; *irregular tetrapetalous* of *Rivinus*; and *leguminous* of *Ray*'s Hiſt. Plant. 883. Of all the Claſſes, this is the moſt natural, and has its Flowers of the moſt ſingular Structure. The Calyx, though hitherto little attended to, is of great Moment for fixing the Genera. The Legumen was held of conſequence by other Syſtematiſts; but by *Linnæus* it is made of leſs Account. The Leaves of theſe Plants are Food for Cattle, and the Seeds alſo for Quadrupeds of the ſame Kind; the latter are accounted flatulent.

Characters of the Claſs **DIADELPHIA.**

CALYX—A Perianthium monophyllous, campanulate, and withering. The Baſe gibbous, the lower Part thereof faſtened to the Peduncle, the upper obtuſe and melliferous. The Brim quinquedentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal. The loweſt odd Denticle longer than the reſt; the upper Pair ſhorter and farther aſunder. The Bottom of the Cavity moiſt with a melleous Liquor, including the Receptacle.

COROLLA—Termed Papilionaceous, unequal; the Petals expreſſed by diſtinct Names, viz.

Vexillum, the *Standard*; a Petal covering the reſt, incumbent, greater, plano-horizontal, inſerted by its Claw in the upper Margin of the Receptacle, approaching to a circular Figure when it leaves the Calyx, and nearly entire; along it, and eſpecially towards its Extremity, runs a Line, or Ridge, that riſes up, as if the lower Part of the Petal had been compreſſed; the Part of the Petal next to the Baſe approaching to a ſemicylindric Figure, embraces the Parts that lie under it. The Diſk of the Petal is depreſſed on each Side, but the Sides of it neareſt the Margin are reflexed upwards. Where the halved Tube ends, and the halved Limb begins to unfold itſelf, are two concave Impreſſions prominent underneath, and compreſſing the Wings, that lie under them.

---

† This Circumſtance, implied in the Title, does not hold through the Claſs, the Plants given under the firſt Diſtinction of the third Order, having *monadelphious* Stamina; the Claſs is therefore not ſo properly to be fixed from its Title, as by the papilionaceous Corolla, and other Characters of the Fructification. It may be obſerved likewiſe, that in the diadelphious Flowers of this Claſs, one of the two Stamina is not a Set of *united* Filaments as in the other, but only a *ſingle* Stamen, detached from the united Set. See the Characters of the Fructification.

Alæ, the *Wings*, two equal Petals, one at each Side of the Flower, placed under the Vexillum; incumbent with their Margins parallel, roundiſh, or oblong, broader upwards, the upper Margin ſtraighter, the lower ſpreading more into a Roundneſs; the Baſe of each Wing bifid, the lower Diviſion ſtretching out into a Claw, inſerted in the Side of the Receptacle, and about the Length of the Calyx; the upper ſhorter and inflexed.

Carina, the *Keel*, the loweſt Petal, often Bipartite, placed under the Vexillum and between the Alæ, boat-ſhaped, concave, compreſſed on the Sides, ſet like a Veſſel afloat, mutilate at the Baſe, the lower Part of which runs into a Claw of the Length of the Calyx, and inſerted in the Receptacle, but the upper and ſide Laciniæ are interwoven with that Part of the Alæ that is of the ſame Shape. The Form of the Sides of the Carina, is much like that of the Alæ; and ſo alſo is their Situation, except that they are lower, and ſtand within them. The Line that forms the *Carina* or *Keel,* in this Petal, runs ſtraight as far as the Middle, and then riſes gradually in the Segment of a Circle, but the marginal Line runs ſtraight to the Extremity, where meeting the carinal, they terminate obtuſely.

STAMINA—Called *Diadelphia.* The Filaments two, of different Forms, viz. a lower one that involves the Piſtillum, and an upper one incumbent on it. The former of theſe, from the Middle downwards, is cylindraceous, membranaceous, and ſplit lengthwiſe on its upper Side; but the upper Half terminates in nine ſubulate * Parts, that are of the ſame Length with, and follow the Flexure of the Carina of the Corolla, and of which the intermediate or lower Radii † are longer by alternate Pairs. The upper Filament is ſubulato-ſetoſe ‡, covering the ſplitting of the former cylindraceous Filament, incumbent on it, anſwering to it in Situation, ſimple and gradually ſhorter; its Baſe is detached from the reſt, and prepares an Outlet for the Honey on each Side. The Antheræ reckoned all together are ten, one on the upper Filament, and nine on the lower, each of the Radii being furniſhed with a ſingle one; they are ſmall, all of one Size, and terminate the Radii.

---

* Awl-ſhaped.

† Rays, meaning the Diviſions of the Filaments.

PISTILLUM—Single, growing out of the Receptacle, within the Calyx. The Germen oblong, roundiſh, lightly compreſſed, ſtraight, of the Length of the Cylinder of the lower Filament which involves it. The Style ſubulate, filiform, aſcending, having the ſame Length and Poſition as the Radii of the Filament among which it is placed, and withering. The Stigma downy, of the Length of the Style from the Part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the Antheræ.

PERICARPIUM—A Legumen, oblong, compreſſed, obtuſe, bivalved, with a longitudinal Suture both above and below; each Suture ſtraight, though the upper one falls near the Baſe, and the lower one riſes near the Top. The Legumen opens at the upper Suture.

---

‡ Awl-ſhaped, and like a Briſtle.

SEEDS—A few, roundiſh, ſmooth, fleſhy, pendulous, marked with an Embrio that is a little prominent towards the Point of Inſertion. When the Ova * are hatched, the Cotyledons † preſerve the Form of the halved Seed.

RECEPTACLE—The proper Receptacles of the Seeds are very ſmall, very ſhort, thinner towards the Baſe, obtuſe at the Diſk that faſtens them, oblong, inſerted longitudinally in the upper Suture of the Legumen only, but placed alternate; ſo that when the Valvulæ have been parted, the Seeds adhere alternately to each of the Valves.

The ordinary Situation of the Flowers is obliquely pendulous; that is, at an acute Angle from the Perpendicular. The Orders are *four*, viz.

ORDER I. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina.

---

* Eggs, meaning the Seeds themſelves, which anſwer to the Eggs of Animals, and are as it were hatched when the Corculum, or firſt Principle of the new Plant begins to ſtrike Root and vegetate. See Part I. Chap. 7.

† Side Leaves of the Seed. See Part I. Chap. 7. The two Seed Leaves, which firſt appear above Ground, are theſe very Cotyledons, which are brought up with the Plant after the Corculum has ſtruck; and it is theſe Seed Leaves that are here ſpoken of.

Of this Order there is only one Genus, viz. *Monnieria.*

ORDER II. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Stamina. This Order contains *two* Genera, viz. *Fumaria*, and *Saraca.*

ORDER III. *OCTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *eight* Stamina. This Order contains *three* Genera, viz. *Polygala*, *Securidaca*, and *Dalbergia.*

ORDER IV. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Stamina. This Order contains fifty Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have *monodelphous* * Filaments; of which there are ſeventeen, viz. *Niſſolia*, *Erythrina*, *Piſcidia*, *Borbonia*, *Spartium*, *Geniſta*, *Aſpalathus*, *Amorpha*, *Crotolaria*, *Ononis*, *Anthyllis*, *Ebenus*, *Abrus*, *Pterocarpus*, *Ulex*, *Arachis* and *Lupinus.* 2. Such as have *Diadelphious* ‡ Filaments and downy Stigma; of which there are ten, viz. *Phaſeolus*, *Dolichus*, *Glycine*, *Clitoria*, *Piſum*, *Orobus*, *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, *Cicer*, and *Ervum.* 3. Such as have *Diadelphious* Filaments, bilabiate Calyces, and the Stigma not downy; of which there are ſix, viz. *Cytiſus*, *Geoffroya*, *Robinia*, *Colutea*, *Glycirrhiza*, and *Coronilla.* 4. Such as have

---

* *One* Set, or Brotherhood.

‡ *Two* Sets, or Brotherhoods.

Diadelphious Filaments, Stigma that are not downy, and Calyces not bilabiate; of which there are ſeventeen, viz. *Ornithopus*, *Hippocrepis*, *Scorpiurus*, *Hedyſarum*, *Æſchynomene*, *Indigofera*, *Galega*, *Phaca*, *Aſtragalus*, *Biſerrula*, *Pſoralea*, *Trifolium*, *Lotus*, *Liparia*, *Trigonella*, *Medicago*, and *Mullera*.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the eighteenth Claſs, POLYADELPHIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, furniſh- with *many* Sets of *united* Stamina; the Flowers have no particular Character farther than is expreſſed in the Title. The Orders are four, viz.

ORDER I. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina in each Set. Of this Order there are *two* Genera, viz. *Theobroma*, and *Abroma*.

ORDER II. *DODECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *twelve* Stamina in each Set. Of this Order there is but *one* Genus, viz. *Monſonia*.

ORDER III. *ICOSANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *twenty* Stamina in each Set. Of this Order there is but *one* Genus, viz. *Citrus.*

ORDER IV. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Stamina in each Set. This Order contains *eight* Genera, viz. *Hypericum*, *Aſcyrum*, *Hopea*, *Symplocos*, *Melaleuca*, *Durio*, *Munchhauſia*, and *Glabraria.*

CHAP. XXII.

Of the nineteenth Claſs, SYNGENESIA *.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Compound* Flowers. We have already paved the way for underſtanding this Claſs, by the account given of Compound Flowers in Part I. Chap. 19. and the Explanation of the Titles of the Claſs and its Orders in Chap. 2. and 3. What is farther neceſſary here, is to give the Characters of the Flowers. *Compound* Flowers admit of a double Deſcription, viz. of the whole Flower in its aggregate State, which is termed the *Floſculoſe Flower* ; and 2. of the *Floſculi*, *Florets*, of which it is compoſed. We ſhall begin with the firſt, which concerns only the Calyx and Receptacle, thoſe being the only Parts that are in common.

---

* This Claſs of *Compound* Flowers is a natural one, if we except the laſt Order ; which upon the ſyſtematic Principles aſſumed, could not be refuſed an Admiſſion into it. Its Plants are commonly bitter and ſtomachic.

Characters of the *Floſculoſe Flower*.

CALYX—The common Calyx is a Perianthium, which contains the Florets and the Receptacle. It is either *ſimple*, *augmented*, or *imbricated* *. It contracts when the Flowers are fallen, but expands and turns back when the Seeds are ripe.

RECEPTACLE—The common Receptacle of the Fructification receives many ſeſſile Florets on its Diſk which is either *concave*, *plane*, *convex*, *pyramidal*, or *globoſe*. The Surface of the Diſk is either naked, without any other inequality than that of being lightly dotted ; *Villoſe*, covered with upright Hairs ; or *Paleaceous*, covered with *Paleæ*, *Chaffs*, or *Straws*, that are linear, ſubulate, compreſſed, and erect, and ſerve to part the Florets.

Characters of the *Florets* †.

CALYX—A ſmall Perianthium, often quinquepartite, ſeated on the Germen, perſiſting,

---

* See theſe Terms explained in Part. I. Chap. 11.

† The Character here given is of an *Hermaphrodite* Floret;

ſiſting, and becoming the Crown of the Seed.

COROLLA—Monopetalous with a long and very narrow Tube. It is ſeated on the Germen, and is either *tubulate*, with the Limb campanulate and quinquefid and the Laciniæ ſpreading and turning back; *ligulate*, with the Limb linear, plane, turned outwards, and the Top whole; *tridentate*, or *quinquedentate*; or wanting, having no Limb, and often no Tube.

STAMINA—The Filaments five, capillary, very ſhort, inſerted in the Neck of the Corollulæ. The Antheræ five, linear erect; and by the Union of their Sides forming a Cylinder, that is tubulate, quinquedentate, and of the Length of the Limb.

PISTILLUM—The Germen oblong, placed under the Receptacle of the Flower; the Style filiform, erect, of the Length of the Stamina, and perforating the Cylinder of the

---

ret; but the Florets may alſo be either *Male*, *Female*, or *Neuter*, as the Orders ſhew; it may not be improper therefore to obſerve, in general, upon theſe Claſſic characters, which our Author has drawn with ſuch minute Exactneſs, that they ſhould be underſtood as collected only from the Circumſtances that moſt frequently occur in the Claſs, and liable to Variation, not in particular Genera only, but even through the whole Orders of the Claſs in ſome Caſes.

Antheræ; the Stigma bipartite, the Laciniæ revolute and ſpreading aſunder.

PERICARPIUM—No true one, though in ſome there is a coriaceous * Cruſt.

SEED—A ſingle one, oblong, often tetragonous, but commonly narrower at the Baſe. It is either crowned, or with the Crown wanting. The Crown is of two Kinds, either a Pappus, or a Perianthium; if a Pappus, it is either ſeſſile, or placed on a Stipes; and conſiſts of many Radii, that are placed in a round, and are either ſimple, radiate, or ramoſe; when the Crown is a Perianthium, it is ſuch as is deſcribed above under that Head.

The Eſſence of a *Floſculoſe* Flower conſiſts in having the Antheræ united in a Cylinder, and a ſingle Seed below the Receptacle of the Floret ‡. The Orders of this Claſs are ſix, viz.

---

* Leathery.

‡ That the Eſſence of a *floſculoſe* or *compound* Flower does not conſiſt either in the common Calyx or Receptacle *Linnæus* argues from hence, That the common Calyx is wanting in *Echinops*, and the common Receptacle in *Milleria*, though both thoſe Genera belong to this Claſs; and that on the other Hand, the common Calyx is found in *Scabioſa*, and the common Receptacle in *Dipſacus*, both which Plants belong to the Claſs *Tetrandria*, though they have, with the *Gomphrena* and others, been falſly ranged with the compound Flowers.

ORDER I. *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *Compound* Flowers, of which the Florets are all *Hermaphrodite*. This Order contains forty-two Genera, diſtinguiſhed into 1. Such as have *ligulate* Compound Flowers, of which there are nineteen, viz. *Geropogon*, *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*, *Picris*, *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, *Chondrilla*, *Prenanthes*, *Leontodon*, *Hieracium*, *Crepis*, *Andryala*, *Hyoſeris*, *Seriola*, *Hypochæris*, *Lapſana*, *Catananche*, *Cichorium*, and *Scolymus*. 2. Such as have *tubuloſe* compound Flowers; of which there are twenty-three, viz. *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordon*, *Cynara*, *Carlina*, *Carthamus*, *Bidens*, *Cacalia*, *Atractylis*, *Eupatorium*, *Ageratum*, *Ethulia*, *Staehelina*, *Chryſocoma*, *Calea*, *Tarchonanthus*, *Pteronia*, *Athanaſia*, *Spilanthus*, *Santolina*, and *Barnadeſia*.

Order II. *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Florets of the *Diſk Hermaphrodite*, and thoſe of the Radius female. This Order contains thirty-eight Genera, diſtinguiſhed into 1. *Tubuloſe*; of which there are eight, viz. *Tanacetum*, *Artemiſia*, *Gnaphalium*, *Xeranthemum*, *Carpeſium*, *Baccharis*, *Cotula*, and *Conyza*. 2. *Radiate*; of which there are thirty, viz. *Erigeron*, *Tuſſilago*, *Senecio*, *Aſter*, *Soli-*

dago, *Inula*, *Cineraria*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, *Perdicium*, *Helenium*, *Bellis*, *Leyſera*, *Tagetes*, *Pectis*, *Chryſanthemum*, *Matricaria*, *Anacyclus*, *Anthemis*, *Achillea*, *Tridax*, *Zinnia*, *Verbeſina*, *Sigesbeckia*, *Bupthalmum*, *Eclipta*, *Bellium*, *Amellus*, *Unxia*, and *Mutiſia*.

ORDER III. *POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Florets of the *Diſk Hermaphrodite*, and thoſe of the Radius neuter. This Order contains nine Genera, all *radiate*, viz. *Helianthus*, *Rudbeckia*, *Coreopſis*, *Gorteria*, *Oſmites*, *Zoegea*, *Centaurea**, *Sclerocarpus*, and *Didelta*.

ORDER IV. *POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have Flowers of the *Diſk* male, and thoſe of the *Radius* female. This Order contains fourteen Genera, moſt of which are *radiate*, viz. *Milleria*, *Silphium*, *Chryſogonum*, *Melampodium*, *Calendula*, *Arctotis*, *Oſteoſpermum*, *Othonna*, *Polymnia*, *Eriocephalus*, *Filago*, *Micropus*, *Baltimora*, and *Hippia*.

---

* The Corollulæ of the *Centaurea*, are all *tubuloſe*, but thoſe of the Radius differ from thoſe of the Diſk, which brings it within the Definition of a radiate Flower; however *Linnæus*, in his Deſcription of the *Centaurea*, in the Genera Plantarum, has not called the Corolla *radiate*, but *tubuloſa difformis*, *tubuloſe of different Forms*.

ORDER V. *POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.* This Order comprehends ſuch Plants as have *many* partial Cups contained in the common Calyx, which ſeparate and ſurround the Floſcula. This Order contains ſeven Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as have four Floſculi in each partial Calyx; of which there are two Genera, viz. *Elephantopus*, and *Oedera*. 2. Such as have *many* Floſculi in each partial Calyx; of which there is only one Genus, viz. *Sphæranthus*. 3. Such as have one Floſculus in each partial Calyx; of which there are three Genera, viz. *Echinops*, *Gundelia*, and *Stoebe*. 4. Such as have three Floſculi in each partial Cup, of which there is only one Genus, viz. *Jungia*.

ORDER VI. *MONOGAMIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſimple* Flowers. This Order contains ſeven Genera, viz. *Strumpſia*, *Seriphium*, *Corymbium*, *Jaſione*, *Lobelia*, *Viola*, and *Impatiens*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the twentieth Claſs, GYNANDRIA*.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have the *Stamina* growing either upon the *Style* itſelf, or upon a *Receptacle* that ſtretches out into the Form of a Style, and ſupports both the Stamina and the Piſtillum. The Orders are nine, viz.

ORDER I. *DIANDRIA* †, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *two* Stamina. The Flowers of this Order have a moſt ſingular Structure, anſwering to the following Deſcription.

Characters of the Order DIANDRIA, of the Claſs GYNANDRIA.

The *Germen* is always contort ‡; the *Petals* are five; of which the two inner ones uſually approach and form a Galea ‡; the lower Lip of which becomes a Nectarium, and ſerves alſo for a Piſtillum and ſixth Petal. The *Style* grows to the inner Margin of the Nectarium in ſuch a Manner as to be with its Stigma ſcarce either of them diſtinguiſhable. The *Filaments* are always two, ſupporting as many Antheræ; which are narrower downwards; naked, or without Tunic, and diviſible, like the Pulp of a *Citrus*. Theſe laſt are covered by little Cells, that are open underneath, and grow to the inner Margin itſelf of the Nectarium. The *Fruit* is a Capſule, that is unilocular, trivalved, and ſplits in the Angles under the Carinate † Ribs. The Seeds are ſcobiform*, numerous, affixed to a linear Receptacle in each Valvule.

---

* All the Flowers of this Claſs have a monſtrous Appearance, owing to the uncommon Situation of the Parts of Fructification.

† This Order is a natural one, the Genera differing only in reſpect of the Nectarium. This Part *Linnæus* conſiders as a mark of Diſtinction for theſe Genera, far preferable to the Root, though not received as ſuch by former Botaniſts.

‡ Twiſted like a Screw.

ORDER I. *DIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have two ſtamina, this order contains eleven Genera, viz. *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Ophrys*, *Serapias*, *Limodorum*, *Arethuſa*, *Cypripedium*, *Epidendrum*, *Gunnera*, *Forſtera*, and *Diſa*.

ORDER II. *TRIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *three* Stamina. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Siſyrinchium*, *Ferraria*, *Stilago*, and *Salacia*.

---

‡ Helmet. † Keel ſhaped.

* Like Filings or Saw-duſt, *i. e.* very ſmall.

Order III. *TETRANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *four* Stamina. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Nepenthes*.

Order IV. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *five* Stamina. This Order contains *three* Genera, viz. *Paſſiflora*, *Gluta*, and *Ayenia*.

Order V. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ſix* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Ariſtolochia*, and *Piſtia*.

Order VI. *OCTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *eight* Stamina. Of this order there is only one Genus, viz. *Scopolia*.

Order VII. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *ten* Stamina. Of this Order there are but *two* Genera, viz. *Helicteres*, and *Kleinhovia*.

Order VIII. *DODECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *twelve* Stamina. This Order contains but one Genus, viz *Cytinus*.

Order IX. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have *many* Stamina. This Order contains *eight* Genera, viz. *Grewia*, *Xylopia*, *Arum*, *Dracontium*, *Calla*, *Pothos*, *Ambroſinia*, and *Zoſtera*.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the twenty-firſt Claſs, MONOECIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have no *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, but bear both *male* and *female* Flowers on the ſame Plant [*]. The Orders of this Claſs are *eleven*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* flowers furniſhed with one Stamen. This order contains *ten* Genera, viz. *Zanichellia*, *Ceratocarpus*, *Cynomorium*, *Elaterium*, *Chara*, *Ægopricon*, *Artocarpus*, *Nipa*, *Caſuarina*, and *Phyllachne*.

ORDER II. *DIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *two* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Lemna*, and *Anguria*.

ORDER III. *TRIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *three* Stamina. This Order contains twelve Genera, viz. *Omphalea*, *Typha*, *Sparganium*, *Zea*, *Coix*, *Tripſacum*, *Oly-*

---

[*] Theſe are the Androgynous Plants. See Part I. Chap. 21.

ra, *Carex*, *Axyris*, *Tragia*, *Hernandia*, and *Phyllanthus*.

ORDER IV. *TETRANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *four* Stamina. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Centella*, *Betula*, *Buxus*, *Urtica*, *Morus*, *Cicca*, *Serpicula*, *Littorella*, and *Aucuba*.

ORDER V. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the *male* Flowers furniſhed with *five* Stamina. This Order contains eight Genera, viz. *Xanthium*, *Ambroſia*, *Parthenium*, *Iva*, *Leea*, *Amaranthus*, *Nephelium*, and *Clibadium*.

ORDER VI. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina. Of this Order there are *two* Genera, viz. *Zizania*, and *Pharus*.

ORDER VII. *HEPTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ſeven* Stamina. Of this order there is but one Genus, viz, *Guettarda*.

ORDER VIII. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *many* Stamina. This Order contains thirteen Genera, viz. *Ceratophyllum*, *Myriophyllum*, *Sagittaria*, *Begonia*, *Theligonum*, *Poterium*, *Quercus*, *Juglans*, *Fagus*, *Car-*

Carpinus, *Corylus*, *Platanus*, and *Liquidambar*.

ORDER IX. *MONADELPHIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *one* Set of *united* Stamina. This Order contains fifteen Genera, viz. *Hura*, *Pinus*, *Cupreſſus*, *Thuja*, *Acalypha*, *Delechampia*, *Plukenetia*, *Cupania*, *Croton*, *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Sterculia*, *Hippomane*, *Stillingia*, and *Gnetum*.

ORDER X. *SYNGENESIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina, of which the Antheræ are *united*. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Trichoſanthes*, *Momordica*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Sicyos*, and *Bryonia*.

ORDER XI. *GYNANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina that grow out of a Kind of *Style*, or imperfect *Piſtillum*, the perfect one being in the female Flower. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Andrachne*, and *Agyneia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the twenty-ſecond Claſs, DIOECIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as have no *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, but bear *male* and *female* Flowers on *diſtinct* Plants*. The Orders of this Claſs are fourteen, viz.

ORDER I. *MONANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *one* Stamen. This Order contains only two Genera, viz. *Najas*, and *Pandanus*.

ORDER II. *DIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *two* Stamina. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Valliſneria*, *Salix*, and *Cecropia*.

---

* There are many Plants which have male and female Flowers on *diſtinct* Plants; but which are not admitted to this Claſs, becauſe this Circumſtance happens to one Species only, and not to the whole Genus. Inſtances of this are met with in *Morus*, *Urtica*, *Laurus*, *Croton*, *Rumex*, *Silene*, *Carex*, *Rhus*, *Valeriana*, *Rhamnus*, and *Cucubulus*. But it is obſervable, that in the Plants that ſtand under the firſt Diſtinction, in the Order *Monogynia* of the Claſs *Pentandria*, which are the *Aſperifolia (rough-leaved Plants)* of *Ray*, and alſo in the Plants of the Claſſes *Didynamia*, *Tetradynamia*, and *Diadelphia*, there have not been found any Species where the Sexes are on diſtinct Plants: This may be accounted for from the Structure of the Flowers in thoſe Claſſes.

ORDER III. *TRIANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *three* Stamina. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Empetrum*, *Oſyris*, *Caturus*, *Excoecaria*, *Reſtio*, and *Maba*.

ORDER IV. *TETRANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *four* Stamina. This Order contains ſeven Genera, viz. *Viſcum*, *Hippophæ*, *Myrica*, *Trophis*, *Batis*, *Montinia*, and *Brucea*.

ORDER V. *PENTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *five* Stamina. This Order contains twelve Genera, viz. *Piſtacia* *Zanthoxylum*, *Aſtronium*, *Ireſine*, *Antideſma*, *Spinacia*, *Acnida*, *Cannabis*, *Humulus*, *Zanonia*, *Fewillea*, and *Canarium*.

ORDER VI. *HEXANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ſix* Stamina. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Tamus*, *Smilax*, *Rajania*, and *Dioſcorea*.

ORDER VII. *OCTANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *eight* Stamina. This

Order contains three Genera, viz. *Populus*, *Rhodiola*, and *Magaritaria*.

Order VIII. *ENNEANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *nine* Stamina. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Mercurialis* and *Hydrocharis*.

Order IX. *DECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *ten* Stamina. This Order contains four Genera, viz. *Carica*, *Kiggelaria*, *Coriaria*, and *Schinus*.

Order X. *DODECANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *twelve* Stamina. This Order contains three Genera, viz. *Meniſpermum*, *Datiſca*, and *Euclea*.

Order XI. *ICOSANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *many* Stamina inſerted into the Calyx: of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Flacourtia*.

Order XII. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with *many* Stamina. Of this Order there are two Genera, viz. *Ciffortia*, and *Hedycaria*.

Order XIII. *MONADELPHIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male*

Flowers furniſhed with *one* Set of *united* Stamina. This Order contains ſix Genera, viz. *Taxus*, *Juniperus*, *Ephedra*, *Ciſſampelos*, *Napæa* and *Adelia*.

ORDER XIV. *SYNGENESIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina, of which the *Antheræ* are *united*. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Ruſcus*.

ORDER XV. *GYNANDRIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have their *male* Flowers furniſhed with Stamina that grow out of a Kind of *Style*, or *imperfect Piſtillum*, the *perfect* one being in the female Flower. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Clutia*.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the twenty-third Claſs, POLYGAMIA.

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as bear *Hermaphrodite* Flowers, and alſo either *male* or *female* Flowers, or *both*. The Orders of this Claſs are *three*, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOECIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Polygamy on the *ſame* Plant. This Order contains twenty-

four

four Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as are *Polygamous* by *male Hermaphrodites*, and *female Hermaphrodites*; of which there is but one Genus, viz. *Muſa*. 2. By *Hermaphrodites* and *Males*; of which there are twenty-two, viz. *Ophioxylon*, *Celtis*, *Veratrum*, *Fuſanus*, *Andropogon*, *Holcus*, *Apluda*, *Iſchæmum*, *Cenchrus*, *Ægilops*, *Valantia*, *Parietaria*, *Atriplex*, *Brabeium*, *Acer*, *Gouania*, *Solandra*, *Terminalia*, *Cluſia*, *Hermas*, *Spinifex*, and *Maniſurus*. 3. By *Hermaphrodites*, and *Females*; of which there is one Genus, viz. *Mimoſa*.

ORDER II. *DIOECIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Polygamy on *two diſtinct* Plants. This Order contains *ten* Genera, diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Such as are Polygamous by *Hermaphrodites* and *Females*; of which there are two, viz. *Fraxinus*, and *Gleditſia* *. 2. By *Hermaphrodites and Males*; of which there are three, viz. *Dioſpyrus*, *Nyſſa*, and *Piſonia*. 3. By *Androgynous* and *Males*; of which there are five, viz. *Anthoſpermum*, *Arctopus*, *Panax*, *Chryſitrix*, and *Stilbe*.

ORDER III. *TRIOECIA*, comprehending ſuch Plants as have the Polygamy on *three*

---

* In *Gleditſia* the Hermaphrodites and Males are on the ſame Plant, and the Females on a diſtinct one.

three diſtinct Plants. This Order contains two Genera, viz. *Ficus* †, and *Ceratonia*.

† To underſtand this Order, the ſingula rManner of the Fructification muſt be explained. The Fruit of the *Ficus* is not a *Pericarpium*, but a *Receptacle*, the interior Sides of which ſupport the Flowers, which by this Means are incloſed within it. Theſe Flowers in the cultivated Fig-trees are *female* only, but there is a Sort known by the Name of *Caprificus*, that has *male* Flowers, and another again called *Erinoſyce*, which is *androgynous*, having both *male* and *female* Flowers diſtinct, though lodged within the ſame Receptacle. Here then we have the *Trioecious* Polygamy explained; and if the Deſcriptions of *de la Hire* may be truſted, there are Figs that contain *Hermaphrodite* Flowers; which give us even a fourth Habitation for the Sexes. Thus much ſuffices to explain the Order; but there is an Objection naturally ariſing from hence to the Doctrine of the Sexes; the obviating which, will furniſh the Opportunity of a neceſſary Remark. It will be aſked, How it happens that the Fruit of our Fig-trees ripen, if the Plants are of one Sex only, and have no Aſſiſtance from the Male? The Anſwer is this; the Fruit is in all Caſes to be diſtinguiſhed from the Seed contained within it: If the Male be wanting, the Seed will not vegetate when ſown, but the *Fruit* may nevertheleſs ſwell, and come to an Appearance of Perfection; and ſo it is obſerved to do in the Inſtance in Queſtion, and in many others, eſpecially where the Fruit is formed of one of the Parts leſs connected with the Seed; as Calyx, Receptacle, &c. though it is more common for it to drop off before it ripens, if not impregnated by the Male.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the twenty-fourth Claſs, CRYPTOGAMIA [*].

THIS Claſs conſiſts of ſuch Plants as *conceal* their Fructification, having their Flowers either *within* the Fruit, or ſo *ſmall*, as not to be perceptible to the naked Eye. The Fructification in theſe is alſo of an uncommon Structure. The Orders are *four*, viz.

ORDER I. *FILICES*, *Ferns*, comprehending ſuch Plants as are dorſiferous [†]. What is known of the Fructification of theſe Plants, amounts only to the few Characters following.

---

[*] The Plants of this Claſs are often of a dangerous quality.

[†] Bearing the Fruit on the Back of the Leaf. Theſe have been called alſo *Epiphylloſpermous*, a *Greek* Compound expreſſive of the ſame Circumſtance; *Capillary*, as being eſteemed good for the Hair; and *Acaules*, *without Stems*; for in theſe Plants, what riſes out of the Ground is plainly a Leaf only; one of the Characters of a Stem or Trunk is to be alike on every Side; but in the Stalks of Ferns, there is manifeſtly a Front and Back, the former being flat and channelled, and the latter convex; which ſhews them to be Leaves.

Characters of the FILICES.

CALYX—A Squama growing out of the Leaf, opening on one of its Sides; and under which there are pedunculate Globules; each Globule is girt with an elaſtic Ring, which break elaſtically, and ſheds a Duſt, which are the Seeds.

This Order contains eighteen Genera; which, not admitting of any certain Diſtinction from their Fructification, have been ranged by *Linnæus* according to their Situation under their *covers*, and are as follows, viz. *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Equiſetum*, *Onoclea*, *Ophioglоſſum*, *Oſmunda*, *Acroſticum*, *Pteris*, *Blechnum*, *Hemionitis*, *Lonchitis*, *Aſplenium*, *Polypodium*, *Adianthum*, *Trichomanes*, *Marſilea*, *Pilularia*, and *Iſoetes*.

ORDER II. *MUSCI*, *Moſſes*. The Character of the Plants comprehended under this Title are, Antheræ without Filaments; the female Flowers diſtinct, and without any Piſtillum; and the Seeds, conſiſting only of a naked Corculum, without Cotyledon or Tunic. The Genera of this Order have been diſtinguiſhed by *Linnæus*, according to the following Circumſtance, viz. The Antheræ, *with* or *without* a *Calyptra* †, placed on the

---

* A Veil.

ſame Plant as the female Floret, or on a *diſtinct* one; and the female *aggregate*, or *ſingle*. The Order contains eleven Genera, viz. *Lycopodium*, *Porella*, *Sphagnum*, *Phaſcum*, *Splachnum*, *Polytrichum*, *Mnium*, *Bryum*, *Hypnum*, *Fontinalis*, and *Buxbaumia*.

ORDER III. *ALGÆ*, *Flags*. The Plants comprehended under this Order have their Root, Stem, and Leaf, all in one. The Characters of the Fructification of this Order are not yet known, excepting the few Deſcriptions given by *Michelius*. The Genera are twelve, viz. *Jungermannia*, *Targionia*, *Marchantia*, *Blaſia*, *Riccia*, *Anthoceros*, *Lichen*, *Tremella*, *Fucus*, *Ulva*, *Conferva*, and *Byſſus*.

ORDER IV. *FUNGI*, *Muſhrooms*. The Genera of this Order are given by *Linnæus* after the Method of *Dillenius* *. The Fructification being imperfectly known, no Character can be aſſigned for this Order, farther than the Title, which is familiar to every one. The Genera are ten, viz. *Agaricus*, *Boletus*,

---

* *Linnæus* tells us, he preferred the Method of *Dillenius* for the Fungi to that of *Michelius*; becauſe it was plain to every one; whereas that of *Michelius*, though that Author has thrown great Light upon this Tribe, required too nice an Inſpection.

Boletus, *Hydnum*, *Phallus*, *Clathrus*, *Helvella*, *Peziza*, *Clavaria*, *Lycoperdon*, and *Mucor*.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the APPENDIX.

BESIDES the twenty-four Claſſes explained in the preceding Chapters, *Linnæus* has in his *Genera Plantarum*, given an *Appendix*, which in the *Ordo Generum* prefixed to that work, he calls the twenty-fifth Claſs*. It contains only one Order, viz.

PALMÆ, comprehending ſuch Plants as have a *Spadix* and *Spatha*. This Order contains nine Genera, viz. *Chamærops*, *Boraſſus*, *Corypha*, *Cocos*, *Phœnix*, *Elais*, *Areca*, *Elate*, and *Caryota*.

---

* *Linnæus* in the firſt Edition of his *Genera Plantarum*, made two Orders in his *Appendix*, which in the laſt Edition of the *Syſtema Naturæ*, he has reduced to one, finding, after more mature Examination, all the Plants in his ſecond Order fell naturally under the other Claſſes, and Orders, to which they properly belonged.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of GENERIC *Diſtinctions.*

HAVING now gone through the Explanation of the Claſſes and Orders of the Syſtem, we come to the Diſtinctions of the Genera. Theſe, by the Theory of the ſexual Syſtem, are to be regulated by the Fructification only. The Parts of Fructification known to the earlier Botaniſts were few, and might be well thought inſufficient for diſtinguiſhing the vegetable Productions of Nature: They therefore had Recourſe to the Habit of Plants, and other Circumſtances; and by this Means a great Number of Genera were eſtabliſhed, which the new Syſtem is obliged to reject. Of theſe we ſhall give the Reader an ample Liſt of Inſtances in Chapter 31.

The Fructification being admitted as the only Foundation of the generic Diſtinctions, all Vegetables that *agree* in their parts of Fructification are to be put together under one Genus; and all ſuch as *differ* in thoſe Parts are to be divided. The characteriſtic Mark of each Genus is to be fixed from the Number, Figure, Proportion, and Situation of all the Parts: But as there are few Genera wherein all the Parts are conſtant in every one of the Species, we ought, whereever it is poſſible, to fix upon ſome one ſingle Circumſtance that is conſtant, and make it the *eſſential* Character. This in moſt Genera may be had: Thus the Eſſence of *Prunella*, *Torenia*, *Euphraſia*, *Alyſſum*, and *Crambe*, lies in the Denticles of the Stamina; that of *Curcuma*, *Chelone*, *Bignonia*, and *Martynia* in a mutilate Stamen; the *Ranunculus* is diſtinguiſhed by its Nectarium, which is a Pore in the Claws of its Petals; *Hydrophyllum* by the ſame Part, which in that Genus is a cloſed Chink in the Laciniæ of the Corolla; and *Helleborus* and *Nigella* alſo, by their tubuloſe Nectaria; in *Pancratium* the Stamina are inſerted in the Nectarium, which diſtinguiſhes it from *Narciſſus*; in *Hyoſcyamus*, there is a Covering to the Capſules, by which it is known from *Phyſalis*; the *Reſeda* has always a lateral Nectarium, but varies in its Corolla and Piſtillum; the *Campanula* has a quinquevalved Nectarium, but is inconſtant in the Corolla and Capſule; and laſtly, the *Iris* has a Stigma of ſingular Conſtruction, but varies in the Beard of its Corolla.

There is, however, no one Part of Fructification that can be relied on as a conſtant characteriſtic Mark for all Genera; it being found, that the Part which is conſtant in ſome Genera will be inconſtant in others: Thus in *Carica* the Flowers of the male Plant are monopetalous, and thoſe of the female pentapetalous; in *Myrica* ſome Species have naked Seeds, others Berries; in *Fraxinus* ſome have a naked Flower, and others a Corolla; in *Geranium* ſome have regular Corollæ, and others irregular; in *Linum* ſome are pentapetalous, others tetrapetalous; in *Aconitum* ſome are tricapſular, and others quinquecapſular; and in *Trifolium* ſome are monopetalous, others polypetalous, ſome monoſpermous, and others polyſpermous.

This Inconſtancy of particular Parts in many Genera has been another Source of Error amongſt the earlier Botaniſts; who have parted many Plants from their Congeners on this Account: Of theſe Miſtakes we ſhall give an ample Liſt in Chapter 32.

When the characteriſtic Mark of any Genus is wanting in any particular Species, we ſhould proceed with Caution, leſt we confound Genera that ſhould be diſtinguiſhed: For want of this Caution the *Erica* and *Andromeda* had been joined, but were parted afterwards on Account of the two Horns in the Antheræ of the *Erica*; the *Adonis* had been joined to the *Ranunculus*, but was parted from it again, on obſerving that it wanted the nectariferous Pore; and the *Aloe* and *Agave* had been blended, till it was obſerved that in the latter the Stamina were inſerted in the Corolla, and not in the Receptacle.

When the characteriſtic Mark of any Genus is obſerved in ſome Species of another Genus near of Kin to it, a like Caution is again neceſſary on the other Hand, leſt we ſhould multiply the Genera by parting Species that ſhould ſtand together: Thus we find, that in *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, *Rhodiola*, *Craſſula*, *Tillæa* and *Cotyledon*, the Nectaria adhere to the Baſe of the Piſtillum; in *Epilobium* and *Oenothera* the Calyx is tubuloſe; in *Meſpilus*, *Cratægus*, and *Sorbus*, the Structure of the Flower is alike; and in both *Alnus* and *Betula*, there are three Florets on the Foliole of the Amentum*.

---

* The *Alnus* and *Betula* are joined by *Linnæus* under the Title of *Betula*. The reſt of theſe Inſtances he has kept ſeparate, notwithſtanding the Doubt raiſed here concerning the Propriety of diſtinguiſhing them.

CHAP. XXX.

By what Parts of Fructification the GENUS *may with the moſt Certainty be determined.*

THE more conſtant any Part of the Fructification is found through the ſeveral Species of any Genus, the more it may be relied on with Certainty as a characteriſtic Mark for that Genus: Thus in *Hypecoum* the Nectarium is conſtant, but not the *Siliqua*; the *Convallaria* is conſtant in its *ſpotted Berry*, but not in its *Corolla*; the *Lobelia* in its *Corolla*, but not in its *Fruit*; the *Caſſia* in its *Corolla*, but not in its *Siliqua*; and the *Verbena* in its *Calyx* and *Corolla*, but not in its *Stamina* and *Seeds*.

In ſome Genera one Part of the Fructification is found to be the moſt conſtant, and in others another; but there is no Part that is not liable ſometimes to a Variation: Thus we find the *Pericarpium* variable in *Impatiens*, *Campanula*, *Primula*, *Papaver*, *Ciſtus*, *Fumaria*, and *Arbutus*; the *Calyx* in *Nymphæa*, and *Cornus*; the *Corolla* in *Vaccinium*, *Convallaria*, *Andromeda*, *Gentiana*, and *Linum*; and the *Seeds* in *Ranunculus*, and *Aliſma*.

If the *Flowers* agree, but the *Fruits* differ, the Genus ought not to be parted: Thus in thoſe extenſive Genera, the *Caſſia*, *Hedyſarum*, *Sophora*, *Lavatera*, *Hibiſcus*, and *Mimoſa*, ſo great a Number of Species have been ranged under the ſame Genus, on Account of the Conformity in the Flowers, though there is a Variation in the Fruit.

That the *Figure* of the *Flowers* is more certain than that of the *Fruit*, appears from many Examples; as from *Campanula*, *Primula*, *Antirrhinum*, *Aliſma*, *Hibiſcus*, *Ciſtus*, &c. but the *Proportion* of the Parts is ſubject to very great Variation.

The *Number* of the Parts is more liable to Variation than their *Figure*, and is found ſometimes to vary even upon the ſame Plant; as in *Ruta*, *Chryſoſplenium*, *Monotropa*, *Tetragonia*, *Euonymus*, *Philadelphus*, and *Adoxa*, in the Flowers of all which the Number of the Parts varies from five to four: In theſe doubtful Caſes, the natural Number muſt be collected from the primary Flower; but in the Variations of the *Number* of the Parts, there is a proportional Affinity worth remarking. In *Flowers* the Stamina uſually vary from ten to eight, and from five to four; the Corolla and Calyx from five to four, and the whole Flower from four to three; and the *Fruit* alſo uſually varies from five to three, and from five to four.

The *Situation* of the Parts is the moſt conſtant, very rarely varying in the ſame Genus.

The *Regularity* of the *Petals* is not ſo much to be depended on as ſome former Botaniſts have * thought; for we ſee in *Geranium* the *European* Species have regular Corollæ, but the *African* ones irregular.

The *Nectarium* Nature has made of the greateſt Conſequence. This Part, which had not even a Name till *Linnæus* had diſtinguiſhed it, is a deciſive Mark in all the following Genera, viz. in *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Monotropa*, *Fumaria*, *Viola*, *Malpighia*, *Banniſteria*, *Adenanthera*, *Commelina*, *Laurus*, *Helxine*, *Dictamnus*, *Zygophyllum*, *Swertia*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Ranunculus*, *Hermannia*, *Berberis*, *Staphylea*, *Paſſiflora*, *Narciſſus*, *Pancratium*, *Mirabilis*, *Nerium*, *Stapelia*, *Aſclepias*, *Dioſma*, *Campanula*, *Plumbago*, *Hyacinthus*, *Rhododendrum*, *Cheiranthus*, *Sinapis*, *Kiggelaria*, *Clutia*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Aconitum*, *Parnaſſia*, *Epimedium*, *Theobroma*, *Reſeda*, *Grewia*, *Helleborus*, *Iſopyrum*, *Tropæolum*, and *Impatiens*.

---

* *Rivinus* in particular.

The *Stamina* and *Calyx*, being leſs ſubject to Luxuriancy, are far more certain than the *Petals*.

The *Corolla* varies as to its Figure in many Genera; as in *Vaccinium*, *Pyrola*, *Andromeda*, *Nicotiana*, *Menyanthes*, *Primula*, *Veronica*, *Gentiana*, *Hyacinthus*, *Scabioſa*, and *Narciſſus*. It varies alſo as to Number, being in *Ranunculus*, Pentapetalous in ſome Species, and Polypetalous in others; in *Helleborus* alſo, Pentapetalous and Polypetalous; in *Statice*, Pentapetalous and Monopetalous; and in *Fumaria*, Dipetalous and Tetrapetalous: and the number is alſo ſometimes variable in the ſame Species; as is obſerved in *Carica*, and *Jatropha*.

The Structure of the *Pericarpium* was formerly thought to be of great Conſequence in determining the Genera; but there are Examples without Number that demonſtrate the contrary. There are a great many Genera that have been eſtabliſhed on Diſtinctions in the Pericarpium, and that are now rejected; of theſe we ſhall give an ample Liſt in Chap. 33.

The Characters of *luxuriant* Flowers, whether *Eunuchs* * or *Mutilate*, cannot be allowed any place in determining the Genera; for in full Flowers no number of Petals can be aſſigned, and the Stamina are generally wanting, the Number of which makes a Part of the Generic Character; and in mutilate Flowers, as in ſome Species of *Campanula*, *Ipomoea*, and *Ruellia*, the Corolla would be excluded from the Deſcription, contrary to the Nature of the other Species of the Genus. But as the Calyx * in full Flowers is ſcarce ever altered, it may detect the Genus; and the loweſt Series of Petals in Polypetalous Corollæ remaining the ſame in reſpect to Number, the Genus may alſo be often known by that Character; as in *Papaver*, *Nigella*, and *Roſa*.

---

* *Eunuchs* are ſuch as have loſt the Stamina, which is the Caſe of full Flowers. *Mutilate* are thoſe that are incomplete, wanting the Corolla or Perianthium.

---

* Some Syſtematiſts have diſtributed the whole Body of Vegetables by the Differences of the *Calyx*; and in ſuch Syſtems the full Flowers, as our Author obſerves, are more eaſily referred to their proper Genus than in his own, the Calyx not being ſubject to Luxuriancy: Inſtances of this are in *Hepatica*, *Ranunculus*, and *Alcea*.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the GENERA, *rejected by the ſexual Syſtem, as not eſtabliſhed on the Fructification.*

WE have obſerved, in Chap. 29. that the earlier Botaniſts had admitted many Genera, on Diſtinctions that were not grounded on the Parts of Fructification, but on the Habit of Plants, and on other Circumſtances which are now conſidered as ſpecific Diſtinctions only: Of theſe we ſhall here give an ample Liſt. The Reader will here take Notice, that under the firſt Column are ranged the Genera that are aboliſhed; and over-againſt them, in the Second, the Genus to which they are ſeverally to be referred [*], with the ſpecific Difference that had given Occaſion to the falſe Diſtinction.

---

[*] The Names and the generic Arrangement of Vegetables having undergone many Alterations during the Progreſs of the Improvements made in the Science, the new Genera, to which theſe falſe ones are referred in this and the following Liſts, do not all ſtand under the Titles given to them in the later Editions of the Works of *Linnæus.* Where this happens, we ſhall explain it by a Note, chuſing that Method rather than to alter the Liſts themſelves, which we have taken from the *Philoſophia Botanica.*

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Limodorum	*Orchis*, with a fibroſe Root.
Biſtorta	*Polygonum*, with a fleſhy Root.
Rapa	*Braſſica*, with a gibboſe Root.
Siſarum	*Sium*, with a tuberoſe Root.
Hermodactylus	*Iris*, with a tuberoſe Root.
Siſyrinchium	*Iris*, with a double Bulb, one over the other.
Xiphium	*Iris*, with a tunicated Bulb.
Lilio Fritillaria	*Fritillaria*, with a ſquamoſe Bulb.
Meſomora	*Cornus*, with an herbaceous Stem.
Anacampſeros	*Sedum*, with an erect Stem.
Pſyllium	*Plantago*, with a branching Stem.
Bellis Leucanthemum	*Bellis*, with a leafy Stem.
Piloſella	*Hieracium*, with a naked Stem.
Suber	*Quercus*, with a fungous Bark.
Larix	*Abies* *, with faſciculate Leaves.
Geniſtella	*Geniſta*, with jointed Leaves.
Potamopithys	*Alſinaſtrum* †, with Leaves not ſtarry.
Lupinaſter	*Trifolium*, with digitate Leaves.
Dracunculus	*Arum*, with pedate Leaves.
Trichomanes	*Aſplenium*, with pinnate Leaves.
Clymenum	*Lathyrus*, with pinnate Leaves.
Muſcoides	*Jungermannia*, with Leaves many times imbricate.
Lentiſcus	*Terebinthus* ‡, with no odd foliole to the Leaves.
Faba	*Vicia*, with Leaves that have no Cirrhus.
Cytiſogeniſta	*Spartium*, with Leaves ſimple and triple.
Colocaſia	*Arum*, with Leaves not Ear-ſhaped.
Cirſium	*Carduus*, with Leaves without Thorns.
Coronopus	*Cochlearia*, with a pinnatifid Leaf.
Coronopus	*Plantago*, with dentate Leaves.
Ilex	*Quercus*, with denticulate Leaves.

* Now *Pinus*.

† Now *Elatine*.

‡ Now *Piſtacia*.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Scorzoneroides	*Scorzonera*, with dentate Leaves.
Anguria	*Cucurbita*, with multifid Leaves.
Alcea *	*Malva*, with multifid Leaves.
Millefolium	*Ptarmica*, with leaves minutely divided.
Cicutaria	*Liguſticum*, with a Cicuta Leaf.
Cedrus	*Juniperus*, with a Cypreſs Leaf.
Ranunculoides	*Ranunculus*, with capillary Leaves.
Alhagi	*Hedyſarum*, with ſimple Leaves.
Niſſolia	*Lathyrus*, with ſimple Leaves.
Marſilea	*Jungermannia*, with ſimple Leaves.
Balſamita	*Tanacetum*, with undivided Leaves.
Cepa	*Allium*, with fiſtulous Leaves.
Aphaca	*Lathyrus*, with no Leaves but Stipulæ only.
Mimoſa	*Acacia* †, with ſenſitive Leaves.
Oxyoides	*Oxalis*, with ſenſitive winged Leaves.
Aurantium	*Citrus*, with cordate Petioles ‡.
Calamintha	*Meliſſa*, with branching Peduncles ‖.
Cotinus	*Rhus*, with woolly Peduncles.
Virga Sanguinea	*Cornus*, with a naked Cyme.
Corona Imperialis	*Fritillaria*, with a Head of Leaves on the Racemus.
Stæchas	*Lavandula*, with Bracteæ on the Spike.
Carex	*Cyperoides* §, with androgynous Spikes.
Chamæpithys	*Teucrium*, with ſparſed Leaves.
Acinos	*Thymus*, with ſparſed Leaves
Limonium	*Statice*, with ſparſed Leaves.

---

* *Alcea*, is ſtill the Title of a Genus, though of a different one, being applied to the *Malva Roſea*, or *Hollyhock*.

† *Mimoſa* is now the Title of the whole Genus, including the *Acacias*.

‡ Footſtalks of the Leaves.

‖ Footſtalks of the Flowers.

§ *Carex* is now the Title of the Genus.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Chamædrys	*Teucrium*, with verticillate Leaves.
Thymbra	*Satureia*, with ſparſed Leaves.
Volubilis	*Ipomoea*, with Flowers in Heads.
Polium	*Teucrium*, with cymoſe Flowers.
Caſtanea	*Fagus*, with Flowers in Spikes.
Fagopyrum	*Polygonum*, with ſpiked Flowers, and a fibroſe Root.
Majorana	*Origanum*, with rounder Spikes of Flowers.
Malus	*Pyrus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Cydonia	*Pyrus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Armeniaca	*Prunus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Ceraſus	*Prunus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Lauro-Ceraſus	*Prunus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Limon	*Citrus*, with a diſtinct Face.
Napus	*Braſſica*, with a diſtinct Face.
Abſinthium	*Artemiſia*, with the outward Face diſtinct.
Abrotanum	*Artemiſia*, with the outward Face diſtinct.
Bellidiaſtrum	*Doronicum*, with a diſtinct Habit.
Euphorbia	*Tithymalus* *, with the Habit not branching.
Uſnea	*Lichen*, with the Habit capillary.
Coralloides	*Lichen*, with the Habit cauleſcent.
Clavaria	*Coralloides* †, with the Habit not branching.
Tuber	*Lycoperdon*, with a more ſolid Subſtance.
Fungoides	*Elvela*, with a Subſtance ſmooth on both Sides.
Lycoperdoides	*Lycoperdon*, with a cellular Subſtance.
Amanita	*Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes.
Phallus	*Boletus*, with a Volva at the Baſe of the Stipes.
Phalloboletus	*Boletus*, with a Pileus not cloſed in the Sides.
Polyporus	*Boletus*, with Pores not to be diſtinguiſhed.

* *Euphorbia* is now the Title of the Genus.

† Now *Clavaria*.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Erinaceus	*Ulex*, thick-ſet with Spines.
Thyſſelinum	*Selinum*, with a milky Juice.
Moly	*Allium*, with a ſweet Scent.
Acetoſa	*Lapathum* *, with an acid Taſte.
Colocynthis	*Anguria* †, with a bitter Fruit.

* Now *Rumex*. † Now *Cucumis*.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the GENERA *rejected by the Syſtem, as grounded on the Variations of ſome Parts only of the Fructification.*

IT has been obſerved, in Chap. 29. that there are few Genera, wherein all the Parts of Fructification are conſtant in every Species; and that this Inconſtancy of particular Parts had been another Source of Error in former Botaniſts: We ſhall here give a Liſt of theſe Miſtakes, referring the old Genera to the new Titles, in the ſame Manner as we did thoſe in the Liſt given in the preceding Chapter.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Ariſarum	*Arum*, with a hooded Spatha.
Aſteriſcus	*Buphthalmum*, with a ſtarry leafy Calyx.
Silybum	*Carduus*, with a thorny Calyx.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Moldavica	*Dracocephalum*, with the Calyx gibbous and bilabiate.
Tithymaloides	*Euphorbia*, with the Calyx gibbous and irregular.
Trionum	*Hibiſcus*, with an inflate Calyx.
Ficaria	*Ranunculus*, with a triphyllous Calyx and polypetalous.
Iva	*Teucrium*, with a gibbous Calyx.
Lunularia	*Marchantia*, with the common Calyx quadrifid.
Leucanthemum	*Chryſanthemum*, with the Squamæ of the Calyx narrow.
Cardiaca	*Leonurus* *, with a quinquedentate Calyx.
Paronychia	*Herniaria*, with the Leaves of the Calyx hooded.
Pſeudo-Dictamnus	*Marrubium*, with a Funnel-ſhaped Calyx.
Anemone-Ranunculus	*Anemonoides* †, with a pentapetalous Corolla.
Linaria	*Antirrhinum*, with a tailed Corolla.
Valerianoides	*Valeriana*, with a tailed Corolla.
Bromelia	*Ananas* ‡, with a tripetalous Corolla.
Opuntia	*Melocactus* ‖ with a polypetalous Corolla.
Glacium	*Chelidonium*, with a roſaceous Corolla.
Polygonatum	*Lil. Convallium* §, with a tubuloſe Corolla.

* The ſcarlet *Leonurus* of the Cape is removed to the Genus *Phlomis*, on account of its wanting the ſhining Points on the Antheræ; but the Title *Leonurus* is nevertheleſs applied to the *Cardiaca*.

† Now *Anemone*.

‡ *Bromelia* is now the Title of the Genus.

‖ Now *Cactus*.

§ Now *Convallaria*.

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Centaurium minus	*Gentiana*, with a funnel-ſhaped Corolla.
Liliaſtrum	*Hemerocallis*, with a hexapetalous Corolla.
Borbonia	*Laurus*, with a pentaphylloideous Calyx.
Benjoe	*Laurus*, with an octofid Corolla.
Auricula Urſi	*Primula*, with an hypocrateriform Corolla.
Triphylloides	*Trifolium*, with a monapetalous Corolla.
Oxycoccus	*Vaccinium* with a tetrapetalous Corolla.
Bonarota	*Veronica*, with a tubuloſe Corolla.
Zannonia	*Commelina*, with a tripetalous Corolla.
Borraginoides	*Borrago*, with an infundibuliform Corolla.
Horminum	*Salvia*, with a galeate Galea, and a concave Beard.
Sclarea	*Salvia*, with a falcate Galea, and a concave Beard.
Phelypæa	*Clandeſtina* *, with the Galea of the Corolla bifid.
Murucuja	*Paſſiflora*, with an undivided Nectarium.
Sherardia †	*Verbena*, with two Stamina.
Stellaris	*Ornithogalum*, with Stamina that are not flat.
Porrum	*Allium*, with trifid Stamina.
Dodonæa	*Ilex*, with a trifid Flower.
Hypociſtis	*Aſarum*, with a quadrifid Flower.
Radiola	*Linum*, with a quadrifid Flower.
Unifolium	*Convallaria*, with a quadrifid Flower.
Bernhardia	*Croton*, with dioecious Flowers.
Petaſites	*Tuſſilago*. with faſciculate Flowers.
Ananthocyclus	*Cotula*, with floſculoſe Flowers.
Ceratocephalus	*Bidens*, with radiate Flowers.
Doria	*Solidago*, with few Florets in the Radius.
Medium	*Campanula*, with Fruit quinquelocular.

---

* Now *Lathræa*.

† The Title *Sherardia* is ſtill in Uſe, but is applied to another Genus.

Speculum

OLD GENERA	NEW GENERA.
Speculum Veneris	*Campanula*, with ſiliquoſe Fruit.
Cornucopioides	*Valeriana*, with an irregular Flower.
Limonioides	*Statice*, with a monapetalous Flower.
Viſcaria	*Silene*, with a quinquelocular Fruit.
Tetragonolobus	*Lotus*, with an angular Fruit.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the GENERA, *rejected by the Syſtem, as grounded on a Difference in the Fruit only.*

IT has been obſerved, in Chap. 30. that a great many Genera had been eſtabliſhed on Account of Differences in the Pericarpium, but that they have ſince been aboliſhed: Of theſe the following is a Liſt; in which, as in the preceding Liſts, it will appear where they are now ranged.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Clandeſtina	*Anblatum* [*], with an elaſtic Fruit.
Trollius [†].	*Helleborus*, with a multicapſular Fruit.
Seſamoides	*Reſeda*, with a multicapſular Fruit.
Lycoperſicon	*Solanum*, with a multicapſular Fruit.
Aſcyrum [‡]	*Hypericum*, with a quinquecapſular Fruit.

[*] Now *Lathræa*.

[†] *Trollius* and *Helleborus* are parted again.

[‡] The Title *Aſcyrum* is ſtill in Uſe for another Genus.

Dortmanna

Old Genera.	New Genera.
Dortmanna	*Rapuntium* *, with a bilocular Fruit.
Helianthemum	*Ciſtus*, with an unilocular Fruit.
Androſæmum	*Hypericum*, with an unilocular Fruit.
Pavia	*Eſculus*, with an unilocular Fruit.
Aſarina	*Antirrhinum*, with multivalvular Fruit.
Elatine	*Antirrhinum*, with the Fruit burſting on the Side.
Nelumbo	*Nymphæa*, with the Fruit perforate at the top.
Raphaniſtrum	*Raphanus*, with articulate Fruit.
Cakile	*Bunias*, with articulate Fruit.
Ulmaria	*Filipendula* †, with twiſted Fruit.
Perſica	*Amygdalus*, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Caſſia	*Senna* ‡, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Inga	*Acacia* ‖, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Malvaviſcus,	*Hibiſcus*, with a ſucculent Fruit.
Lobelia	*Rapuntium* §, with a dupraceous Fruit.
Pereſkia	*Cactus*, with a leafy Fruit.
Sabina	*Juniperus*, with a warted Fruit.
Bihai	*Muſa*, with a triſpermous Fruit.
Alaternus	*Rhamnus*, with a triſpermous Fruit.
Frangula	*Rhamnus*, with a diſpermous Fruit.
Dracunculus	*Hæmanthus*, with monoſpermous Fruit.
Onobrychis	*Hedyſarum*, with monoſpermous Fruit.

* Now *Lobelia*.

† Now *Spiræa*.

‡ *Caſſia* is now the Title of the Genus, which includes the *Caſſia Fiſtula*, and many other Species; but the *Caſſia Lignæa* of *Sumatra*, whoſe Bark ſo nearly reſembles that of the *Cinnamomum*, is a *Laurus*, as is the *Cinnamomum* alſo; and the two Plants are by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame.

‖ Now *Mimoſa*.

§ *Lobelia* is now the Title of the Genus.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Malvinda	*Abutilon* *, with a Fruit not inflate.
Cyſticapnos	*Fumaria*, with an inflate Fruit.
Impatiens	*Balſamina* †, with an attenuate Fruit.
Guazuma	*Cacao* ‡, with a reticulate Fruit.
Paliurus	*Rhamnus*, with a ſhield-ſhaped Fruit.
Aliſma	*Damaſonium* ‖ with a Fruit not corniculate.
Securidaca §	*Coronilla*, with Faulchion-ſhaped Fruit.
Melo	*Cucumis*, with an ovate Fruit.
Melopepo	*Cucurbita*, with a ſulcate Fruit.
Rapiſtrum	*Crambe*, with a Fruit that does not open.
Radicula	*Siſymbrium*, with a ſiliculoſe Fruit.
Blattaria	*Verbaſcum*, with a rounder Fruit.
Perſea	*Laurus*, with a Fruit that is berried on every Side.
Cururi	*Seriana* ††, with a Fruit that bears Seeds at the Top.
Burſa Paſtoris	*Thlaſpi*, with a Fruit that has no Margin.
Naſturtium	*Lepidium*, with a Margin to the Fruit.
Valerianella	*Valeriana*, with a Fruit not pappoſe.
Anemonoides	*Anemone*, with naked Seeds.
Eupatoriophalacrum	*Verbeſina*, with naked Seeds.
Leontodontoides	*Hyoſeris*, with Seeds almoſt naked.
Atractylis ‡‡	*Carthamus*, with an obſolete Crown to the Seeds.

---

* Now *Sida*.

† *Impatiens* is now the Title of the Genus.

‡ Now *Theobroma*.

‖ *Aliſma* is now the Title of the Genus.

§ *Securidaca* is ſtill a Title, but of a different Genus.

†† Now *Paullinia*.

‡‡ *Atractylis* is ſtill a Title, but applied to another Genus.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Carthamoides	*Carthamus*, with pappoſe Seeds.
Zazintha	*Lapſana*, with pappoſe Seeds.
Alypum	*Globularia*, with pappoſe Seeds.
Xeranthemoides	*Xeranthemum*, with a feathered Pappus.
Aſtercropterus	*Aſter*, with a feathered Pappus.
Acarna	*Cnicus*, with a feathered Pappus.
Achyrophorus	*Hypochæris*, with a feathered Pappus.
Carlinoides	*Carlina*, with an obſolete Pappus.
Viticella	*Clematis*, with tailed ſeeds.
Nymphoides	*Menyanthes*, with an Arillus to the Seed.
Karatas	*Bromelia*, with no Arillus to the Seed.
Tragopogonoides	*Tragopogon*, with bent Seeds.
Tinus	*Viburnum*, with Pear-ſhaped Seeds.
Opulus	*Viburnum*, with Heart-ſhaped Seeds.
Perſicaria	*Polygonum*, with triangular Seeds.
Emerus	*Coronilla*, with cylindrical Seeds.
Foeniculum	*Anethum*, with thick Seeds.
Lens	*Cicer*, with Lens-ſhaped Seeds.
Pepo	*Cucurbita*, with Seeds not emarginate.
Falcaria	*Sium*, with ſlender Seeds.
Cerinthoides	*Cerinthe*, with four diſtinct Seeds.
Blæria	*Sherardia*, with echinate Seeds.

AN

AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

PART THE THIRD.

CHAP. I.

Of VEGETABLES, *and their Parts.*

VEGETABLES are diviſible into the ſeven Families or Tribes following*, *viz.*

---

* This natural Diviſion of Vegetables into ſeveral Tribes being given in the *Philoſphia Botanica*, we were unwilling to omit it; but it is neceſſary to give the Reader a Caution, leſt he confound it with the artificial or ſyſtematic Diſtribution of Plants explained in the ſecond Part of this Work; the Diviſion here given is drawn from a Conſideration of the whole Vegetable; whereas the ſyſtematic or artificial Diſtribution into twenty-four Claſſes is grounded on the Fructification only.

1. *FUNGI*, *Muſhrooms.*

2. *ALGÆ*, *Flags*; whoſe Root, Leaf, and Stem are all one.

3. *MUSCI*, *Moſſes*; whoſe Antheræ have no Filaments, and are placed at a Diſtance from the female Flower, and whoſe Seeds alſo want their proper Tunic and Cotyledons.

4. *FILICES*, *Ferns*; whoſe Fructification is on the Back of the *Frondes* *.

5. *GRAMINA*, *Graſſes* †; which have ſimple Leaves, a jointed Culm or Stem, a glumoſe Calyx, and a ſingle Seed.

6. *PALMÆ*, *Palms*; which have ſimple Stems that are *Frondoſe* ‡ at the Summit, and have their Fructifications on a Spadix iſſuing from a Spatha.

7. *PLANTS*, which include all that do not enter into any of the other Diviſions. Theſe are,

Herbaceous, when they die down to the Root every Year; for in the perennial Kinds, the Buds are all produced on the Root below the Surface of the Ground.

---

* *Leaves* of the Ferns and Palms ſo called; ſee the Explanation of the Term *Frons*, in Chap. 4.

† This Tribe includes the various Sorts of Corn as well as the Graſſes.

‡ See the Term *Frons*, explained in Chap. 4.

Shrubs, when their Stems come up *without* Buds *:

Trees, when their Stems come up *with* Buds.

Vegetables are each primarily diviſible into, 1. The *Root*. 2. The *Herb* or Plant itſelf. 3. The *Fructification*. Of theſe the laſt has been already treated of in the firſt Book: The two others, upon which the ſpecific Differences of Vegetables more immediately depend, come now under Conſideration, and will be the Subject Matter of the enſuing Chapters †.

---

* Nature has put no Limits between a Tree and a Shrub, which is only a Vulgar Diſtinction. This *Linnæus* acknowledges; and argues, that his own Diſtinction though he thinks it the beſt, is neverthleſs exceptionable; inaſmuch as there are ſeldom any Buds upon the large Trees in *India*; all which muſt therefore by this Definition, notwithſtanding their great Height, be ranked with Shrubs.

† It may not be improper here to obviate an Objection that may be made to the Method purſued in this Work. It may be aſked, if the Matter of this third Part would not have ſtood more properly in the firſt. In anſwer to this it is admitted, that the Order of Nature would thereby have been more directly followed: But the Deſign of this Work was not ſo much to follow the Order of Nature, as to explain the Syſtem of *Linnæus*; and as the Claſſes, Orders, and Genera which come firſt in the Syſtem are grounded on the Fructification, the Beginning with that Part of the Vegetable was indiſpenſably neceſſary.

CHAP. II.

Of ROOTS.

THE ROOT (whoſe Office is to draw up Nouriſhment, and which alſo produces the Herb with its Fructification) conſiſts of two Parts, viz. *Caudex*, the *Stock* or Body of the Root; and *Radicula*, the *Radicle* or little Root.

CAUDEX, the *Body* of the Root both aſcends and deſcends.

The aſcending Caudex raiſes itſelf gradually above Ground, ſerving often as a Trunk, and produces the Herb or Plant *.

The deſcending Caudex ſtrikes gradually downward into the Ground, and puts forth Radicles. It has been diſtinguiſhed, according to its various Structure, into

Perpendicular, when it runs directly downwards.

Horizontal, when it extends itſelf tranſverſly under the Earth.

---

* *Linnæus* infers from hence, that all Trees and Shrubs are to be conſidered as Roots above Ground; and that this is the Reaſon that Trees, when inverted, put forth Leaves from the deſcending Stem, and Roots from the aſcending.

Simple, when it has no Subdiviſions.

Ramoſe, branching; when it is divided into lateral Branches.

Fuſiform, Spindle-ſhaped; when it is oblong, thick and tapering, as in *Daucus* and *Paſtinaca*.

Tuberoſe, knobbed; when it conſiſts of roundiſh Bodies collected into a Faſcicle or Bunch; as in *Pæonia*, *Hemerocallis*, *Helianthus*, *Solanum* and *Filipendula*.

Repent, creeping; when it runs out to a Diſtance, and puts forth Radicles from Space to Space.

Fibroſe, when it conſiſts only of fibroſe Radicles.

Præmorſe, bitten off; when the lower Part is truncate, and the Termination not tapering; as in *Scabioſa*, *Plantago*, and *Valeriana*.

RADICULA, the *Radicle*, is the fibroſe Part of the Root, which terminates the deſcending Caudex, and enables the Root to draw Nouriſhment for the Support of the Vegetable.

CHAP III.

Of the HERB.

THE HERB is a Part of the Vegetable ariſing from the Root, and terminated by the Fructification. It comprehends,

1. The *TRUNK*, which ſerves to multiply the Herb, and leads immediately from the Root to the Fructification. It is cloathed with the Leaves, and terminated by the Fructification. See Chap. 4.

2. The *LEAVES*, whoſe Office is to tranſpire and attract, like the Lungs in Animals, and to afford Shade. See Chap. 5, 6, 7.

3. The *FULCRA*, *Props*; which ſerve as Stays to ſtrengthen the Plant; but may however be taken off without deſtroying it. See Chap. 8.

4. The *HYBERNACULA*, *Winterings**; each of which is a Compendium of the Herb upon its Root before it begins to grow. See Chap. 9.

---

* Theſe are the Bulbs and Buds.

CHAP. IV.

Of the TRUNK.

TRUNCUS, the *Trunk*, is that which produces the Leaves and Fructification: It is of ſeven Kinds, viz. *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Scapus*, *Pedunculus*, *Petiolus*, *Frons*, and *Stipes*.

1. *CAULIS*, a *Stem*, is the proper Trunk of the Herb, and ſerves to elevate the Leaves and Fructification: it is either *Simple* or *Compound*.

SIMPLE Stems are ſuch as proceed in a continued Series towards their Summits: And theſe may be, *integri*, *entire*; or *ramoſe*, *branchy*.

Integri, *entire*; when they are moſt ſimple, having ſcarce any Branches. Theſe may be,

Nudi, *naked*; when they are deſtitute of Leaves; as in *Euphorbia*, *Cactus*, *Stapelia*, *Ephedra*, and *Cuſcuta*.

Foliate, *leafy*; when they are furniſhed with Leaves.

Flexuoſe, *bending* different Ways, when the Direction of the Stem changes at every joint; as in *Ptelea*.

Volubiles, *twining*; when they aſcend ſpirally by the Branch of ſome other Plant: Theſe wind either to the left, accordiug to the Motion of the Sun (as it is commonly phraſed), as in *Humulus, Helxine, Lonicera,* and *Tamus*; or to the right, contrary to the Sun's Motion; as in *Convolvulus, Baſella, Phaſeolus, Cynanche, Euphorbia*, and *Eupatorium.*

Reclinate, reclined; when they bend in an Arch towards the Earth.

Procumbent, lying upon the Ground; when their Direction is horizontal.

Repent, creeping; when by lying upon the Ground they put forth Roots at certain Intervals; as in *Hedera* and *Bignonia.*

*Sarmentoſe**; when they are Repent and Subnude †.

Paraſitic ‡; when they grow not out of the Ground, but on ſome other Plant.

Teretes, round; when they are Cylindric.

Ancipites, double-edged; when they have two oppoſite Angles; and alſo *Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous, Pentagonous, Polygonous,* having *two, three, four, five,* or *many* Angles, which are all Species of Ancipites: alſo,

---

* From *Sarmentum, a long ſhoot,* ſuch as thoſe of a Vine.

† Almoſt naked or bare of Leaves.

† Supporting themſelves on others like Paraſites.

Triquetrous, Three-ſquare; when they have three plane Sides: and,

Triangular, Quadrangular, Quinquangular, Multangular; when they have *three, four, five,* or *many* Sides or Angles.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are cut in with broad and deep Grooves or Channels.

Striate, ſtreaked; when they are marked with very thin hollow Lines.

Glabri, ſmooth; when they have a ſmooth Surface.

Villoſe, hairy or *ſhaggy*; when there is a Down of ſoft Hairs upon them.

Scabrous, rough; when they are covered with little projecting Points.

Hiſpid[*]; when they are covered with ſtiff Briſtles.

Ramoſe, branchy; when they are furniſhed with lateral Branches: And theſe are,

Aſcending; when the Branches incline upwards.

Diffuſe; when the Branches are ſpreading.

Diſtich, in *two Rows*; when the Branches are produced in a horizontal Situation.

Brachiate, having *Arms*; when the

---

[*] The Word expreſſes a greater Degree of Roughneſs.

Branches are oppoſite, and each Pair is croſſed by the Pair next above or below it.

Ramoſiſſimi, very branchy; when the Branches are many, and without Order.

Fulcrate, propt; when the Branches deſcend to the Root; as in *Ficus.*

Proliferous; when they ſend forth Branches only from the Centre of the Apex; as in *Pinus.*

The reſt as in *entire* Stems.

COMPOUND Stems, are ſuch as are ſubdivided into Ramuli, ſmall Branches, and diminiſh as they aſcend. Theſe are either,

Dichotomous, forked; when the Diviſion is always in two Parts.

Subdivided; when they are divided into Branches irregularly or without Order: or,

Articulate, jointed; when they are diſtinguiſhed from Space to Space by Knots or Joints; as in *Piper.*

2. *CULMUS*, a *Straw*, is the proper Stem or Trunk of a Graſs, and ſerves to elevate and ſupport both the Leaves and the Fructification: It admits of moſt of the Diſtinctions already given for a Caulis or Stem; beſides which it may be either,

Enodis, without Knots; when it is continuous, and not intercepted by Joints.

Articulate, jointed; when it is connected by various Joints,

Squamoſe, ſcaly; when it is covered with imbricate Scales.

3. *SCAPUS*, a *Stalk*, is an *univerſal* Trunk, raiſing the Fructification but not the Leaves; as in *Narciſſus*, *Pyrola*, *Convallaria*, and *Hyacinthus*.

4. A *PEDUNCLE*, or *Footſtalk* of a *Flower*, is a *partial* Trunk; raiſing the Fructification but not the Leaves.

Pedicellus, is a *partial Peduncle*.

The Determination of Peduncles reſpects *Place* and *Manner*.

Determination in reſpect to *Place*, ſhews where the Baſe of the Peduncle is inſerted into the Plant: And in this reſpect Peduncles are,

Radical, belonging to the *Root*; when they come out immediately from the Root.

Cauline, belonging to the *Stem*; when they are placed on the Stem.

Rameous, belonging to the *Branches*; when they come out upon the Branches.

*Axillary**, coming out from the Wings; that is, either between the Leaf and the Stem, or between the Branch and the Stem,

---

* From *Axilla*, an Arm-pit.

Terminal, when they *terminate* the Branches or Stem.

Solitary, when there comes out but *one* from the ſame Place.

Sparſed, *ſcattered*; when they are numerous, and come out without Order.

Determination in reſpect to *Manner*, ſhews how the Flowers are born and connected on the Summits of the Peduncles: And in this Reſpect Peduncles have the following Variations.

Uniflorous, *Biflorous*, *Triflorous*, or *Multiflorous* Peduncles, are ſuch as bear *one*, *two*, *three*, or *many* Flowers, according to the Number of the Fructifications on a ſingle Peduncle.

Faſciculus, a *Bunch*, is a Collection of Flowers that are erect, parallel, forming a flat or even Surface, and cloſe to one another; as in *Dianthus barbatus* †.

Capitulum, *a little Head*, is compoſed of a Number of Flowers collected almoſt into a globular Form; as in *Gomphræna*.

Spica, a *Spike*, has ſeſſile Flowers that are alternate and diſperſed about a common Peduncle that is ſimple. It is called *Spica ſecunda*, a *ſingle-rowed Spike*, when the Flowers are all turned *one* Way: And *Spica diſticha*, a *double-rowed Spike*, when the Flowers ſtand *two* Ways.

---

† Sweet William.

A *Corymbus* *, is a kind of Spike, the Flowers of which have each its proper *Pedicellus* †, or *Partial Footſtalk*, raiſed to a proportionable Height; as in *Spiræa opulifolia*, and *Ledum*.

A *Panicle*, is a Fructification diſperſed on Peduncles variouſly ſubdivided. It is a *Diffuſe* Panicle, when the Pedicelli are *divaricate*, *ſpreading aſunder*; and a *Coarctate* or *confined* one, when they ſtand cloſe to each other.

A *Thyrſus*, is a Panicle contracted into an ovate Form; as in *Syringa*, and *Petaſites*.

A *Racemus* ‡ conſiſts of a Peduncle that has ſhort lateral Branches; as in *Vitis* and *Ribes*.

Verticillus, a *Whorl*, expreſſes a Number of

---

[*] *Corymbus*, in its ancient and proper Signification, meant a Bunch of Ivy Berries: But is now uſed as a botanical Term, for all Fructifications that are produced in the ſame Manner.

[†] In the *Philoſophia Botanica*, it is not *Pedicellus*, but *Petiolus*; which ſeems to be a Miſtake, this Term being applied to Leaves only.

[‡] *Racemus*, anciently ſignified a Bunch of Grapes.

of Flowers that are ſubſeſſile [*], and are produced in Rings round the Stems.

5. A *PETIOLE*, or *Footſtalk of a Leaf*, is a Species of Trunk that faſten the Leaves, but not the Fructification; which Circumſtance diſtinguiſhes it from a Peduncle, which is the Footſtalk of a Flower, as has been explained above. There are ſome Caſes where the Fructification and Leaves are born on the ſame Footſtalks: as in *Turnera* and *Hibiſcus*; but theſe Inſtances are very rare.

FRONS [†], is a Species of Trunk compoſed of a Branch and Leaf blended together; and is frequently united with the Fructification; it belongs properly to the *Palms* and *Filices*.

7. *STIPES* [‡], is uſed to expreſs the Baſe or Trunk of a *Frons*, and is applied only to the *Palms*, *Filices*, and *Fungi*.

---

[*] With no Foot-ſtalks, or with very ſhort ones.

[†] There is no Expreſſion anſwerable to this Term in our Language. See the Note at Page 67.

[‡] The word in its proper Signification means a Trunk or Stock of any Plant. But the Senſe in which the Term is received in Botany is as here explained: It is uſed alſo to expreſs the Thread or fine Trunk that ſupports the Pappus in downy Seeds. See Part I. Chap. 7.

CHAP. V.

Of SIMPLE *Leaves.*

LEAVES are to be conſidered in three Reſpects, viz. 1. as *Simple*. 2. *Compound.* 3. *Determinate*. We ſhall in this Chapter treat only of the Simple.

SIMPLE Leaves are ſuch as have only a ſingle Leaf on a Petiole. They differ in reſpect to *Circumſcription*, *Angles*, *Sinus*, *Apices*, *Margin*, *Superficies*, and *Subſtance*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION conſiders the Form of the Circumference of Leaves where there are no Angles or Sinuations: In which reſpect Leaves are,

Orbiculate, *round*; when the longitudinal and tranſverſe Diameters are equal, and the Circumference circular.

Subrotund, *roundiſh*; when the Figure is nearly orbiculate.

Ovate, *Egg-ſhaped*; when the longitudinal Diameter exceeds the tranſverſe; and the Baſe is circumſcribed with the Segment of a Circle, but the Apex is narrower.

Oval, or *Eliptic*; when the longitudinal Diameter exceeds the tranſveſe, and the

Circumſcription of both upper and lower Extremity is narrower than the Segment of a Circle.

Parabolic, in the Form of a *Parabola* [*]; when the longitudinal Diameter exceeds the tranſverſe, and the Figure contracting from the Baſe upwards becomes *Semiovate*, *half-Egg-ſhaped.*

Spatulate, reſembling a *Spatula* [†]; when the Figure is roundiſh, but lengthened out by the Addition of a linear Baſe that is narrower.

Cuneiform, *Wedge-ſhaped*; when the longitudinal Diameter exceeds the tranſverſe, and the Figure gradually contracts downwards.

Oblong, when the longitudinal Diameter is twice, thrice, *&c.* the Length of the tranſverſe, and the Circumſcription of each of the Extremities is narrower than the Segment of a Circle.

ANGLES are the prominent Parts of an horizontal Leaf. In reſpect to theſe, a Leaf is,

Lanceolate, *Spear-ſhaped*; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity.

---

[*] A geometric Curve ſo called.

[†] A Surgeon's Inſtrument ſo called.

Linear; when it is every where of the ſame Breadth, though ſometimes narrowing at the Extremities only.

Aceroſe, chaffy; when it is linear and perſiſting; as in *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Juniperus* and *Taxus*.

Subulate, Awl-ſhaped; when it is linear below, but gradually contracting towards the Top.

Triangular, three cornered; when the Diſk is ſurrounded by three prominent Angles.

Quadrangular, *Quinquangular*, &c. *four-cornered*, *five-cornered*, &c. when four or five prominent Angles lie round the Diſk.

Deltoid, ſhaped like a *Delta* *; when the Figure is a Rhombus; that is, having four Angles, of which the two lateral ones are leſs diſtant from the Centre than thoſe at the Extremities.

Rotund, round; when it has no Angles.

SINUS, a *Hollow*, is a Term uſed to expreſs thoſe Openings or Cavities in Leaves which diſtinguiſh them into Parts: In reſpect to theſe, Leaves are ſaid to be,

Reniform, kidney-ſhaped; when they are roundiſh, and hollowed at the Baſe, without any Angles.

---

* A *Greek* Letter ſo called. The Figure of the *Delta* is a Triangle, which does not exactly anſwer to the Character here given of a *Deltoid* Leaf.

Cordiform, Heart-ſhaped; when they are ovate, and hollowed at the Baſe, and the hinder or lower Part has no Angles.

Lunulate, Moon-ſhaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Baſe, and the lower Part has no Angles.

Sagittate, Arrow-ſhaped; when they are triangular, hollowed at the Baſe, and are furniſhed with Angles at the lower Part.

Haſtate, Javelin-ſhaped; when they are triangular, the Baſe and Sides hollowed, and the Angles ſpreading.

Panduræform, Pandure-ſhaped[*]; when they are oblong, broader above than below, and contracted in the Sides.

Fiſſa, cloven; when they are divided by linear Sinuſſes, and have their Margins ſtraight; and from the Number of ſuch Diviſions they are called *Bifid, Trifid, Quadrifid Multifid*, &c. cut into *two, three, four, five*, or *many* Segments.

---

[*] A muſical Inſtrument of the Lute kind, but now diſuſed: The Shape of it, as given by *Merſennus, Harm. Inſtr.* l. 1. does not anſwer to that of the Leaves here explained; the Figure of which comes nearer to that of the Body of a Violoncello or Violin.

Lobate, lobed; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that ſtand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex; and from the Number of theſe they are called *Bilobe, Trilobe, Quadrilobe*, or *Quinquelobe*; conſiſting of *two, three, four*, or *five* Lobes.

Palmate, handed; when they are cut longitudinally into many Parts nearly equal; the Diviſions extending themſelves downward, almoſt to the Baſe where the Segments cohere.

Pinnatifid, cut into *Wings*; when they are divided tranſverſely into Laciniæ that are oblong and horizontal.

Lyrate, Lyre-ſhaped; when they are divided tranſverſely into Laciniæ, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones farther aſunder.

Laciniate, jagged; when they are variouſly divided into Parts, and thoſe Parts in like Manner indeterminately ſubdivided.

Sinuate, hollowed; when they have broad and ſpreading Openings in the Sides.

Partite, divided; when they are ſeparated down to the Baſe; and from the Number of the Diviſions they are *Bipartite, Tripartite, Quadripartite, Quinquepartite*, or *Mul-*

tipartite,

lipartite; divided into *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, or *many* Parts.

Integra, *entire*; when they are without Diviſions, and have no Sinus or Opening. This ſtands oppoſed to all the Kinds of divided Leaves before deſcribed.

APEX, *Tip*, is the Extremity in which the Leaf terminates. Leaves, in reſpect to their Apices, are called,

Truncate, *lopped*; when they end in a tranſverſe Line.

Præmorſe, *bitten in the Fore-part*: when they are very obtuſe, and are terminated by unequal Notches or Inciſions.

Retuſe, *blunted*; when they terminate in an obtuſe Sinus.

Emarginate, *nicked*; when they terminate in a Notch.

Obtuſe, *blunt*; when they terminate as it were within a Segment of a Circle.

Acute, *ſharp*; when they terminate in an acute Angle.

Acuminate, *pointed*; when they terminate in a ſubulate Apex.

Cirrhoſe, *claſpered*; when they terminate in a Claſper or Tendril, as in *Glorioſa*, *Flagellaria*, and *Niſſolia*.

The *MARGIN* of a Leaf is the outermoſt Boundary of its Sides, excluſive of its

Diſk. Leaves, in reſpect to their Margin, are,

Spinoſe, Thorny or prickly; when the Margin of the Leaf runs into Points that are hard, ſtiff and pungent.

Inerm, unarmed or ſmooth: which is oppoſed to Spinoſe.

Dentate, toothed or indented; when the Margin ends in horizontal Points, that are of the Conſiſtence of the Leaf, and are ſeparated by intermediate Spaces.

Serrate, ſawed; when the Margin is cut into ſharp imbricate Angles, that point towards the Extremity of the Leaf: If they point towards the Baſe, the Leaf is ſaid to be *retrorſum ſerrate, ſawed backwards.*

Duplicato-ſerrate, doubly ſawed; when there is a twofold Serrature, the leſs upon the greater.

Crenate, notched; when the Margin is cut into Angles, that point towards neither of the Extremities: And theſe are obtuſely crenate, when the Angles are rounded: or acutely crenate, when the Angles are pointed.

Duplicato-crenate, doubly notched; when the Notches are two-fold, the leſs upon the greater.

Repand, bending back again; when the

Margin is terminated with Angles, and interjacent Sinuſſes, that are both inſcribed with the Segments of Circles *.

Cartilagineous, *griſtly*; when the Edge of the Leaf is ſtrengthened by a tough Border, the Subſtance of which differs from that of the Leaf.

Ciliate, *laſhed*, or *fringed*; when the Margin is ſurrounded on all Sides with parallel Briſtles.

Lacera, *rent* or *ragged*; when they are variouſly cut on the Margin into unlike Segments.

Eroſe, *gnawed*; when the Leaf is ſinuate, and has other very ſmall obtuſe Sinuſſes or Hollows on its Margin.

Integerrima, *very entire*; when the outermoſt Margin is entire and quite free from Notches.

SUPERFICIES, *Surface*, is the Outſide, or what covers the Diſk of the Leaf, and reſpects both the ſupine † Diſk or Face of the Leaf, and prone Diſk or Back of it. Leaves, in reſpect to their Surface, are,

---

* A Serpentine Edge.

† Supine is what lies on its Back, or Face upwards; and prone, the contrary: Theſe Terms are therefore well applied to the upper and under Diſk or Face of a Leaf.

Viſcid, Clammy; when they are ſmeared over with a Juice that is not fluid but tenacious, ſticky.

Tomentoſe, downy; when they are covered with a Nap of interwoven Hairs, ſcarce perceptible, that gives them a Whiteneſs.

Lanate, Woolly; when they are covered as it were with a Spider's Web; as in *Salvia* and *Sideritis*.

Piloſe, hairy; when their Surface is covered with diſtinct Hairs that riſe to ſome Length.

Hirſute, rough with Hair; when they are hairy in a greater Degree.

Villoſe, ſhaggy; when they are covered with a coarſer Hair or Shag.

Hiſpid, rough; when the Diſk is covered with a ſtiffiſh Sort of Briſtles that are frangible.

Scabrous, rugged; when the Diſk is covered with Tubercules, little Knobs.

Aculeate, prickly; when the Diſk is beſet with Points that are ſharp and ſtiff.

Striate, Streaked; when the Surface is cut in, or ſcored longitudinally with parallel Lines.

Pappilloſe, nipply; when it is covered with *Veſicles, little Bladders*.

Punctate, dotted; when it is beſprinkled with hollow Points or Dots.

Nitid, bright; when the Smoothneſs of the Leaves cauſes them to ſhine.

Plicate, plaited; when the Diſk of the Leaf riſes and falls in Angles towards the Margin; as in *Alchemilla*.

Undulate, waved; when the Diſk of the Leaf riſes and falls in Convexities towards the Margin.

Criſp, curled; when the Circumference of the Leaf becomes larger than the Diſk admits of, and is hereby forced to undulate. All curled Leaves are Monſters.

Rugoſe, wrinkled; when the Veins of the Leaves contract into a narrower Compaſs than the Diſk, ſo that the Subſtance between them is obliged to riſe; as in *Salvia*.

Concave, hollow; when the Margin of the Leaf contracts, and becomes leſs than the Circumſcription of the Diſk, by which Means the Diſk is depreſſed.

Venoſe, veiny; when the Veſſels are branched all over the Leaves, and their Anaſtomoſe * or Joinings are plain to the naked Eye.

---

* A Term in Anatomy, expreſſing the Mouths or Orifices of Veins and Arteries; or in other Words, the Part where they unite, and the Blood is diſcharged from the one into the other.

Nervoſe; when they have ſimple unbranched Veſſels, that extend themſelves from the Baſe to the Apex.

Colored; when they change their Green for ſome other Colour; as in *Amaranthus tricolor* †.

Glabra, *ſmooth*; when the Surface is void of all Inequality.

The *SUBSTANCE* of a Leaf reſpects the Conditions of its Sides: In this reſpect Leaves are,

Teretes ‡, *round* like a Pillar; when they are for the moſt Part cylindric.

Semicylindric, like a *halved Cylinder*; when they are round on one Side, and flat on the other.

Tubuloſe, like a *Tube* or Pipe; when upon cutting them they appear to be hollow within.

Carnoſe, *fleſhy* or ſucculent; when they are filled with a Pulp.

Compreſſed, *flatted*; when they are ſo compreſſed

---

† Three-coloured.

‡ Round one Way and long the other: Our Language has no diſtinct Term to expreſs Roundneſs in this Senſe; the Figure is by Mathematicians called a Cylinder, from a *Greek* Word ſignifying to roll; a Body of this Figure being the beſt adapted to that Sort of Motion.

preſſed by their oppoſite marginal Sides, that the Subſtance of the Leaf becomes greater than the Diſk.

Plane, level; when they have both Surfaces every where parallel.

Gibbous, bunched; when by the Plenty of Pulp both the Surfaces are rendered convex.

Convex, rounding; when the Diſk riſes higher than the Sides.

Depreſt, preſſed down; when the Sides riſe higher than the Diſk.

Canaliculate, channelled; when a deep Furrow runs along it, and ſinks it almoſt to a half Cylinder.

Ancipites, double-faced; when the Diſk is convex, and there are two prominent longitudinal Angles.

Enſiform, Sword-ſhaped; when they are Ancipites, and grow narrower from the Baſe to the Apex.

Acinaciform, Faulchion or *Scimitar-ſhaped*; when they are fleſhy and compreſſed, with one Edge convex and narrow, and the other ſtraighter and broader.

Dolabriform, Hatchet-ſhaped; when their Figure is roundiſh, compreſſed and obtuſe; gibbous outwardly with a ſharp Edge, and taper towards the lower Part.

Lingueform, Tongue-ſhaped; when they are linear, fleſhy, obtuſe, convex underneath, and often with a cartilaginous Margin.

Triquetrous, three-corned; when they are ſubulate, and have three flat longitudinal Sides.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are ſcored longitudinally with numerous Angles or Ridges, and as many Hollows or Channels betwixt them.

Carinate, keeled; when the prone Part of the Diſk is prominent longitudinally.

Membranaceous; when they have no perceptible Pulp between the two Surfaces.

CHAP. VI.

Of COMPOUND *Leaves*.

A Leaf is ſaid to be Compound, when there are more than one upon a Petiole or Footſtalk.

COMPOUND Leaves are to be conſidered in reſpect to *Structure* and *Degree*.

By the *STRUCTURE* of a compound Leaf is to be underſtood the Inſertion of the Folioles, or leſſer Leaves, of which it is compounded; and in this reſpect Leaves are called, *Compound*; when a ſingle Petiole furniſhes more than one Leaf.

Articulate, jointed; when one Leaf grows out at the Top of another.

Digitate, fingered; when the Apex of a ſingle Petiole connects many Folioles: And they are termed *Binate*, *Ternate*, or *Quinate*, growing *two*, *three*, or *five* together, according to the Number of Folioles, of which the digitate Leaf conſiſts.

Pinnate, winged; when the Sides of a ſingle Petiole connect many Folioles.

Pinnate with an *odd* one; when it is terminated by an odd Foliole.

A *Cirrhoſe* Pinnate Leaf; when it terminates in a Cirrhus or Claſper.

An *Abrupt* Pinnate Leaf; when it is terminated neither by a Foliole nor Cirrhus.

Oppoſitely Pinnate; when the Folioles ſtand oppoſite to each other.

Alternately Pinnate; when the Folioles are produced alternately.

Interruptedly Pinnate; when the Folioles are alternately leſs.

Articulately Pinnate; when the Petiole common to all the Folioles is articulate, jointed.

Decurſively Pinnate; when the Folioles are decurrent, running down; that is, extend themſelves downwards along the Petiole.

Conjugate; when the pinnate Leaf conſiſts of two Folioles only.

DEGREE, in a compound Leaf, reſpects the Subdiviſion of the common Petiole. In reſpect to which, Leaves are,

Decompound; when a Petiole once divided connects many Folioles.

Bigeminate; when a dichotomous * Petiole connects four Folioles on its Apices.

Biternate, or *Duplicato-Ternate*; when there are three Folioles on a Petiole, and each Foliole is Ternate; as in *Epimedium*.

Bipinnate, or *Duplicato-Pinnate*; when the Folioles of a pinnate Leaf are pinnate.

Pedate, *foot-ſhaped* or Branching; when a bifid Petiole connects many Folioles on its Inſide only; as in *Paſſiflora* and *Arum*.

Supra-decompound; when many Folioles are born on a Petiole, that has been any Number of Times ſubdivided.

Triternate, or *Triplicato-Ternate*; when a Petiole bears three Folioles that are each of them ternate.

Tripinnate, or *Triplicato-Pinnate*; when a Petiole bears many Folioles, each of which are Bipinnate.

---

* Forked or halved, and each Diviſion forked again.

CHAP. VII.

Of DETERMINATE *Leaves.*

BY the DETERMINATION of Leaves is to be underſtood their Character, expreſſed from ſome Circumſtance foreign to their own particular Structure or Configuration; as from their *Place*, *Situation*, *Inſertion*, or *Direction*.

By the *PLACE* of a Leaf is meant the Part where it is faſtened to the Plant. In reſpect to which, Leaves are called,

Seminal, *Seed* Leaves; which before were the Cotyledons, and are the firſt which appear.

Radical, *Root* Leaves; ſuch as proceed from the Root.

Cauline, *Stem* Leaves; ſuch as grow on the Stem.

Rameous, *Branch* Leaves; ſuch as grow on the Branches.

*Axillary**, ſuch as are placed at the coming out of the Branches.

Floral, *Flower* Leaves; ſuch as are placed at the coming out of the Flower.

---

* From *Axilla*, an *Armpit*.

By *SITUATION* is meant the Diſpoſition of the Leaves on the Stem of the Plant. In reſpect to which, Leaves are called,

Stellate, ſtarry; or *verticillate, whorled*; when the Stalk is ſurrounded in Whorles by more than two Leaves: And theſe again receive the Denomination of *Tern, Quatern, Quine, Sene,* &c. according to the Number of Leaves of which the Star or Whorl is compoſed; as in *Nerium, Brabejum* and *Hippuris*.

Oppoſite; when the Cauline Leaves come out in Pairs facing each other, and each Pair is croſſed by the next, ſo that they point four different Ways.

Alternate; when they come out ſingly; and follow in a gradual Order.

Sparſed, ſcattered; when they come out in Plenty about the Plant without Order.

Confert, crowded; when they come out in Quantities, ſo as almoſt to cover the Branches, and leave hardly any Space between them.

Imbricate; when they are confert and erect, ſo as to lie over one another, each covering a Part of the following one.

Faſciculate, bundled; when many come out from the ſame Point; as in *Larix*.

Diſtich, in two Rows; when the Leaves

all reſpect two Sides of the Branches only; as in *Abies* and *Diervilla*.

In reſpect to their *INSERTION* (which is uſually at the Baſe) Leaves are called,

Peltate, *Shield-faſhioned*; when the Petiole is inſerted into the Diſk of the Leaf, and not into its Baſe or Margin; as in *Nymphæa*, *Hernandria* and *Colocaſia*.

Petiolate; when there is a Petiole faſtened to the Leaf at the Margin of the Baſe.

Seſſile, *ſquat*; when the Leaf has no Petiole, but is faſtened immediately to the Stem.

Decurrent, *running down*; when the Baſe of a ſeſſile Leaf extends itſelf downwards along the Stem beyond the proper Baſe or Termination of the Leaf; as in *Verbeſina*, *Carduus* and *Sphæranthus*.

Amplexicaul, *embracing the Stalk*; when the Baſe of the Leaf embraces the Sides of the Stem croſſwiſe on both Sides; or *Semiamplexicaul*, *half embracing the Stalk*; which only differs from *Amplexicaul*, in that it is in a leſs Degree.

Perfoliate; when the Baſe of the Leaf is continued acroſs the Stem till it meets again, ſo as to embrace it all around; as in *Bupleurum*.

Connate, *growing together*; when two oppoſite Leaves join, and are united in one; as in *Lonicera* and *Eupatorium*.

Vaginant, forming a *Vagina* or Sheath; when the Baſe of the Leaf forms a cylindric Tube that inveſts the Branch.

In reſpect to their *DIRECTION*, Leaves are called,

Adverſe; when their Sides are not turned towards Heaven, but towards the South; as in *Amomum*.

Oblique; when the Baſe of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon; as in *Protea* and *Fritillaria*.

Inflex, bending inwards; when the Leaf is bowed upwards towards the Stem.

Adpreſt; when the Diſk of the Leaf lies cloſe to the Stem.

Erect, upright; when the Angle they form with the Stem is extremely ſmall.

Patent, ſpreading; when they make an acute Angle with the Stem.

Horizontal; when they ſtand at right Angles with the Stem.

Reclined, or, as ſome term it, *Reflex*; when they are bowed down-wards, ſo that the Apex or Tip is lower than the Baſe.

Revolute, rowled back; when they are rowled downwards.

Dependent, *hanging down*; when they point directly to the Ground.

Radicant, *rooting*; when the Leaves ſtrike Root.

Natant, *floating*; when they lie on the Surface of the Water; as in *Nymphæa* and *Potamogiton*.

Demerſe, *ſunk*; when they are hid beneath the Surface of the Water.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the FULCRA *of Plants.*

FULCRUM, *a Prop*, is a Term uſed to expreſs thoſe ſmall Parts of Plants, of which the chief Uſe is to ſtrengthen and ſupport them.

Fulcra are of ſeven Kinds, viz. *Stipula*, *Bractea*, *Spina*, *Aculeus*, *Cirrhus*, *Glandula*, and *Pilus*; all which we ſhall explain in their Order.

STIPULA, is a Scale or ſmall Leaf, ſtationed on each Side the Baſe of the Petioles or Peduncles when they are firſt appearing; as in *papilionaceous* Flowers; and alſo in *Tamarindus*, *Caſſia*, *Roſa*, *Melianthus*, *Liriodendron*, *Armeniaca*, *Perſica*, *Padus*, and others.

BRACTEA, a *floral Leaf*, is ſo called when it differs in Shape and Colour from the reſt; as in *Tilia*, *Fumaria bulboſa*, *Stoechas*, and *Horminum*.

SPINA, a *Thorn*, is a kind of ſharp Weapon or Armature, protruded from the Wood of the Plant; as in *Prunus*, *Rhamnus*, *Hippophaë*, *Celaſtrus* and *Lycium*: It will often diſappear by Culture; as in *Pyrus*.

ACULEUS, a *Prickle*, is the ſame Sort of Armature, proceeding from the Cortex of the Plant only; as in *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Ribes*, and *Berberis*.

CIRRHUS, a *Claſper*, or *Tendril*, is a filiform ſpiral Band, by which a Plant faſtens itſelf to any other Body; as in *Vitis*, *Banniſteria*, *Cardioſpermum*, *Piſum*, and *Bignonia*.

GLANDULA, a *little Gland*, is a kind of Pap or Teat, ſerving for the Excretion of ſome Humour: Its Situation is commonly on the Petioles, the Serratures of the Leaves, or the tender Stipulæ.

PILUS, a *Hair*; is a ſort of Briſtle, ſerving as an excretory Duct to the Plants.

CHAP. IX.

Of the HYBERNACULA *of Plants.*

THE HYBERNACULUM, *Winter-lodge*, is that Part of a Plant which incloſes and protects the Embryo or future Shoot from external Injuries. It is of two kinds, viz. *Bulbus*, a *Bulb*; and *Gemma*, a *Bud*.

A *BULB*, is an *Hybernacle*, placed on the deſcending Caudex: It is of various Kinds, viz. a *ſquamoſe* Bulb, when it conſiſts of *imbricate Lamellæ* *: as in *Lilium*; a *ſolid* Bulb, when it conſiſts of a *ſolid* Subſtance; as in *Tulipa*: a *tunicate* Bulb, when it conſiſts of many *Tunics* or Coats; as in *Cepa*: and an *articulate* or jointed Bulb, when it conſiſts of *Lamellæ* that are linked together; as in *Lathræa*, *Martinia*, and *Adoxa*.

GEMMA, a *Bud*, is an *Hybernacle* placed on the aſcending Caudex: It conſiſts either of *Stipulæ*, of *Petioles*, of the *Rudiments* of Leaves, or of *cortical ſquamæ* †.

---

* Thin Plates or Scales.

† Scales of the Bark.

Buds are of various Kinds. In the Generality of Plants, they are *Follifero, floriferous*, producing both Leaves and Flowers; but in *Alnus* they bear Leaves only; in *Populus, Fraxinus*, and ſome Species of *Salix*, they bear *Leaves* and *Flowers* diſtinctly; in *Corylus* and *Carpinus*, Leaves and *female* Flowers; in *Pinus* and *Abies*, Leaves and *male* Flowers; and in *Daphne, Ulmus, Cornus*, and *Amygdalus*, Leaves and *hermaphrodite* Flowers. In *Dentaria, Ornithogalum, Lilium*, and *Saxifraga*, the Buds are *deciduous*.

In ſeveral Plants there are *no* Buds; as in *Philadelphus, Frangula, Alaternus, Paliurus, Jatropha, Hibiſcus, Babobab, Juſticia, Caſſia, Mimoſa, Gleditſia, Erythrina, Anagyris, Medicago, Nerium, Viburnum, Rhus, Tamarix, Hedera, Erica, Malpighia, Lavatera, Solanum, Aſclepias, Ruta, Geranium, Petiveria, Pereſkia, Cupreſſus, Thuya*, and *Sabina*.

In cold Countries there are but few Plants without Buds; and in hot Countries but few that have any.

CHAP. X.

Of the HABIT *of Plants.*

BY the HABIT, or external Face of Plants, is to be underſtood a certain Conformity between Vegetables that belong to the ſame Genus, or are *near of Kin* to each other *. This Conformity may be in reſpect to various Circumſtances; as *Placentation*, *Radication*, *Ramification*, *Intorſion*, *Gem-*

---

* This Definition of the Habit of Plants, which we have taken from the *Philoſophia Botanica*, ſeems to agree better with the old State of Botany, when Plants were actually ranged according to their external Face, than with the modern Syſtem that ranges them by the Fructification: For Plants that by the Syſtem are neither of the ſame Genus, nor have any ſyſtematic Affinity, will often have a great Conformity in their Habit; whilſt thoſe of the ſame Genus ſhall have their Habits diſtinct. The Habits of Plants was the Invention of the earlier Botaniſts, who knew no better Rule for the Diſtribution of Vegetables: And indeed *Linnæus* himſelf is induced to admit, that it is often a good Guide; and that *Caſper Bauhine*, and others, had in many Caſes diſcovered the Affinity of Plants by the Habit, when Syſtematiſts had failed in attempting the ſame by their artificial Rules; nor does he think even the Fructification, which is the Invention of the Moderns, ſufficient for detecting all the Claſſes of Vegetables, though he conſiders it as the primary Guide to the natural Method ſo much ſought after by thoſe who have cultivated this Science.

mation, *Foliation*, *Stipulation*, *Pubeſcence*, *Glandulation*, *Lacteſcence*, *Infloreſcence*, &c. As each of the Terms here enumerated will furniſh us with a ſeparate Chapter, we ſhall forbear the Explanation of them here.

CHAP. XI.

Of PLACENTATION.

BY PLACENTATION * is meant the Diſpoſition of the *Cotyledons* at the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. Plants, in reſpect to *Placentation*, are termed,

1. *ACOTYLEDONES*, *without Cotyledons*, when this Part is wanting; as in *Moſſes*.

2. *MONOCOTYLEDONES*, with a *ſingle Cotyledon* †; and theſe are either,

Perforate; as in *Graſſes*.
Unilateral; as in *Palms*; or,
Reduced; as in *Cepa*.

---

* The *Cotyledons* of the Seed in Vegetables anſwer the Purpoſe of the *Placenta* in the Animal Oeconomy; and hence the Diſpoſition of the Cotyledons is called *Placentation*.

† *Linnæus* obſerves, that the *Monocotyledones* are properly *Acotyledones*; the Cotyledons remaining within the Seed.

3. *DICOTYLEDONES*, having *two Cotyledons*; and theſe are either,

Immutate, unchanged; as in the Claſs *Didynamia*; and in Plants whoſe Pericarpium is a *Legumen*, *Pomum*, or *Drupa*[†].

Plicate, folded; as in *Goſſypium.*

Duplicate, doubled; as in *Malva*; and in the Claſs *Tetradynamia.*

Obvolute, rowled up; as in *Helxine.*

Spiral, turning like a Skrew; as in *Salſola, Salicornia, Ceratocarpus, Baſella*, and all *Oleraceous* Plants[‡]; or,

Reduced; as in *umbellate* Plants.

4. *POLYCOTYLEDONES*, with *many Cotyledons*; as in *Pinus, Cupreſſus*, and *Linum.*

[†] See theſe Terms explained in Part I. Chap. 6.

[‡] Pot Herbs. The *Oleraceous* Plants make an Order in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of *Linnæus*; conſiſting of *Spinacia, Blitum, Beta, Galenia, Atriplex, Chenopodium, Rivina, Petiveria, Herniaria, Illecebrum, Polycnemum, Axyris, Achyranthes, Amaranthus, Gomphrena, Celoſia, Ceratocarpus, Coriſpermum, Callitriche, Salſola, Salicornia*, and *Anabaſis.*

CHAP. XII.

Of RADICATION.

BY RADICATION is meant the Diſpoſition of the *Root* of the Plant; which is to be conſidered in reſpect to the aſcending and deſcending Caudex and the Radicles; as has been ſhewn in Chap. 2. where the principal Characters of Roots have been explained. Roots are farther diſtinguiſhed into,

BULBOSE, conſiſting of a *Bulb*; and theſe are either,

Squamoſe, Scaly; as in *Lilium.*

Tunicate, coated; as in *Cepa.*

Duplicate, double; as in *Fritillaria*; or,

Solid; as in *Tulipa.*

TUBEROSE, knobbed; and theſe are either,

Palmate, handed; as in *Orchis.*

Faſciculate, bundled; as in *Pæonia*; or,

Pendulous, hanging; as in *Filipendula,* and *Elæagnus.*

ARTICULATE, jointed; as is *Lathræa, Oxalis, Martynia,* and *Dentaria.*

FUSIFORM, Spindle-ſhaped; as in *Paſtinaca, Daucus,* and *Raphanus.*

GLOBOSE, *Globe-ſhaped*; as in *Bunium*; and in ſome Species of *Ranunculus*, and *Chærophyllum*.

CHAP. III.

Of RAMIFICATION.

RAMIFICATION is the Manner in which a Tree produces its *Branches*, with the Situation of which that of the *Leaves* is alſo connected *.

Some Plants have no *Branches*, though they have *Leaves* which are placed on the Stem. This is the Caſe with *Dictamnus*, *Pæonia*, *Epimedium*, and *Podophyllum*.

---

* The Doctrines delivered here under the Head of *Ramification* do not anſwer to the Title, the greater Part reſpecting rather the Situation of the *Leaves* than that of the *Branches*: They might, with more Propriety, have been collected under a Head of *Foliation*; but as the Term *Foliation* is uſed to expreſs the Habit of Plants, in reſpect to the Poſition of Leaves in the Bud before they diſcloſe themſelves, as will be ſhewn in Chapter 16. theſe Doctrines could not have ſtood under the ſame Head, without a Confuſion in the Uſe of the Term; and this ſeems to be the Reaſon why *Linnæus*, whom we follow, has given them in this Place.

Leaves *oppoſite* or *alternate* are generally a Mark of great Difference in Plants: A few Genera however muſt be excepted, which have ſome Species with oppoſite Leaves, and others with alternate; as in *Euphorbia, Ciſtus, Lantana, Antirrhinum, Lilium,* and *Epilobium.*

In *Antirrhinum*; *Jaſminum, Veronica* and *Borago,* the lower Leaves at the Branches are *oppoſite,* and the upper ones at the Flowers *alternate.*

In *Potentilla ſupina,* and in *Potamogiton,* the lower Leaves are *alternate,* and the upper ones on the Branches oppoſite.

In *Nerium* the lower Leaves are *oppoſite,* and the upper ones *tern.*

In *Ruſcus* the lower Leaves are *tern,* and the upper ones *alternate.*

In *Coreopſis alternifolia,* and in *Antirrhinum chalepenſe,* the lower Leaves are *quatern,* and the upper ones *alternate.*

The *natural* Situation of the Leaves in Plants that are much branched is beſt concluded from the *radical* Leaves.

CHAP. XIV.

Of INTORSION.

INTORSION, *Winding*, is the Flexion or Bending of any Part of a Plant towards one Side.

CAULES volubiles, *twining Stems*, wind either,

Siniſtrorſum, to the *Left*; as in *Tamus*, *Dioſcorea*, *Rajania*, *Meniſpermum*, *Ciſſampelos*, *Hippocratea*, *Lonicera*, *Humulus* and *Helxine*; or,

Dextrorſum, to the *Right*; as in *Phaſeolus*, *Dolichos*, *Clitoria*, *Glycine*, *Securidaca*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomæa*, *Cynanche*, *Periploca*, *Ceropegia*, *Euphorbia*, *Tragia*, *Baſella*, *Eupatorium*, and *Tournefortia*.

CIRRHI volubiles, *twining Claſpers*, wind to the *Right*, and *back* again. Moſt *leguminoſe* Plants have Cirrhi of this Kind: In *Smilax*, and in moſt Species of *Piper*, the *Petioles* are cirrhiferous.

COROLLÆ bend to the *Left* * in *Aſclepias*, *Nerium*, *Vinca*, *Rauwolfia*, *Periploca*, and *Stapelia*; and to the *Right* in *Pedicularis*.

---

* Suppoſing yourſelf placed in the Centre, and looking towards the South.

In *Trientalis* there is this Singularity, that the Petals are all *Imbricate*, one Side of each folding over the next towards the *Right*.

In *Gentiana*, the Imbrication of the Petals before they are unfolded is contrary to the Sun.

PISTILLA incline to the *Left* in *Cucubalus* and *Silene*.

GERMINA are twiſted to the *Left* in *Helicteres* and *Ulmaria*.

FLOWERS, in reſpect to *Intorſion*, have,

A *Reſupination* *; which is, when the upper Lip of the Corolla look towards the Ground, and the under Lip towards Heaven; as in the *European Violæ*, *Ajuga orientalis*, *Ocymum*, and ſome Species of *Satyrium*; or,

An *Obliquity*; as in the Species of *Hyſſopus* called *Lophanthus*, *Nepeta ſibirica*, and ſome Species of *Pedicularis*.

SPICÆ, *Spikes*, are,

Spiral; as in *Claytonia*, and in ſome *Aſperifolious* † Plants; or, *Incurvate*, *crooked*; as in *Saururus, Mimoſa, Petiveria, Papaver, Sedum rubrum,* and *Lilium martagon.*

---

* *Reſupination*, is when any Thing is thrown on its Back, or lies Face upwards.

† The *Aſperifoliæ* belong to the Claſs *Pentandria*. See Part II. Chap. 8.

In ſeveral Plants there is found a *Contorſion* of the Fibres, which anſwers the End of an *Hygrometer*[*]. Thus in *Avena,* there is an Ariſta or Beard that is twiſted like a Rope; in ſome *Geraniums,* the Arillus of the Seed has a ſpiral Tail; and in *Mnium,* the Peduncles are twiſted contrary ways above and below.

CHAP. XV.

Of GEMMATION.

GEMMATION is the Conſtruction of the *Gem* or *Bud,* which is formed either of *Leaves, Stipulæ, Petioles* or *Squamæ.* Thoſe that are formed of Leaves will be conſidered in the next Chapter, under the Head of *Foliation;* the reſt are diſtinguiſhable into,

---

[*] An Inſtrument for meaſuring the Degree of Dryneſs or Moiſture of the Air. The Fibres of the Plants here inſtanced being affected by the Quality of the Air, the ſpiral Part twiſts or untwiſts as the Weather varies; and by obſerving this, the Temperature of the Air may be diſcovered.

PETIOLAR Buds, which are either,

Oppoſite; as in *Liguſtrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Syringa*, *Hypericum*, *Coriaria*, *Buxus*, *Jaſminum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Ledum*, *Daphne*, *Laurus*, *Myrica*, *Linnæa*, *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Euonymus*, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Eſculus*, *Bignonia*, *Opulus*, *Sambucus*, and *Pſidium*; or,

Alternate; as in *Salix*, *Spiræa*, *Geniſta*, *Solanum*, *Hippophaë*, *Berberis*, *Ilex*, *Ribes*, *Juglans*, *Piſtacia*, and *Plumbago*.

STIPULACEOUS Buds; which are either,

Oppoſite; as in *Cephalanthus* and *Rhamnus catharticus*; or,

Alternate; as in *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Ficus*, and *Morus*.

STIPULACEO-PETIOLAR Buds; which are,

Alternate; as in *Sorbus*, *Cratægus*, *Prunus* *Meſpilus germ.* *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Cotoneaſter*, *Amygdalus*, *Ceraſus*, *Padus*, *Melianthus*, *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Vitis*, *Robinia*, *Cytiſus*, *Potentilla fruticoſa*, and *Staphylea*.

ANOMALOUS, or *irregular Buds*; as in *Abies*, *Pinus*, and *Taxus*.

In many Plants the Buds are *wanting*, as has been ſhewn in Chap. 9.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of FOLIATION.

BY FOLIATION is to be underſtood the *complicate* or folded State the Leaves are in, whilſt they remain concealed within the *Buds* of the Plant *. Leaves, in reſpect to the Manner of their *Complication*, are either,

INVOLUTE, *rowled in*; when their lateral Margins are rowled ſpirally inwards on both Sides; as in *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Euonymus*, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Populus*, *Plumbago*, *Viola*, *Commelina annua*, *Plantago*, *Aliſma*, *Potamogiton natans*, *Nymphæa*, *Saururus*, *Aſter annuus*, *Humulus*, *Urtica*, *Hepatica*, *Sambucus ebulus*, and *Staphylea*.

REVOLUTE, *rowled back*; when their lateral Margins are rowled ſpirally backwards on both Sides; as in *Roſmarinus*, *Teucrium marum*, *Dracocephalon*, *Digitalis*, *Nerium*, *Andromeda*, *Ledum*, *Epilobium anguſti*.

---

* *Linnæus* claims the Invention of the Diſtinctions given in this Chapter, preceding Botaniſts not having (as he ſays) attended to the *Foliation* in *Buds*.

Rumex, *Perſicaria*, *Polygonum*, *Parietaria*, *Primula*, *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Tuſſilago*, *Senecio*, *Othonna*, *Potentilla fruticoſa*, *Ptelea*, and ſome Species of *Salix*.

OBVOLUTE, *rowled againſt* each other; when their reſpective Margins alternately embrace the ſtrait Margin of the oppoſite Leaf; as in *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, *Saponaria*, *Epilobium oppoſitif*. *Dipſacus*, *Scabioſa*, *Valeriana*, *Marrubium*, *Phlomis*, *Salvia*, and *Praſium*.

CONVOLUTE, *rowled together*; when the Margin of one Side ſurrounds the other Margin of the ſame Leaf, in the Manner of a Cawl or Hood; as in *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Calla*, *Arum*, *Piper*, *Hydrocharis*, *Commelina lutea*, *Prunus Armeniaca*, *Dodecatheon*, *Crepis*, *Lactuca*, *Hieracium*, *Sonchus ſibir*. *Tragopogon*, *Orobus*, *Vicia*, *Lathyrus*, *Solidago*, *Aſter*, *Pinguicula*, *Vaccinium*, *Pyrola*, *Berberis*, *Braſſica*, *Armoracia*, *Symphytum*, *Cynogloſſum*, *Potamogiton perfol*. *Eryngium*, *Menyanthes*, *Saxifraga*, *Aralia*, *Dictamnus*, *Epimedium*, and many *Graſſes*.

IMBRICATE; when they are *parallel*, with a ſtrait Surface, and lie one over the other; as in *Syringa*, *Liguſtrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Linnæa*, *Cephalanthus*, *Coriaria*, *Hypericum*, *Valantia*, *Juſticia*, *Portulaca*, *Laurus*,

rus, Daphne, Hippophaë, Ruſcus, Cyanus perennis, Meſpilus germ. Campanula, Polemonium, and *Sium.*

EQUITANT, riding; when the Sides of the Leaves lie parallel, and approach in ſuch manner, as the outer embrace the inner; (which is not the caſe with the *Conduplicate* explained in the next Head) as in *Hemerocallis, Iris, Acorus, Carex, Poa,* and ſome *Graſſes.*

CONDUPLICATE, doubled together; when the Sides of the Leaf are parallel, and approach each other; as in *Quercus, Fagus, Corylus, Carpinus, Tilia, Padus, Ceraſus, Amygdalus, Cotoneaſter, Frangula, Alaternus, Paliurus, Juglans, Piſtacia, Rhus, Fraxinus, Sorbus, Roſa, Rubus, Potentilla vulg. Comarum, Bignonia, Cytiſus, Robinia, Piſum, Melianthus, Paſtinaca, Heracleum, Laſerpitium Poterium,* and moſt *Diadelphous* Plants.

PLICATE, plaited; when their Complication is in Plaits lengthways, like the plicate Leaves explained in Chap. 5. as in *Cratægus, Betula, Alnus, Fagus, Vitis, Acer, Opulus, Viburnum, Ribes, Althæa, Malva, Humulus, Urtica, Paſſiflora* and *Alchemila.*

RECLINATE, reclined; when the Leaves are reflexed downwards towards the Petiole;

as in *Podophyllum*, *Aconitum*, *Hepatica*, *Pulſatilla*, *Anemone*, and *Adoxa*.

CIRCINAL, *compaſſed**; when the Leaves are rowled in ſpirally downwards; as in *Filices*, and ſome *Palms*.

* In Rings.

CHAP. XVII.

Of STIPULATION.

BY STIPULATION is meant the Situation and Structure of the *Stipulæ** at the Baſe of the Leaves.

The *Stipulæ* in different Plants are found to be as various as the Leaves. They are,

WANTING in the *Aſperifoliæ*†, the Claſs *Didynamia*, the *Stellatæ* ‡, *Siliquoſæ* ‖, *Liliaceæ* §, *Orchideæ* ¶, and in moſt *compound* Flowers.

---

* See Chapter 8.

† *Pentandria Monogynia*, Diſtinction 1. See Part II. Chap. 8.

‡ *Tetrandria Monogynia*, Diſtinction 2. See Part II. Chap. 7.

‖ *Tetradynamia Siliquoſa*. See Part II. Chap. 18.

§ *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, and *Erythronium*, are the *liliaceous* Plants; which make an Order in the *Methodi naturalis fragmenta*. See *Phil. Bot.* page 28.

¶ *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Serapis*, *Herminium*, *Neottia*, *Ophrys*, *Cypri-*

PRESENT in the *Papilionaciæ*[*], *Lomentaceæ*[†], and in the Claſs *Icoſandria.*

GEMINÆ, *two* together, or with a ſingle one on each Side in *moſt* Plants.

SOLITARY, in *Melianthus*, in which the Stipula is on the Inſide; and *Ruſcus*, in which it is on the Outſide.

DECIDUOUS, in *Padus*, *Ceraſus*, *Amygdalus*; and alſo ‡ in *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Ficus*, and *Morus*.

PERSISTING, in the Claſs *Diadelphia*, and in *Icoſandria Polygynia*.

ADNATE, growing *cloſe* to the Plant, in *Roſa*, *Rubus*, *Potentilla*, *Comarum*, and *Melianthus*.

SOLUTE, *free* or looſe, in *moſt* Plants.

Cypripedium, *Epidendrum*, *Limodorum* and *Arethuſa*, are the *Orchideæ*; which are another Order in the *Methodi Naturalis Frag*. See *Phil. Bot.* p. 27.

[*] Claſs *Diadelphia*. See Part II. Chap. 20.

[†] *Sophora*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinſonia*, *Caſſia*, *Poinciana*, *Tamarindus*, *Guilandina*, *Adenanthera*, *Hæmatoxylon*, *Cæſalpinia* and *Mimoſa*. Theſe are an Order in *M. N. Frag*. See *Phil. Bot.* p. 34. They are called *Lomentaceous*, from *Lomentum*, which ſignifies *Bean Meal*.

[‡] The Genera here inſtanced are the ſame with thoſe enumerated in the 15th Chapter, as having ſtipulaceous Buds that are alternate, which are thoſe referred to by *Linnæus* in this Place.

INTRAFOLIACEOUS, on the *Inſide* of the Leaves, in *Ficus* and *Morus*.

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, on the *Outſide* of the Leaves, in *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Tilia*, and the Claſs *Diadelphia*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of PUBESCENCE.

PUBESCENCE, *Downineſs**, is an Armature, by which Plants are defended from external Injuries. *Pubeſcence* is of the following Kinds, viz.

SCABRITIES, *Roughneſs*; which is compoſed of Particles ſcarce viſible to the naked Eye†, that are ſcattered over the Surface of the Plant. This is diſtinguiſhable into,

1. *Scabrities* GLANDULOSA, a *glanduloſe Roughneſs*; when it conſiſts of little Glands, which are either,

Miliary, like Grains of *Millet*.

---

* The Term *Downineſs* is not to be taken here in too ſtrict a Senſe, as the following Explanations ſhew.

† *Guettardus* was the firſt who carefully examined this kind of Pubeſcence.

Veſicular, compoſed of *Bladders*.

Lenticular, reſembling *Lentils*.

Globular, *Globe-ſhaped*; as in *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*.

Secretory, ſerving for *Secretion*.

Catenulate, conſiſting of little *Chains*; or,

Utricular, like little *Bottles*.

2. *Scabrities* SETACEA, a *briſtly Roughneſs*; when it conſiſts of *Briſtles*, which are either,

Cylindric, like a *Cylinder*.

Conic, like a *Cone*.

Hamoſe, *hooked*.

Glanduliferous, *bearing Glands*.

Furcate, *forked*.

Securiform, *Hatchet-ſhaped*; as in *Humulus*.

Aggregate and *Starry*; as in *Alyſſum* and *Helicteres*; or,

Aggregate and *Simple*; as in *Hippophaë*.

3. *Scabrities* ARTICULATA, a *jointed Roughneſs*; when it is in *Joints*, which are either,

Simplices, *ſimple*.

Nodoſe, *knotty*.

Caudate, *tailed*.

Ramoſe, *branching*; as in *Verbaſcum*; or,

Plumoſe, *feathery*.

LANA, *Wool*, is a Protection to many Plants againſt the ſcorching Heat; as in *Sideritis Canarienſis*, *Salvia Canarienſis*, the *Salvia* called *Æthiopis*, *Marrubium*, *Verbaſcum*, *Stachys*, the *Carduus* called *Eriocephalus* * and *Onopordum*.

TOMENTUM, *Down*, is a Defence for Plants againſt Winds; it has commonly a whitiſh or hoary Appearance; as in *Tomex*, *Medicago*, and *Halimus*.

STRIGÆ †, with their ſtiff Briſtles, are of uſe to prevent Plants from being bruiſed or deſtroyed by Vermin; as in *Cactus*, *Malpighia*, *Hibiſcus*, and *Rubus*.

HAMI, *Hooks*, faſten themſelves to Animals as they paſs by; theſe are either,

Triglochid, *three-pointed*; as in *Lappula*; or,

---

* There is a Genus intituled, *Eriocephalus*, but the Plant here meant is the *Carduus Eriophorus* of *Lin. Species Plant.* page 823, which is the *Carduus capite rotundo tomentoſo* of *Caſp. Bauhine:* It was formerly called *Corona fratrum*.

† *Linnæus* ſeems to have omitted the Definition of this Term. It ſignifies properly a Row, or ordinate Diſpoſition of Things of any Sort; and appears, by the Inſtances here given, to be applied to Thorns or Prickles that come out in Rows, or in ſome regular Order. No *Engliſh* Word occurs that is exactly expreſſive of the Term in this Senſe.

Incurvate, crooked; as in *Arctium*, *Marrubium*, *Xanthium*, and *Petiveria*.

STIMULI, *Stings*, keep off naked Animals by their venomous Punctures; as in *Urtica*, *Jatropha*, *Acalypha*, and *Tragia*.

ACULEI, *Prickles*, keep off particular Animals; as in *Volkameria*, *Piſonia*, *Cæſalpinia*, *Mimoſa*, *Parkinſonia*, *Capparis*, *Erythryna*, *Robinia*, *Solanum*, *Cleome*, *Smilax*, *Convolvulus*, *Aralia*, *Duranta*, *Xylon*, *Drypis*, *Euphorbia*, *Tragacantha*, and *Tragopogon*. In *Hugonia* the *Aculei* are *ſpiral* or *cirrhoſe* *.

FURCÆ, *Forks*; are a Defence againſt Animals in general; as in *Berberis*, *Ribes*, *Gleditſia*, *Meſembryanthemum*, *Oſteoſpermum*, *Ballota*, *Barleria*, *Fagonia*, and *Poterium*.

SPINÆ, *Thorns*, ſerve to keep off Cattle. Theſe are either,

On the *Branches*; as in *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Citrus*, *Hippophae*, *Gmelina*, *Rhamnus*, *Lycium*, *Cateſbæa*, *Celaſtrus*, *Ulex*, *Aſparagus*, *Spartium*, *Achyronia*, *Ximenia*, *Ononis*, *Stachys*, *Alyſſum*, and *Cichorium*.

On the *Leaves*; as in *Aloe*, *Agave*, *Yucca*, *Ilex*, *Hippomane*, *Theophraſta*, *Carlina*, *Cynara*, *Onopordum*, *Morina*, *Acanthus*, *Gun-*

---

* From *Cirrhus*, a Claſper or Tendril.

delia, *Juniperus*, *Salſola*, *Polygala*, *Ruſcus*, *Borbonia*, *Statice*, *Ovieda*, and *Cliffortia*.

On the *Calyx*; as in *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Centaurea*, *Moluccella*, and *Galeopſis*; or,

On the *Fruit*; as in *Trapa*, *Tribulus*, *Murex*, *Spinachia*, *Agrimonia*, and *Datura*.

CHAP. XIX.

Of GLANDULATION.

GLANDULATION reſpects the ſecretory Veſſels; which are either *Glandules*, *Follicles*, or *Utricles*.

GLANDULES * are either,

Petiolar, when they are on the *Petioles*; as in *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Paſſiflora*, *Caſſia*, and *Mimoſa*.

Foliaceous, when they are produced from the *Leaves*: And theſe are either from the *Serratures*, as in *Salix*; from the *Baſe*, as in *Amygdalus*, *Cucurbita*, *Elæocarpus*, *Impatiens*, *Padus*, and *Opulus*, from the *Back*, as in *Urena*, *Tamarix*, and *Croton*; or from the *Surface*, as in *Pinguicula*, and *Droſera*.

---

* See Chap. 8.

Stipular, when they are produced from the *Stipulæ*; as in *Bauhinia*, and *Armeniaca*.

Capillary, like *Hairs*; as in *Ribes*, *Antirrhinum quadrifolium*, *Schrophularia*, *Ceraſtium*, and *Silene*; or,

Pores only; as in *Tamarix* and *Silene viſcaria*.

*FOLLICLES**, are Veſſels diſtended with Air; as in *Utricularia*, at the Root of which there are roundiſh Veſſels that are inflate, and have two Horns; and in *Aldrovanda* alſo, at the Leaves of which there are Pot-ſhaped Follicles that are ſemicircular.

UTRICLES†, are Veſſels filled with a ſecreted *Liquor*. Thus in *Nepenthes*, the Extremity of the Leaves terminate in a Thread, and this Thread terminates in a Cylinder, the Top of which is cloſed with a Lid that opens on the Edge; in *Sarracena* alſo, the Leaves are hooded almoſt like thoſe of *Nepenthes*, but ſeſſile at the Root; and in *Marcgravia*, from the Centre of the Umbel there are Veſſels produced, which reſemble the ringent Corolla of the *Galeopſis*, but without the under Lip.

---

* The Word ſignifies a little Ball filled with Wind.

† The Word ſignifies a little Bottle.

CHAP. XX.

Of LACTESCENCE.

LACTESCENCE, *Milkineſs*, is when a copious Juice flows out on any Injury done to the Plant. The Colour of the Liquor is either,

WHITE; as in *Euphorbia*, *Papaver*, *Aſclepias*, *Apocynum*, *Cynanchum*, *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Jaſione*, *Acer*, *Selinum*, *Rhus*, *Cactus mamillaris*, and the *Semifloſculoſe* Flowers of *Tournefort* *.

YELLOW; as in *Chelidonium*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, and *Cambogia*; or,

RED; as in *Rumex ſanguinea*.

---

* *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, &c. Theſe make one of the Claſſes of *Tournefort*'s Inſt. R. H.

CHAP. XXI.

Of INFLORESCENCE.

INFLORESCENCE, is the manner in which the Flowers are faſtened to the Plant by the *Peduncle*. Plants, in reſpect to *Infloreſcence*, are diſtinguiſhed into,

VERTICILLATE, with the Flowers in *Whorls*; as in *Marrubium*.

CORYMBIFEROUS, bearing the Flowers in *Corymbi*; as in *ſiliquoſe* Plants *.

SPICATE, with the Flowers in *Spikes*; as in *Phytolacca*, *Arum*, *Phœnix*, *Piper*, &c.

PANICULATE, with the Flowers in *Panicles*; as in ſundry of the *Graſſes*.

AXILLARY Flowers are ſuch as come out from the *Wings* of the Leaves or Branches, which is the moſt common Caſe.

OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, ſuch as come out *oppoſite* to the Leaves; as in *Piper*, *Saururus*,

---

* *Myagrum*, *Anaſtatica*, &c. The *ſiliquoſe* Plants make an Order in the *Met. Nat. Frag.* See the *Phil. Bot.* page 34, where the Plants here meant are enumerated.

Phytolacca, Dulcamara, Vitis, Ciſſus, Corchorus, Geranium, Ranunculus aquatilis, and the annual Species of *Ciſtus.*

INTERFOLIACEOUS, ſuch as come out *between* the oppoſite Leaves, but are placed alternately; as in *Aſclepias.*

LATERIFOLIOUS, ſuch as come out at the *Side* of the Baſe of the Leaf; as in *Claytonia, Solanum,* and the *Aſperifoliæ*[*].

PETIOLAR, when the Peduncle is inſerted in the *Petiole*; as in *Hibiſcus,* and *Turnera.*

CIRRHIFEROUS, ſuch as bear *Cirrhi*; as in *Cadioſpermum,* and *Vitis.*

SUPRA-AXILLARY, ſuch as come out *above* the Wings; as in the *Aſperifoliæ,* and in *Potentilla Monſpelienſis.*

---

[*] *Pentandria monogynia,* Diſtinction 1ſt.

CHAP. XXII.

Of SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS.

WE have treated of *Generic* Differences in the five laſt Chapters of the ſecond Part of this Work; we come now to treat of the *Specific* ones. For this a Foundation has been laid in the preceding Chapters of this third Part, by the Explanation of thoſe Parts of the Vegetable, on which the Difference of the Species moſt commonly depends; but it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the Fructification which we treated of in the firſt Part, as preparatory to the Diſtinctions of the Claſſes and Genera, has its Influence likewiſe in many Caſes upon the Species, as will appear in the Courſe of this Chapter.

Generic Differences we have ſhewn to depend on the Form of the Fructification, and to be confined to that alone: Specific Differences take their Riſe from any Circumſtance, wherein Plants of the ſame Genus are found to diſagree; provided ſuch Circumſtance is conſtant, and not liable to Alteration by Culture or other Accidents.

Hence *Linnæus* aſſerts, the Species to be as many as there were different Forms of Vegetables produced at the Creation; and conſiders all caſual Differences as Varieties of the ſame Species.

Towards the End of the laſt Century, the Deſire of increaſing the Number of Plants had ſo ſeized the Botaniſts of that Time, that new Species were eſtabliſhed on too ſlight Differences, to the great Detriment of the Science; and the ſame Eagerneſs led them alſo to ſet down as new Genera what ſhould have been Species only. This Evil was in ſome Meaſure unavoidable, whilſt there were no fixt Principles for the Regulation of the Science in this reſpect. A Remedy to it was firſt attempted by *Vaillant*; afterwards by *Juſſieu*, *Haller*, *Royenus*, *Gronovius*, and others; and laſtly by *Linnæus*, whoſe Aphoriſms have brought the Work much nearer to Perfection. Something indeed ſeems ſtill wanting to complete theſe Doctrines; but perhaps more is not to be expected till this Branch of natural Philoſophy receives farther Aſſiſtance from Experiment.

We ſhall treat in this Chapter of thoſe Circumſtances by which *Species* are diſtinguiſhed with Certainty, reſerving the *Varieties* for the Chapter following.

The *ROOT* often affords a real ſpecific Difference *, and is ſometimes the chief Diſtinction; as in *Scilla*, where the Species are ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed, but by the Bulbs being *tunicate*, *ſolid*, or *ſquamoſe*; and in *Orchis*, where the Species are known by the Roots being *fibroſe*, *round*, or *teſticulate*; but as Acceſs cannot always be conveniently had to this Part of the Plant, it is better to fix the ſpecific Diſtinction on ſome other Circumſtance, if the Caſe will admit of it.

The *TRUNK* often furniſhes a ſure Mark of Diſtinction. Thus in *Hypericum* †, *Convallaria* ‡, and *Hedyſarum* ‖, there are many Species diſtinguiſhable by the *Angles* of the Stem; and in *Lupinus*, the Species are not eaſy to be known, except by the ſame Part being *ſimple* or *compound*. In *Eriocaulon*, the moſt remarkable Difference is in the *Culmus*, which is *quinquangular*, *hexangular*, *decangular*, &c. In *Pyrola*, ſome Species are diſtinguiſhed by a *triquetrous Scapus*. In *Citrus*, the *Aurantium* is diſtinguiſhed from its Congeners by its *Petioles*, which are winged or increaſed by a Membrane on each Side; and in *Gomphrena*, there is a Species* diſtinguiſhed by its *Peduncles* which are Diphyllous, being furniſhed with two oppoſite Folioles that are placed under the Head of the Flowers.

---

* In *Fumaria bulboſa*, the greater and leſs Sorts with a *hollow* Root, and the greater and leſs Sorts with a Root *not* hollow, appear by the whole Habit of the Plants to be Varieties only, as will be obſerved in the next Chapter.

† *Hypericum hirſutum (Lin. Spec. Plant.* 786.*) caule tereti. Hypericum perforatum (Lin. Spec. Plant.* 785.*) caule ancipiti. Hypericum quadrangulum (Lin. Spec. Plant.* 785.) *caule quadrangulo.*

‡ *Convallaria polygonatum (Lin. Spec. Plant.* 315.) *caule ancipiti. Convallaria multiflora (Lin. Spec. Plant.* 315.) *caule tereti.*

‖ *Hedyſarum triquetrum* (*Lin. Spec. Plant.* 746.) *caule triquetro.*

The *LEAVES* exhibit moſt natural and alſo moſt elegant ſpecific Differences. Theſe have been ſo amply treated off already, that it would be only Repetition to particularize or exemplify the numerous Caſes that occur of ſuch Diſtinctions.

FULCRA are generally a good Mark of Diſtinction, and muſt be carefully attended to by the Botaniſt for the Determination of the Species; as we ſhall ſhew by many Examples,

---

* *Gomphrena globoſa (Lin. Spec. Plant.* 224.)

amples, where the Difference conſiſts principally in thoſe Parts of the Plant. Thus,

Aculei are remarkable in *Rubus*.

Spines in *Prunus*.

Bracteæ in *Fumaria*, *Dracocephalon*, and the *Indian* Species of *Hedyſarum*; to which muſt be added the *Coma*, which is a buſhy Head, compoſed of *Bracteæ* that are of a large Size, and terminate the Stem in *Corona imperialis*, *Lavandula*, and *Salvia*.

Glandules furniſh the eſſential Mark in *Padus*, *Urena*, *Mimoſa*, *Caſſia*, and many other Genera, which it would be impoſſible to diſtinguiſh without being acquainted with this Part. They are found on the *Serratures* at the *Baſe* of the Leaves in *Heliocarpus*, *Salix*, and *Amygdalus*; on the *Back* of the Leaves in *Padus*, *Urena*, and *Paſſiflora*; and on the *Aculei* in *Bauhinia aculeata*, where by the Apex of the *Aculei* a Liquor is ſecreted. The *Amygdalus* is diſtinguiſhed from *Perſica* only by the Glandules of the *Serratures*; nor could the Species of *Urena* be ever fixed without examining the Glandules of the *Leaves*. The *Convolvulus* with a tuberculate Calyx, is ſo variable in the Shape of its Leaves, that it ſeems diviſible into many Species, yet is kept together by the *Glandules*: And there is a Species of *Monarda*, diſtinguiſhable from its Congeners by the Glandules, that are ſprinkled over the Corolla.

Stipulæ are of great conſequence in many extenſive Genera, where the Species are liable to Confuſion. Thus in one Species of *Melianthus* the *Stipulæ* are *ſolitary*; in the other they are in *Pairs*; and the *Caſſia auriculata* is rendered diſtinct from all its Congeners by the Shape of its *Stipulæ*, which are *reniform* and *barbate*.

HYBERNACLES afford likewiſe a certain ſpecific Difference.

That *Gems* or Buds often differ greatly in the ſame Genus is proved by *Rhamnus*; in which the various Species, viz. *Cerviſpina*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus*, and *Frangula*, have all a Difference in their *Buds*; and in that extenſive and intricate Genus the *Salix*, the Species are by the Structure and Foliation of the *Buds* diſtinguiſhed with great Certainty.

Bulbs alſo diſtinguiſh the Species, as is proved by *Scilla*, where they afford a real, and almoſt the only Diſtinction; and by their Situation in the *Axillæ* of the Leaves, they determine *Dentaria*, *Lilium*, *Ornithogalum*, *Saxifraga*, and *Biſtorta*.

INFLORESCENCE affords the trueſt, and in moſt Genera the moſt elegant Diſtinction. Thus in *Spiræa*, the Flowers are in ſome Species *duplicato-racemoſe*; in others *corymboſe*; and in others again *umbellate*; without which Characters there would be no Certainty of the Species.

The *Peduncle* or Flower-ſtalk, which is the Foundation of the Characters of *Infloreſcence*, varies as to the Manner of its ſupporting the Flowers; and is ſaid to be,

Flaccid, wanting Firmneſs; when it is ſo weak as to be bowed down by the Weight of the Flower itſelf.

Cernuus, nodding; when it is incurvate at the *Apex*, ſo that the Flower inclines to one Side, or towards the Ground, and cannot preſerve an erect Poſture, by reaſon of the ſtrict Curvature of the Peduncle; as in *Carpeſium*, *Bidens radiata*, *Carduus nutans*, *Scabioſa alpina*, *Helianthus annuus*, and *Cnicus ſibiricus*.

Bearing *Faſtigiate* Flowers; when the *Pedicelli* *, or partial Foot-ſtalks elevate the Fructification into a *Faſcicle*, ſo that they are of an equal Height at the Top, as if they had been ſhorn off horizontally; as in *Dianthus* and *Silene*.

---

* In this, and ſome other Places, the *Philoſophia Botanica* has *Petiole* for *Pedicellus*; but the latter is the proper Term for the partial Foot-ſtalk of a Flower. See Chap. 4.

Patulus, *ſpreading*; when it is branched out every Way, ſo that the Flowers ſtand remote from each other. This ſtands oppoſed to *coarctate*, *cloſe*.

Bearing *conglomerate* Flowers; when it is branched, and bears the Flowers in cloſe compact Heaps, and is therefore oppoſed to a *diffuſe Pannicle*.

Articulate, *jointed*; when it is furniſhed with a *Joint*; as in *Oxalis*, *Sida*, and *Hibiſcus*.

Coming out in *Pairs*; as in *Capraria*, and *Oldenlandia Biflora*.

Tern, or *three* from the ſame Axilla; as in *Impatiens Triflora*.

Flexuoſe, *bending* divers Ways, or *undulate*, *waved*; as in *Aira flexuoſa*.

Remaining on the Plant after the Fructification is fallen; as in *Jamboliſera*, *Ochna*, and *Juſticia*.

Incraſſate, *thickened* towards the Flower; as in *Cotula*, *Tragopogon*, and moſt *cernuous* Flowers.

The Parts of *FRUCTIFICATION* often furniſh moſt certain and conſtant ſpecific Differences. *Linnæus* tells us he was once of a contrary Opinion; and held, that as the Flower was of ſhort Duration, and its Parts commonly very minute, recourſe ſhould not be had to the Fructification for ſpecific Differences, till all other Ways had been tried and found ineffectual; but as the Fructification contains more diſtinct Parts than all the reſt of the Plant taken together, and Certitude is found throughout Nature to depend moſtly on her minuter Parts, he has ſince readily admitted this Diſtinction.

In *Gentiana*, the Species cannot any Way be diſtinguiſhed, if the Flower is not admitted as a ſpecific Character; but they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their *Corollæ*, which vary in being *campaniform*, *rotate*, *infundibuliform*, *quinqueſid*, *quadrifid*, *octofid*, &c.

In *Hypericum*, the Species are diſtinguiſhed by the Flowers being *Trigynous* * or *Pentagynous* †.

In *Geranium*, the *African* Species are diſtinguiſhable from their *European* Congeners, by the Corolla being irregular, and alſo by the Connection of their Stamina.

In *Lichen*, the Fructification is diſtinguiſhable iuto *Tuberculum, a little Knob,* which is a Fructification conſiſting of rough Points collected like a Heap of Duſt; *Scutellum, a ſmall Buckler,* which is a concave orbiculate Fructification, the Margin of which is elevated on every Side; or *Pelta, a little Shield,* which is a plane Fructification faſtened for the moſt Part to the Margin of the Leaf *.

---

* With three Styles.

† With five Styles.

In *Moſſes,* the *Capitulum,* or little *Head,* is an *Anthera.*

In *Graſſes, Spicula,* a little *Spike,* is a *partial* one; the *Ariſta* is *tortile, twiſted,* when it has a twiſted Joint in the Middle. *Articulus,* a *Joint,* is the Part of the *Culmus* that lies between two *Geniculi* or *Knots.*

A *radiate* compound Flower conſiſts of *Diſk* and *Radius.* The *Radius* is compoſed of irregular Corollulæ in the Circumference; and the *Diſk* of ſmaller Corullulæ, that are for the moſt Part regular.

A *decompound* Flower contains within the ſame Calyx leſſer Calyces, that are each of them common to many Flowers, as in *Sphæranthus*.

---

* The Terms explained here, and in the following Paragraphs, reſpect ſuch Circumſtances of the Parts of Fructification as concern rather the ſpecific Differences than the claſſic or generic Ones; and we have therefore followed *Linnæus* in ſubjoining them to this Head, notwithſtanding that ſome few of them have been already mentioned and explained in the firſt Part of this Work.

The *Corolla* is ſaid to be *equal*, when its Parts are equal in Figure, Magnitude, and Proportion; *unequal*, when the Parts anſwer in Proportion, though not in Magnitude, ſo that the Flower comes out to be regular; *regular*, when it is equal in reſpect to the Figure, Magnitude, and Proportion of the Parts; *irregular*, when the Parts of the Limb differ in Figure, Magnitude, or Proportion. *Rictus*, a *Gaping* or *Grinning*, is the Gap or Opening between the two Lips of the Corolla. *Faux*, the *Gorge* or *Gullet*, is the Opening of the Tube of the Corolla. *Palatum*, the *Palate*, is a Gibboſity or bunching out in the *Faux* of the *Corolla*. *Calcar*, a *Spur*, is a Nectarium extending in a Cone in the hinder Part of the *Corolla*. The *Corolla* is *Urceolate*, *Pitcher-ſhaped*, when it is inflate and gibbous on all Sides, after the Manner of that Veſſel; *cyathiform*, *ſhaped like a Drinking-Glaſs*, when it is cylindric, but widening a little towards the upper Part; *conniving*, when there is a Convergency of the Points of the ſeveral Lobes of the Limb; or, *lacera*, *rent*, when the Limb is finely cut.

The

The *Anthera* is *verſatile* * and *incumbent* †, when it is faſtened on at its Side; and *Erect*, when it is faſtened on at its Baſe.

The *Pericarpium* is *inflate*, *puffed*, when it is hollow like a Bladder, and not filled up with Seeds; *priſmatic*, *Priſm-ſhaped*, when it is a linear *Polyedron* with plane Sides; *turbinate*, *Top-ſhaped*, when it tapers towards the Baſe; as in *Pyrus*; *contort*, *twiſted*, when it turns ſpirally, as in *Ulmaria*, *Helicteres*, and *Thalictrum*; *acinaciform*, *Faulchion-ſhaped*, when the Fruit is compreſſed like a Blade, one of the longitudinal Angles being obtuſe, and the other acute; *echinate*, *prickly like an Echinus* ‡, when it is beſet on all Sides with Spines or *Aculei*; *toroſe* ||, *brawny*, when it is here and there gibbous with brawny Swellings or Prominences; as in *Lycoperſicon* and *Phytolacca*.

---

* Eaſy to turn.

† Lying flat.

‡ Hedge-Hog.

|| *Torus*, ſignifies properly the Riſe or Swelling out of the ſtrong Muſcles of an Arm.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of VARIETIES.

THE collecting of *VARIETIES* under their proper Species, is a Work no leſs neceſſary than that of collecting the ſeveral Species under their proper Genus. We have obſerved in the laſt Chapter, that ſuch Differences are only incidental to Vegetables, and are not found conſtant and unchangeable in them, are to be conſidered as Varieties only. Theſe Varieties are grounded chiefly on the following Circumſtances, viz. *Sex*, *Magnitude*, *Time of Flowering*, *Color*, *Scent*, *Taſte*, *Virtues* and *Uſes*, *Duration*, *Multitude*, *Pubeſcence*; *Leaves*, and *monſtrous Flowers*. Of all which we ſhall treat in their Order.

The *SEX* of Plants in the Claſs *Dioecia* affords a Variety of all others the moſt natural; for the male and female Flowers in this Claſs being upon different Plants, theſe laſt are diſtinguiſhed by the Fructification though the Species is the ſame in both. But it muſt be obſerved, that this kind of Variety holds only in the Claſs *Dioecia*; for in the Genera that belong to any of the hermaphrodite Claſſes, the ſame Circumſtance, whenever it happens, becomes a ſpecific Diſtinction: Thus in *Rumex*, which belongs to the Claſs *Hexandria*, the *Acetoſa* and *Acetoſella*, being *dioecious* Plants, that is, having their male and female Flowers on diſtinct Roots, theſe Species are thereby diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the Genus.

MAGNITUDE is no ſpecific Difference, but a Variety, being liable to Alteration from the Soil or Climate.

The *TIME* of flowering is a treacherous Mark of a diſtinct Species; and, unleſs ſupported by other Diſtinctions, can only be conſidered as a Variety.

COLOR is found ſo changeable in the ſame Species, that it muſt be conſidered as a Variety only.

In *Flowers* the Color is moſt variable; as in *Tulipa*, *Hepatica*, *Cyanus*, *Campanula*, *Aquilegia*, *Viola*, *Galega*, *Fumaria*, and others, which it would be tedious to enumerate: The moſt uſual Change is from *Blue* or *Red* to *White*. The trifling Diſtinctions which have been made by *Anthophili (Floriſts)* in ſome of the Genera we have here inſtanced, from the Colors of the Corollæ, and to which they have given ſuch pompous

Names[*], are held by *Linnæus* to be below the Notice of the true Botaniſt; and he warns him from catching the Infection of ſuch idle Amuſement.

Fruits are obſerved to change their Color as they ripen; the Pericarpium, when it is a Berry, changing from *Green* to *Red*, and from *Red* to *White*; and in ripe Fruits, the Color, whether *White*, *Red*, or *Blue*, admits of Variation; as in *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Ceraſus*, and others[†].

Seeds rarely vary in their Color; though there are Inſtances of it in *Papaver*, *Avena*, *Phaſeolus*, *Piſum*, and *Faba*[‡].

[*] *Phœbus,*
Apollo,
Aſtræa,
Dædalus,
Cupido,
Triumphus Floræ,
Pompa Floræ,
Splendor Aſiæ,
Corona Europæ.
Gemma Hollandiæ.

[†] *Solanum Guineenſe fructu nigerrimo (B).*
Solanum annuum baccis luteis (Dillen.)
Solanum Judaicum baccis aurantiis (Dillen.)
Rubus vulgaris major fructu albo (Raj.)
Ribes vulgare acidum albas baccas ferens (J. B.)

[‡] *Papaver hortenſe nigro ſemine (C. B.)*
Papaver hortenſe ſemine albo (C. B.)
Avena vulgaris & alba (C. B.)
Avena nigra (C. B.)
Phaſeolus vulgaris fructu violaceo (Tournef.)
Phaſeolus vulgaris fructu ex rubro et nigro variegato (Tourn.)
Phaſeolus fructu albo venis nigris et lituris diſtincto (Tourn.)
Piſum maximum fructu nigra linea maculato (H. R. P.)
Piſum hortenſe flore fructuque variegato (C. B.)
Faba ex rubicundo colore purpuraſcente.

Roots are alſo little ſubject to Alteration in Color; yet a Variation is obſerved in the Roots of *Daucus* and *Raphanus* *.

Leaves are rarely found to quit their Green, but they are coloured in *Amaranthus*; and frequently become ſpotted; as in *Perſicaria*, *Ranunculus*, *Orchis*, *Hieracium*, and *Lactuca* †.

The *whole Plant* is often found to vary in its Color; as in *Eryngium*, *Abrotanum*, *Artemiſia*, *Atriplex*, *Amaranthus*, *Portulaca*, and *Lactuca* ‡.

---

* *Daucus ſativus radice alba (Tourn.)*
Daucus ſativus radice lutea (Tourn.)
Daucus ſativus radice aurantii coloris (Tourn.)
Daucus ſativus radice atro-rubente (Tourn.)
Raphanus niger (C. B.)

† *Perſicaria cum maculis ferrum equinum referentibus (Tourn.)*
Ranunculus hederaceus atra macula notatus.
Orchis palmata paluſtris maculata (C. B.)
Hieracium Alpinum maculatum (Tourn.)
Lactuca maculoſa (C. B.)

‡ *Eryngium latifolium planum caule ex viridi palleſcente flore albo (Tourn.)*
Abrotanum cauliculis albicantibus (Tourn.)
Artemiſia vulgaris major caule ex viridi albicante (Tourn.)
Atriplex hortenſis rubra (C. B.)
Amaranthus ſylveſtris maximus Novæ Angliæ ſpicis purpureis (Tourn.)
Portulaca ſativa foliis flavis (Moris.)
Lactuca capitata rubra B.

SCENT in Plants is, of all other Circumſtances, the leaſt to be depended on; and therefore all Species grounded on a Diſtinction in the *Scent* only, are to be rejected, and referred to Varieties.

TASTE in Plants is a Circumſtance variable from Soil or Culture; and not to be depended on as a real Difference. The Diſtinctions of Gardeners in Fruit of the ſame Species, is conſidered by *Linnæus* as a Variety too minute even to enter the Province of Botany; and therefore the various Names [*], which have been given to theſe Diſtinctions, are to be neglected as impertinent in this Science; though, for the Purpoſes of Gardening, they have their Uſe.

The *VIRTUES* and *USES* of Plants furniſh no ſpecific Difference; and the Diſtinctions therefore of phyſical Writers are not always to be depended on.

The *DURATION* of Plants is no ſure Mark of diſtinct Species, being often owing rather to the Place than to the Nature of the Plant. In warm Regions, Plants that are *annual* with us will become *perennial* or *arboreſcent*; as is found in *Tropæolum*, *Beta*, *Majorana*, *Malva arborea*, &c. And on the contrary, cold Regions will occaſion *perennial* Plants to become *annual*; as is obſerved in *Ricinus*, *Mirabilis* *, &c.

---

[*] *Poma Paradiſiaca*
Praſomila
Rubelliana
Borſtorphiana
Appiana
Melimela
Pyra Falerna
Favonia
Boni Chriſtiana
Cruſtamina
Picena
Libraria.

MULTITUDE or Quantity, is an accidental Circumſtance in Plants, and cannot conclude any Thing, whether the Increaſe be of the *Plant* itſelf, or of its *Roots*, *Stems*, *Leaves*, or *Fructification*.

PUBESCENCE is an uncertain Mark; as by Culture and Change of Soil, Plants are ſubject to loſe as well their *Spines* as their *Hair* or *Down*.

LEAVES, though they for the moſt part furniſh moſt elegant ſpecific Differences, as has been obſerved in the laſt Chapter, are yet ſubject to Luxuriation in the ſame Species, which muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed. This may reſpect their *Oppoſition* and *Compoſition*, and alſo their being *criſp (curled)* or *bullate (bladdery.)*

In reſpect to *Oppoſition*, oppoſite Leaves will ſometimes become *tern*, *quatern*, or *quine*, growing by *Threes*, *Fours*, or *Fives*; and then the Stem alſo from *quadrangular*,

---

* *Ricinus* and *Mirabilis*, are naturally *perennial* Plants, and are only killed by Froſt in cold Countries.

ſquare, will become *polygonous*, of *many* Sides *.

In reſpect to *Compoſition*, *digitate* Leaves will frequently gain an Addition of one or more Folioles †.

Criſp, *curled* Leaves, are a very frequent Variety. In *Tanacetum*, *Mentha*, *Ocymum*, and *Matricaria*, which are ſcented Plants, there is this Singularity obſervable, that when the Leaves are curled, the Scent is heightened by the Criſpature ‡.

Bullate, *bladdery* Leaves are generally produced from ſuch as are *rugoſe*, *wrinkled*; and this is owing to the Increaſe of the Subſtance of the Leaf within its Veſſels which occaſions it to ſwell and riſe: In the *Saponaria Concava Anglicana*, a *bullate*

---

* *Lyſimachia lutea major foliis ternis* (*Tourn.*)
Lyſimachia lutea major foliis quaternis (*Tourn.*)
Lyſimachia lutea major foliis quinis (*Tourn.*)
Anagallis cærulea foliis binis terniſve ex adverſo naſcentibus (*Raj.*)
Anagallis Phœnicea foliis amplioribus ex adverſo quaternis (*Tourn.*)
Salicaria trifolia caule Hexagono (*Tourn.*)

† *Trifolium quadrifolium hortenſe album* (*C. B.*)

‡ *Malva criſpa* (*J. B.*)
Mentha criſpa Danica (*Park.*)
Tanacetum foliis criſpis (*C. B.*)
Matricaria criſpa.
Ocymum latifolium maculatum vel criſpum (*C. B.*)

Leaf is produced in a ſingular Manner from the Defect of Wrinkles; for here the Margin of the Leaf contracting itſelf, the Leaves become hollow like a Spoon *.

Plants are ſometimes found to vary from *broad-leaved* to *narrow-leaved*; but this Variation is leſs frequent †.

MONSTROUS Flowers, ſuch as the *Multiplicate*, *Full*, or *Proliferous*, derive their Origin from natural ones, and therefore are to be conſidered only as a Variety from *Luxuriance*.

Upon the whole, the *Change of Soil* is found to have a great Effect on the Nature of Plants; and to this many of the Varieties above mentioned muſt be imputed; as in *Buxus*, *Xanthium*, *Acanthus*, *Cinara*, *Prunella*, *Myoſotis*, *Criſta Galli*, and *Cerinthe*;

---

* *Ocymum foliis bullatis* (*C. B.*)
Braſſica undulata (*Renealm.*)
Lactuca capitata foliis magis rugoſis (*B.*)
Lactuca capitata major foliis rugoſis & contortis (*B.*)
Lactuca capitata omnium maxima verrucoſa (*B.*)

† *Heracleum hirſutum foliis anguſtioribus* (*C. B.*)
Lycopus foliis in profundas lacinias inciſis (*Tourn*).
Braſſica anguſto apii folio (*C. B.*)
Veronica Auſtriaca foliis tenuiſſime laciniatis (*Tourn.*)
Sambucus laciniato folio (*C. B.*)
Sonchus aſper laciniatus (*C. B.*)
Valeriana Sylveſtris foliis tenuiſſime diviſis (*C. B.*)

the[*]; which would all return to their old Conditions if the Soil were changed again. And in like Manner the Improvements which are made by Culture in the Plants cultivated for Sale, as in *Vitis*, *Malum*, *Pyrus*, *Amygdalus Perſica*, *Aſparagus*, *Ceraſus*; and in *Grain*, *Pulſe*, and *Fruit* of all Kinds are not to be eſteemed as laſting: for all theſe, if left to themſelves in a poor Soil, would run off again, and reſume the Qualities they had when they grew wild.

The *Soil* has ſome Effect alſo upon *Leaves*; for though it is leſs common for the Leaves to differ on the ſame Plant, as they do in ſome Species of *Lepidium*, *Tithymalus*, *Rudbeckia*, and *Hibiſcus* [†]; yet it is obſerved, that

---

[*] *Buxus arboreſcens* (*C. B.*) *Buxus humilis* (*Dod.*)
Xanthium (*Dod.*) *Xanthium Canadenſe majus* (*Tourn.*)
Acanthus mollis (*C. B.*) *Acanthus aculeatus* (*C. B.*)
Cinara aculeata C. B.) *Cinara non aculeata* (*C. B.*)
Brunella (*Dod.*) *Brunella cæruleo magno flore* (*C. B.*)
Myoſotis foliis hirſutis (*H. C.*) *et foliis glabris* (*H. C.*)
Criſta galli fæmina (*J. B.*) *et maſ.* (*J. B.*)
Cerinthe flore ex rubro purpuraſcente (*C. B.*) *et flavo flore aſperior* (*C. B.*)

[†] *Tithymalus heterophyllus* (*Plum. Pluk. Alm.* 112. *f* 6.)
Rudbeckia foliis inferioribus trilobis, ſuperioribus indiviſis. (*Hort. Upſal.*)
Hibiſcus foliis inferioribus integris, ſuperioribus trilobis (*Hort. Cliff.*)
Lepidium foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, rameis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris (*H. C.*)

watry Soils are apt to produce a Diviſion in the lower Leaves of the Plant, and even to render capillary ſuch as are produced under the Water; as in ſome Species of *Ranunculus* and *Siſymbrium*[*]; and alſo in *Cicuta, Sium, Phellandrium, Oenanthe*, &c. And on the contrary, that *mountainous* Plants uſually have their upper Leaves more divided, and their lower ones more entire; as in *Pimpinella, Petroſelinum, Aniſum*, and *Coriandrum.*

Varieties may generally be explained and reduced under their proper Species with Eaſe; by conferring the variable Marks of the Variety with the natural Plant: But there are ſome few which are attended with Difficulty, and require Judgment and Experience; as in ſome Species of *Helleborus*[†], *Gentiana*[‡], *Fumaria*[||], *Valeriana*[§], *Scorpiurus*,

---

[*] *Ranunculus aquaticus folio rotundo et capillaceo* (*C. B.*) *Siſymbrium foliis ſimplicibus dentatis ſerratis* (*H. C.*)

[†] *Helleborus aconiti folio, flore globoſo croceo* (*Amm. ruth.* 101.) *Trollius humilis flore patula* (*Buxb. cent.* 1. p. 15. *l.* 22.) *Varietas Hellebori Trollii* (*Fl. Succ.* 475.) *Nectariis longitudine corollæ.*

[‡] *Gentiana corolla hypocrateri formi. Tubo villis clauſo, calycis foliis alternis majoribus* (*Fl. Lap.* 94.) *Varietas gentianæ fauce barbata* (*Fl. Succ.* 203.) *flore quadrifido et calycinis laciniis alternis duplo latioribus.*

[||] *Fumaria bulboſa radice cava et non cava major et minor.*

[§] *Valeriana arvenſis præcox humilis, ſemine compreſſo* (*T.*)

Valeriana

rus *, and *Medicago* †. In reſpect to the *Fumaria* in queſtion, it is known to be one Species only, by the Minuteneſs of its Perianthium, the Scale of its Bud, the Structure of its Leaves, the Situation of the Branch, the Place of the Bractea, the Corolla, Siliqua, Seeds, and Stigma; but it varies in the Diviſion of its Bracteæ, and in the Root being more or leſs hollow. And that the *Valerians* here ſpoken of are all of the ſame Species, though they differ ſo greatly in the Fruit, and often in having their Leaves more cut, is alſo proved from their dichotomous Stems and annual Roots, and from the Structure of their Leaves, Corollæ, and Seeds. Nor ſhould the Species of *Scorpiurus* and *Medicago* here inſtanced be either

---

Valeriana arvenſis præcox humilis, foliis ſerratis (T.)
Valeriana arvenſis ſerotina altior, ſemine turgidiore (Mor.)
Valeriana ſemine umbilicato nudo rotundo (Moris.)
Valeriana ſemine umbilicato nudo oblongo (Moris.)
Valerianella ſemine umbilicato hirſuto majore (Moris.)
Valerianella ſemine umbilicato hirſuto minore (Moris.)
Valerianella Cretica, fructu veſicario (Tourn. Cor.)
Valerianella ſemine ſtellato (C. B.)

* *Scorpioides ſiliqua campoide hiſpida (J. B.)*
Scorpioides ſiliqua cochleata & ſtriata Uliſſiponenſis (T.)
Scorpioides Bupleuri folio ſiliquis levibus (Park.)
Scorpioides ſiliqua craſſa. (Boëlii Ger.)

† *Medicago leguminibus cochleatis, ſtipulis dentatis, caule diffuſo (H. C.)*

of them parted, although there is ſo remarkable a Diverſity in the Fruit of the Individuals. In the *Medicago* * in particular, the Forms of the real Snails, which Nature has imitated in theſe Plants, are ſcarce more diverſified than is the Fruit of this mimic Species; ſo that the Botaniſt, who is ſtudious of Varieties, would hardly find any End to his Labour, of purſuing Nature through the various Shapes which ſhe has ſo wantonly adopted.

The whole Order of the *Fungi*, to the Scandal of the Science, is ſtill a Chaos, the Botaniſts not being yet able in theſe to decide with Certainty what is a Species, and what a Variety.

---

* *Medicago ſcutellata*
——— *orbiculata*
——— *echinata*
——— *turbinata*
——— *coronata*
——— *doliata*
——— *ciliaris*
——— *tornata*

Medicago hirſuta
——— *lupulina*
——— *ſpinoſa*
——— *rugoſa*
——— *polycarpos*
——— *dicarpos*
——— *Arabica*
——— *Cretica.*

Explanation

Explanation of the TABLES, *with ſome Hints concerning the Manner of ſtudying the Science of Botany by the help of this Book.*

THE firſt Table is divided into three Columns; the firſt of which contains the Names of the Genera admitted by *Linnæus*, alphabetically diſpoſed; the ſecond, the *Engliſh* Names, where there are any that have been commonly received; and the laſt, the Names of the Claſſes and Orders, to which the Genera reſpectively belong.

The ſecond Table is likewiſe divided into three Columns; the firſt of which contains the generic Names that are now out of Uſe, alphabetically diſpoſed; the ſecond, the *Engliſh* Names that have been given to them; and the third, the Names of the *Linnæan* Genera, under which they are reſpectively to be ſought in the firſt Table.

By the Help of theſe Tables, the Reader will be enabled to find the Claſs and Order of any Plant he may propoſe to examine, after he has informed himſelf of its botanic Name: For if the Name given him be not the ſame admitted by the Author we have followed, and conſequently not to be met with in the firſt Table, he will probably find it in the ſecond, which will refer him to the firſt.

By theſe Tables, properly uſed, in Conjunction with the Book itſelf, it is conceived, that the Reader may arrive not only at an Acquaintance with the Principles of the Science, but even at a practical Knowledge of the Diſtinctions of Vegetables, much ſooner than he could by reading the Deſcriptions, and inſpecting the Figures given by old Writers, whoſe Collections are either without Method, or diſpoſed according to ſuch Syſtems as have been exploded; for by what we have laid before him, he will be enabled to conſult the Productions of Nature, and compare them with what is delivered in the Book; or, in other Words, to mix the Practice with the Theory; without which the Study of this Science would be dry and taſteleſs, and the progreſs made in it of little Advantage. As we cannot but recommend this uſeful Amuſement to the Reader in the ſtrongeſt Manner, ſo we ſhall attempt to aſſiſt him farther, by a few Hints for the methodizing of his Endeavours.

The firſt thing he ſhould aim at is, to get a thorough Knowledge of the Diſtinctions of the twenty-four Claſſes. In order to this, the firſt Part of this Book ſhould be previouſly peruſed, as the Parts of Fructification are therein explained; without which the Claſſes could not be underſtood. Then let him gather ſome of the ordinary Flowers, ſuch as the Bloſſoms of the Fruit-garden or Kitchen-ground, or the ornamental Flowers of his Borders, and bring them by turns into his Cloſet for Examination, chuſing firſt the larger Kinds, and ſuch as naturally expand and diſcover the Stamina and Piſtillum; and when he has accuſtomed himſelf to know the Parts of Fructification in theſe eaſier Kinds, he may then try ſuch as require being ſtript of their Covers, or diſſected with a Penknife, to diſcover their inner Parts, or whoſe Minuteneſs requires the Aſſiſtance of a magnifying Glaſs for the obſerving them properly. The double Flowers ſhould be avoided, as being unnatural. Having fixed on the Flower he would firſt examine, he will, by the Help of the Tables, be informed of the Claſs it belongs to; then turning to the Chapter of the ſecond Part of the Book, which treats of that Claſs, let him carefully read over the Character there given of the Claſs, and compare his Flower therewith; a frequent

Practice of this will ſoon make him retain the Names of the Claſſes, and their ſeveral Diſtinctions.

When he has arrived thus far, he may begin to try his Strength, by deciding always firſt himſelf upon the Claſs, before he turns to the Book; and he will be now qualified to begin the Study of the Orders; which he may purſue after the ſame Method as he did the Claſſes, finding the Orders out firſt by the Tables, reading their Characters, and comparing them with the Flower, till he has gained a clear Notion of their ſeveral Diſtinctions; after which he ſhould in like manner attempt to declare the Order himſelf.

Theſe Subdiviſions alſo of the Orders, tho' they are not made Part of the ſyſtematic Diſtribution of Vegetables, are yet well worth his Attention; as in ſome of the extenſive Orders it would be more troubleſome to detect the Genus of any Flower, if the Genera contained in the Order were not parcelled out under ſuch convenient Diſtinctions. By theſe Diviſions, the Reader will be led to decide on any Plant within a very few Genera. And here we muſt take our Leave of him, and refer the reſt of the Work to his own Induſtry; for though we have laid down the Principles of both generic and ſpecific Diſtinctions, the former in the ſecond, and the latter in the third Part of this Work, yet it was impoſſible to include even the Characters of the Genera in a Work of this Compaſs, much leſs to have entered upon an Enumeration or Deſcription of the ſeveral Species.

TABLE I.

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Abroma		Polyadelphia, Pentandria
Abrus		Diadelphia, Decandria
Acalypha		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Acanthus	Bears Breech	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Acæna		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Acer	Maple	Polygamia, Monoecia
Achillea	Milfoil	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſup.
Achras	Sapota	Hexandria, Monogynia
Achyranthes		Pentandria, Monogynia
Acnida		Dioecia, Pentandria
Aconitum	Wolfsbane	Polyandria, Trigynia
Acorus	Sweet Ruſh	Hexandria, Monogynia
Acroſtichum	Forked Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
Actæa	Herb Chriſtopher	Polyandria, Monogynia
Adanſonia	Æthiopian Sourgourd	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Adelia		Dioecia, Monadelphia
Adenanthera	Baſtard Flower-fence	Decandria, Monogynia
Adiantum	Maiden-Hair	Cryptogamia, Filices
Adonis	Bird's Eye	Polyandria, Polygynia
Adoxa	Tuberous Moſchatel, or hollow Root	Octandria, Tetragynia
Ægilops		Polygamia, Monoecia
Ægiphila		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Ægopodium	Herb Gerard, Goutwort, or wild Angelica	Pentandria, Digynia
Ægopricon		Monoecia, Monandria
Æſchynomene	Baſtard ſenſitive Plant	Diadelphia, Decandria
Æſculus	Horſe Cheſnut	Heptandria, Monogynia
Æthuſa	Leſſer Hemlock, or Fools Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia
Agaricus	Agaric	Cryptogamia, Fungi
Agave	American Aloë	Hexandria, Monogynia
Ageratum	Baſtard Hemp Agrimony	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Agrimonia	Agrimony	Dodecandria, Digynia
Agroſtemma	Campion, or wild Lichnis	Decandria, Pentagynia
Agroſtis	Bent Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Agyneja		Monoecia, Gynandria

Aira

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Aira	Hair Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Aitonia		Monadelphia, Octandria
Ajuga	Bugle	Didynamia, Gymnoſp.
Aizoon		Icoſandria, Pentagynia
Albuca		Hexandria, Monogynia
Alcea	Hollyhock, or Roſe-mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Alchemilla	Ladies Mantle	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Aldrovanda		Pentandria, Monogynia
Aletris	Baſtard Aloë	Hexandria, Monogynia
Aliſma	Water Plantain	Hexandria, Polygynia
Allamanda		Pentandria, Monogynia
Allionia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Allium	Garlick	Hexandria, Monogynia
Allophyllus		Octandria, Monogynia
Aloë		Hexandria, Monogynia
Alopecurus	Foxtail Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Alpinia		Monandria, Monogynia
Alſine	Chickweed	Pentandria, Monogynia
Alſtonia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Alſtroemeria		Hexandria Monogynia
Althæa	Marſhmallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Alyſſum	Madwort	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſ.
Amaranthus	Amaranth, or Flower-gentle	Monoecia, Pentandria
Amaryllis	Lily Daffodil	Hexandria, Monogynia
Ambroſia		Monoecia, Pentandria
Ambroſina		Gynandria, Polyandria
Amellus		Syngeneſia, Polyg.ſuper.
Amethyſtea		Diandria, Monogynia
Ammannia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Ammi	Biſhop's Weed	Pentandria, Monogynia
Amomum	Ginger	Monandria, Monogynia
Amorpha	Baſtard Indigo	Diadelphia, Decandria
Amygdalus	Almond, or Peach	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Amyris		Octandria, Monogynia
Anabaſis	Berry-bearing Glaſswort	Pentandria, Digynia
Anacardium	Caſhew nut	Enneandria, Monogynia
Anacyclus		Syngeneſ. Polyg.ſuperfl.
Anagallis	Pimpernel	Pentandria, Monogynia
Anagyris	Stinking Bean Trefoil	Decandria, Monogynia
Anaſtatica	Roſe or Jericho	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Anchuſa	Bugloſs	Pentandria, Monogynia

Anciſtrum

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Anciſtrum		Diandria, Monogynia
Andrachne	Baſtard Orpine	Monoecia, Gynandria
Andromeda	Marſh Ciſtus	Decandria, Monogynia
Andropogon		Polygamia, Monoecia
Androſace		Pentrandia, Monogynia
Andryala	Downy Sow-thiſtle	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Anemone	Wind Flower	Polyandria, Polygynia
Anethum	Dill	Pentandria, Digynia
Angelica		Pentandria, Digynia
Anguria		Monoecia, Diandria
Annona	Cuſtard Apple	Polyandria, Polygynia
Anthemis	Chamomile	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Anthericum	Spider-wort	Hexandria, Monogynia
Anthiſtiria		Triandria, Digynia
Anthoceros		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Anthoſpermum	Amber Tree	Polygamia, Dioecia
Anthoxanthum	Vernal Graſs	Diandria, Digynia
Antholyza		Triandria, Monogynia
Anthyllis	Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger	Diadelphia, Decandria
Antichorus		Octandria, Monogynia
Antideſma		Dioecia, Pentandria
Antirrhinum	Snap-Dragon, or Calves Snout	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Apactis		Dodecandria, Monogynia
Aphanes	Parſley-piert	Tetrandria, Digynia
Aphyllanthes		Hexandria, Monogynia
Aphyteja		Monadelphia, Triandria
Apium	Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia
Apluda		Polygamia, Monoecia
Apocynum	Dogs-bane	Pentandria, Digynia
Aponogeton		Heptandria, Tetragynia
Aquartia		Tetrandia, Monogynia
Aquilegia	Columbine	Polyandria, Pentagynia
Aquilicia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Arabis	Baſtard Tower Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Arachis	Ground Nut	Diadelphia, Decandria
Aralia	Berry-bearing Angelica	Pentandria, Digynia
Arbutus	Strawberry-tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Arctium	Burdock	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Arctopus		Polygamia, Dioecia

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders,
Arctotis		Syngeneſia, Polyg. Neceſſaria
Arduina	Baſtard Lycium	Pentandria, Monogynia
Areca	Areca Nut	Appendix, Palmæ
Arenaria	Sea Chickweed	Decandria, Trigynia
Arethuſa		Gynandria, Diandria
Aretia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Argemone	Prickly Poppy	Polyandria, Monogynia
Argophyllum		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ariſtida		Triandria, Digynia
Ariſtotelia		Dodecandria,Monogynia
Ariſtolochia	Birthwort	Gynandria, Hexandria
Arnica		Syngeneſia, Polyg.ſuperflua
Artedia		Pentandria, Digynia
Artemiſia	Mugwort	Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuperfl.
Artocarpus		Monoecia Monandria
Arum	Wake Robin, or Cuckow Pint	Gynandria, Polyandria.
Arundo	Reed	Triandria, Digynia
Aſarum	Aſarabacca	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Aſclepias	Swallow-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Aſcyrum	St. Peter's-wort	Polyadelphia, Polyandr.
Aſpalathus	African Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria
Aſparagus	Aſparagus, or Sperage	Hexandria, Monogynia
Aſperugo	Wild Buglos, or Gooſe Graſs	Pentandria, Monogynia
Aſperula	Woodroof	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Aſphodelus	Aſphodel, or King's Spear	Hexandria, Monogynia
Aſplenium	Spleen-wort, or Milt-waſte	Cryptogamia, Filices
Aſter	Star-wort	Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuperfl.
Aſtragalus	Liquorice Vetch, or Milk Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Aſtrantia	Black Maſterwort	Pentandria, Digynia
Aſtronium		Dioecia, Pentandria
Athamanta	Spignel	Pentandria, Digynia
Athanaſia		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Atractylis	Diſtaff Thiſtle	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqua.
Atragene		Polyandria, Polygynia
Atraphaxis		Hexandria, Digynia
Atriplex	Orach	Polygamia, Dioecia
Atropa	Deadly Nightſhade	Pentandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Aucuba		Monoecia, Tetrandria
Avena	Oats	Triandria, Digynia
Averrhoa		Decandria, Pentagynia
Avicennia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Axyris		Monoecia, Triandria
Ayenia		Gynandria, Pentandria
Azalea	American upright Honey-ſuckle	Pentandria, Monogynia
B		
Baccharis	Plowman's Spikenard	Syngeneſia Polyg. ſuper.
Baeckea		Octandria, Monogynia
Ballota	Black Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Baltimora		Syngeneſ. Polyg. Neceſ.
Baniſteria		Decandria, Trigynia
Bankſia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Barleria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Barnadeſia		Syngeneſia Pol. Equalis
Barringtonia		Monadelphia, Polyandria
Bartſia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Baſella	Malabar Nightſhade	Pentandria, Trigynia
Baſſia		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Batis		Dioecia, Tetrandria
Bauhinia	Mountain Ebony	Decandria, Monogynia
Befaria		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Begonia		Monoecia, Polyandria
Bellium		Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuper.
Bellis	Daiſy	Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuper.
Bellonia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Berberis	Barberry, or Piperidge-Buſh	Hexandria, Monogynia
Bergia		Decandria, Pentagynia
Beſleria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Beta	Beet	Pentandria, Digynia
Betonica	Betony	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Betula	Birch	Monoecia, Triandria
Bidens	Water Hemp Agrimony	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqual.
Bignonia	Trumpet Flower	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Biſcutella	Buckler Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſ.
Biſerrula		Diadelphia, Decandria
Bixa	Anotta	Polyandria, Monogynia
Bladhia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Blakea		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Blaſia		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Blæria		Tetrandria, Monogynia

Blech-

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Blechnum		Cryptogamia, Filices
Blitum	Strawberry-Spinage, or Blite	Monandria, Digynia
Bobartia		Triandria, Digynia
Bocconia		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Boerhaavia	American Hogweed	Monandria, Monogynia
Boletus		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Bombax	Silk Cotton Tree	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Bontia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Boraſſus		Appendix, Palma
Borbonia		Diadelphia, Decandria
Borago	Borrage	Pentandria, Monogynia
Boſea	Yerva-mora, or Golden Rod Tree	Pentandria, Digynia
Brabejum	African Almond	Polygamia, Monoecia
Braſſica	Cabbage	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Brathys		Polyandria, Pentagynia
Briza	Quaking Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Bromelia	Ananas, or Pine Apple	Hexandria, Monogynia
Bromus	Brome Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Broſſæa		Appendix, Palmæ
Browallia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Brownæa		Monadelphia, Enneand.
Brunia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Brunsfelſia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Brucea		Dioecia, Tetrandria
Bryonia	Bryony	Monoecia, Syngeneſia
Bryum		Cryptogamia, Muſci
Bubon	Macedonian Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia
Bucida		Decandria, Monogynia
Buchnera		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Buddleja		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Bufonia		Tetrandria, Digynia
Bulbocodium		Hexandria, Monogynia
Bumalda		Pentandria, Digynia
Bunias		Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Bunium	Pig-nut, or Earth-nut	Pentandria, Digynia
Buphthalmum	Ox-eye	Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuperfl.
Bupleurum	Hare's-ear	Pentandria, Digynia
Burmannia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Burſera		Hexandria, Monogynia
Butomus	Flowering Ruſh, or Water Gladiolus	Enneandria, Hexagynia
Buxbaumia		Cryptogamia, Muſci

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Buxus	Box Tree	Monoecia, Tetrandria
Byſſus		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Byttneria		Pentandria, Monogynia
C		
Cacalia	Alpine Colt's Foot	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Cactus	Melon Thiſtle	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Cachrys		Pentandria, Digynia
Cæſalpinia	Braſiletto	Decandria, Monogynia
Calea		Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqual.
Calendula	Marygold	Syngeneſ. Polyg. neceſ.
Calamus		Hexandria, Monogynia
Calceolaria		Diandria, Monogynia
Calycanthus	Virginian All-ſpice	Iſocandria, Polygynia
Calla	African Arum	Gynandria, Polyandria
Callicarpa	Johnſonia	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Calligonum		Polyandria, Digynia
Calliſia		Triandria, Monogynia
Callitriche	Star-Headed Water-Chickweed	Monandria, Digynia
Calodendrum		Pentandria, Monogynia
Calophyllum		Polyandria, Monogynia
Caltha	Marſh Marygold	Polyandria, Polygynia
Cambogia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Camellia		Monadelphia, Polyand.
Cameraria		Pentandria, Monogynia
Campanula	Bell-Flower	Pentandria, Monogynia
Camocladia		Triandria, Monogynia
Camphoroſma		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Canarina		Hexandria, Monogynia
Canarium		Dioecia, Pentandria
Canella		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Canna	Indian Flowering Reed	Monandria, Monogynia
Cannabis	Hemp	Dioecia, Pentandria
Capparis	Caper Buſh	Polyandria, Monogynia
Capraria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Capſicum	Guinea Pepper	Pentandria, Monogynia
Capura		Hexandria, Monogynia
Cardamine	Lady's Smock	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Cardioſpermum	Heart Pea	Octandria, Trigynia
Carduus	Thiſtle	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Carex		Monoecia, Triandria

Carica

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Carica	Papaw	Dioecia, Decandria
Cariſſa		Pentandria, Monogynia
Carlina	Carline Thiſtle	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqua.
Carolinea		Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Caroxylon		Pentandria, Monogynia
Carpeſium		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Carpinus	Hornbeam	Monoecia, Polyandria
Carthamus	Baſtard Saffron	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqu.
Carum	Carui, or Carraway	Pentandria, Digynia
Caryocar		Polyandria, Tetragynia
Caryophyllus	Clove Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia
Caryota		Appendix, Palmæ
Caſſia	Wild Senna	Decandria, Monogynia
Caſſine	Hottentot Cherry	Pentandria, Trigynia
Caſſyta		Enneandrea, Monogynia
Caſtilleja		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Caſuarina		Monoecia, Monandria
Catananche	Candy Lion's Foot	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Cateſbæa	Lily Thorn	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Caturus		Dioecia, Pentandria
Caucalis	Baſtard Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia
Ceanothus	New Jerſey Tea	Pentandria, Monogynia
Cecropia		Dioecia, Diandria
Cedrela		Pentandria, Monogynia
Celaſtrus	Staff Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Celoſia	Cock's Comb	Pentandria, Monogynia
Celſia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Celtis	Nettle Tree	Polygamia, Monoecia
Cenchrus		Polygamia, Monoecia
Centaurea	Centaury	Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſt.
Centella		Monoecia, Tetrandria
Centunculus		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Cephalanthus	Button Wood	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Ceraſtium	Mouſe-Ear Chickweed	Decandria, Pentagynia
Ceratocarpus		Monoecia, Monandria
Ceratonia	Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread	Polygamia, Polyoecia
Ceratophyllum	Horned Pond Weed	Monoecia, Polyandria
Cerbera		Pentandria, Monogynia
Cercis	Judas Tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Cerinthe	Honey-wort	Pentandria, Monogynia
Ceropegia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ceſtrum	Baſtard Jaſmine	Pentandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Chærophyllum	Wild Chervil	Pentandria, Digynia
Chalcas		Decandria, Monogynia
Chamærops	Dwarf Palm, or Palmetto	Appendix, Palmæ
Chamira		Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Chara		Monoecia, Monandria
Cheiranthus	Stock July Flower	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Chelidonium	Celandine	Polyandria, Monogynia
Chelone		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Chenolea		Pentandria, Monogynia
Chenopodium	Gooſe Foot, or Wild Orach	Pentandria Digynia
Cherleria		Decandria, Trigynia
Chiococca		Pentandria, Monogynia
Chionanthus	Snow-drop Tree, or Fringe Tree	Diandria, Monogynia
Chironia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Chlora		Octandria, Monogynia
Chondrilla	Gum Succory	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Chryſanthemum	Corn Marigold	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuperflua
Chryſitrix		Polygamia, Dioecia
Chryſobalanus	Cocoa Plum	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Chryſocoma	Goldy Locks	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Chryſogonum		Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Chryſophyllum	Star Apple	Pentandria, Monogynia
Chryſoſplenium	Golden Saxifrage	Decandria, Digynia
Cicca		Monoecia, Tetrandria
Cicer	Chich Peas	Diadelphia, Decandria
Cichorium	Succory, or Endive	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Cicuta	Water Hemlock	Pentandria, Digynia
Cimicifuga		Polyandria, Tetragynia
Cinchona		Pentandria, Monogynia
Cinna		Monandria, Digynia
Cineraria	Sky-Flower	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Circæa	Enchanter's Nightſhade	Diandria, Monogynia
Ciſſampelos		Dioecia, Monadelphia
Ciſſus		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Ciſtus	Rock Roſe	Polyandria, Monogynia
Citharexylon	Fiddle-Wood	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Citrus	Citron	Polyadelphia, Icoſandria
Clathrus		Cryptogamia Fungi

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Clavaria		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Claytonia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Clematis	Virgin's Bower	Polyandria, Polygynia
Cleome	Baſtard Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Cleonia		Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Clerodendrum		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Clibadium		Monoecia, Pentandria
Clethra		Decandria, Monogynia
Cleyera		Polyandria, Monogynia
Cliffortia		Dioecia, Polyandria
Clinopodium	Field Baſil	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Clitoria		Diadelphia, Decandria
Cluſia	Balſam Tree	Polygamia, Monoecia
Clutia		Dioecia, Gynandria
Clypeola	Treacle Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Cneorum	Widow wail	Triandria, Monogynia
Cnicus	Bleſſed Thiſtle	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Cochlearia	Scurvy-Graſs, or Spoonwort	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Cocos	Cocoa-Nut	Palmæ
Codia		Octandria, Digynia
Coccoloba		Octandria, Trigynia
Codon		Decandria, Monogynia
Coffea	Coffee-Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Coix	Job's Tears	Monoecia, Triandria
Colchicum	Meadow Saffron	Hexandria, Trigynia
Coldenia		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Collinſonia		Diandria, Monogynia
Columnea		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Colutea	Bladder Senna	Diadelphia, Decandria
Comarum	Marſh Cinquefoil	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Combretum		Octandria, Monogynia
Cometes		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Commelina		Triandria, Monogynia
Commerſonia		Pentandria, Pentagynia
Comocladia		Triandria, Monogynia
Conferva		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Conium	Hemlock	Pentandria, Digynia
Connarus		Monadelphia, Decandria
Conocarpus	Button-Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Convallaria	Lily of the Valley	Hexandria, Monogynia
Convolvulus	Bind weed	Pentandria, Monogynia
Conyza	Flea-bane	Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſtr.
Copaifera		Decandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Coproſma		Pentandria, Digynia
Corchorus	Jew's Mallow	Polyandria, Monogynia
Cordia	Sibeſtan	Pentandria, Monogynia
Coreopſis	Tick-ſeeded Sunflower	Syngeneſia, Polyg fruſtr.
Coriandrum	Coriander	Pentandria, Digynia
Coriaria	Myrtle leaved Sumach	Dioecia, Decandria
Coris	Heath low Pine	Pentandria, Monogynia
Coriſpermum	Tickſeed	Monandria, Digynia
Cornucopiæ		Triandria, Digynia
Cornus	Dogwood, or Cornelian Cherry	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Cornutia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Coronilla	Jointed-podded Colutea	Diadelphia, Decandria
Corrigiola		Pentandria, Trigynia
Cortuſa	Bear's Ear Sanicle	Pentandria, Monogynia
Corylus	Hazel, or Nut Tree	Monoecia, Polyandria
Corymbium		Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Corynocarpus		Pentandria, Monogynia
Corypha		Palmæ
Coſtus		Monandria, Monogynia
Cotula		Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuperfl.
Cotyledon	Navel-wort	Decandria, Pentagynia
Crambe	Sea Cabbage	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Crameria		Tetrandria Monogynia
Craneolaria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Craſſula	Leſſer Orpine	Pentandria, Pentagynia
Cratægus	Wild Service	Icoſandria, Digynia
Cratæva	Garlick Pear	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Crepis	Baſtard Hawkweed	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqual.
Creſcentia	Calabaſh Tree	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Creſſa		Pentandria, Digynia
Crinum	Aſphodel Lily	Hexandria, Monogynia
Crithmum	Samphire	Pentandria, Digynia
Crocus	Saffron	Triandria, Monogynia
Crotalaria		Diadelphia, Decandria
Croton	Tallow-tree, or Baſtard Ricinus	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Crucianella	Petty Madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Cruzita		Tetrandria, Digynia
Cucubalus	Berry-bearing Chickweed	Decandria, Trigynia
Cucumis	Cucumber	Monoecia, Syngeneſia
Cucurbita	Gourd	Monoecia, Syngeneſia
Cuminum	Cumin	Pentandria, Digynia

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Cunila		Diandria, Monogynia
Cunonia		Decandria, Digynia
Cupania		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Cupreſſus	Cypreſs	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Curatella		Polyandria, Digynia
Curcuma	Turmerick	Monandria, Monogynia
Cuſcuta	Dodder	Tetrandria, Digynia
Cuſſonia		Pentandria, Digynia
Cyanella		Hexandria, Monogynia
Cycas	Sego Palm	Cryptogamia, Filices
Cyclamen	Sowbread	Pentandria, Monogynia
Cymbaria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Cynanchum		Pentandria, Digynia
Cynara	Artichoke	Syngeneſia, Polyg æqua.
Cynogloſſum	Hound's-Tongue	Pentandria, Monogynia
Cynometra		Decandria, Monogynia
Cynomorium		Monoecia Monandria
Cynoſurus	Dog's-tail Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Cyperus	Engliſh Galingale	Triandria, Monogynia
Cypripedium	Ladies Slipper	Gynandria, Diandria
Cyrilla		Pentandria, Monogynia
Cytinus		Gynandria, Dodecandria
Cytiſus	Baſe Tree Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria
D		
Dactylis	Cock's-Foot Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Dais		Decandria, Monogynia
Dalbergia		Diadelphia, Octandria
Dalechampia		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Daphne	Mezereon, or Spurge-Laurel	Octandria, Monogynia
Datiſca	Baſtard Hemp	Dioecia, Dodecandria
Datura	Thorn Apple	Pentandria, Monogynia
Daucus	Carrot	Pentandria, Digynia
Decumaria		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Delima		Polyandria, Monogynia
Delphinium	Larkſpur	Polyandria, Trigynia
Dentaria	Tooth-wort	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Deutzia		Decandria, Trigynia
Dialium		Diandria, Monogynia
Dianthera		Diandria, Monogynia
Dianthus	Pink, or Carnation	Decandria, Digynia
Diapenſia		Pentandria, Monogynia

Dictamnus

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Dictamnus	Fraxinella, or white Dittany	Decandria, Monogynia
Didelta		Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſtr.
Digitalis	Fox-glove	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Dilatris		Triandria, Monogynia
Dillenia		Polyandria, Polygynia
Diodia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Dionæa	Venus's Fly trap	Decandria, Monogynia
Dioſcorea		Dioecia, Hexandria
Dioſma	African Spirea	Pentandria, Monogynia
Dioſpyrus	Indian Date Plum	Polygamia, Dioecia
Dirca	Leather wood	Octandria, Monogynia
Dipſacus	Teazel	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Diſa		Gynandria, Diandria
Diſandra		Heptandria, Monogynia
Dodartia		Didynamia, Angioſper
Dodecas		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Dodecatheon	Meadia	Pentandria, Monogynia
Dodonæa		Octandria, Monogynia
Dolichos		Diadelphia, Decandria
Doræna		Pentandria, Monogynia
Dombeya		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Doronicum	Leopard's Bane	Syngeneſia, Polyg ſuper.
Dorſtenia	Contrayerva	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Draba	Whitlow-graſs	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Dracæna		Hexandria, Monogynia
Dracocephalum	Dragon's Head	Didynamia, Angioſpermia
Dracontium	Dragons	Gynandria, Polyandria
Droſera	Sun-dew	Pentandria, Pentagynia
Dryandra		Monadelphia, Enneandr.
Dryas		Icoſandria, Polygynia
Drypis		Pentandria, Trigynia
Duranta		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Durio		Polyadelphia, Polyandr.
Duroia		Hexandria, Monogynia
E		
Ebenus	Ebony of Crete	Diadelphia, Decandria
Echinophora	Prickly Parſnip	Pentandria, Digynia
Echinops	Globe Thiſtle	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſegregata
Echites		Pentandria, Monogynia

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Echium	Viper's Bugloſs	Pentandria, Monogynia
Eclipta		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Ehrharta		Hexandria, Monogynia
Ehretia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ekebergia		Decandria, Monogynia
Elæagnus	Wild Olive	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Elæocarpus		Polyandria, Monogynia
Elais		Palmæ
Elaeodendrum		Pentandria, Monogynia
Elate		Palmæ
Elaterium		Monoecia, Monandria
Elatine	Water-wort	Octandria, Trigynia
Elephantopus	Elephant's Foot	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, Segregata
Elliſia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Elymus		Triandria, Digynia
Embothrium		Tetrandia, Monogynia
Empetrum	Black-berried Heath, or Crow berries	Dioecia, Triandria
Epacris		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ephedra	Shrubby Horſe-tail	Dioecia, Monadelphia
Epidendrum	Vanilla, or Vanelloe	Gynandria, Diandria
Epigæa	Trailing Arbutus	Decandria, Monogynia
Epilobium	Willow Herb, or French Willow	Octandria, Monogynia
Epimedium	Barren-wort	Tetrandia, Monogynia
Equiſetum	Horſe-tail	Cryptogamia, Filices
Eranthemum		Diandria, Monogynia
Erica	Heath	Octandria, Monogynia
Erigeron		Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuper.
Erinus		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Eriocaulon		Triandria, Trigynia
Eriocephalus		Syngeneſ. Polyg. neceſ.
Eriophorum		Triandria, Monogynia
Erithalis		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ervum	Bitter Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Eryngium	Eryngo, or Sea Holly	Pentandria, Digynia
Eryſimum	Hedge Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Erythrina	Coral-tree	Diadelphia, Decandria
Erythronium	Dog's-tooth Violet	Hexandria, Monogynia
Erythroxylon		Decandria, Trigynia
Eſcallonia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ethulia		Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Euclea		Dioecia, Dodecandria

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Eugenia		Icoſandria, Monogynia
Evolvulus		Pentandria, Tetragynia
Euonymus	Spindle-tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Eupatorium	Hemp Agrimony	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Euphorbia	Burning Thorny Plant, or Spurge	Dodecandria, Trigynia
Euphraſia	Eyebright	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Eurya		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Exacum		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Excoecaria		Dioecia, Triandria
F		
Fagara		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Fagonia		Decandria, Monogynia
Fagus	Beech	Monoecia, Polyandria
Falkia		Hexandria, Digynia
Ferula	Fennel Giant	Pentandria, Digynia
Ferraria		Gynandria, Triandria
Feſtuca	Feſcue Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Fevillea		Dioecia, Pentandria
Ficus	Fig	Polygamia, Polyoecia
Filago	Cotton Weed	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, neceſſaria
Flacourtia		Dioecia, Icoſandria
Flagellaria		Hexandria, Trigynia
Fontinalis	Water Moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci
Forſkohlea		Decandria, Pentagynia
Forſtera		Gynandria, Diandria
Fothergilla		Polyandria, Digynia
Fragaria	Strawberry	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Frankenia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Fraxinus	Aſh	Polygamia, Dioecia
Fritillaria	Fritillary	Hexandria, Monogynia
Fuchſia		Octandria, Monogynia
Fucus	Wrack, or Sea-weed	Cryptogamia, Algæ
Fuirena		Triandria, Monogynia
Fumaria	Fumitory	Diadelphia, Hexandria
Fuſanus		Polygamia, Monoecia
G		
Gahnia		Hexandria, Digynia
Galanthus	Snow-drop	Hexandria, Monogynia

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Galax		Pentandria, Monogynia
Galaxia		Monadelphia, Triandria
Galega	Goats Rue	Diadelphia, Decandria
Galenia		Octandria, Digynia
Galeopſis	Hedge Nettle	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Galium	Lady's Bedſtraw	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Galopina		Tetrandria, Digynia
Garcinia		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Gardenia	Cape Jaſmine	Pentandria, Monogynia
Garidella	Fennel-Flower of Crete	Decandria, Trigynia
Gaultheria		Decandria, Monogynia
Gaura	Virginian Looſeſtrife	Octandria, Monogynia
Genipa		Pentandria, Monogynia
Geniſta	Single-ſeeded Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria
Gentiana	Gentian, or Fell-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Geoffroya		Diadelphia, Decandria
Geranium	Crane's Bill	Monadelphia, Decandria
Gerardia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Geropogon		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Geſneria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Gethyllis		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Geum	Aven's, or Herb Bennet	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Ginora		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Ginkgo		Planta Obſcura
Giſekia		Pentandria, Pentagynia
Glabraria		Polyadelphia, Polyandr.
Gladiolus	Corn Flag	Triandria, Monogynia
Glaux	Sea Milk-wort, or Black Salt-wort	Pentandria, Monogynia
Glechoma	Ground Ivy, or Gill	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Gleditſia	Three-thorned Acacia	Polygamia, Dioecia
Glinus		Dodecandria, Pentagyn.
Globba		Diandria, Monogynia
Globularia	Blue Daiſy	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Glorioſa	Superb Lily	Hexandria, Monogynia
Gluta		Gynandria, Pentandria,
Glycine	Carolina Kidney-bean-tree	Diadelphia, Decandria
Glycyrrhiza	Liquorice	Diadelphia, Decandria
Gmelina		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Gnaphalium	Cudweed	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Gnetum		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Gnidia		Octandria, Monogynia
Gomozia		Tetrandria, Digynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Gomphrena	Globe Amaranth	Pentandria, Digynia
Gonocarpus		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Gordonia		Monadelphia, Polyandria
Gorteria		Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſtr.
Goſſypium	Cotton	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Gouania		Polygamia, Monoecia
Gratiola	Hedge Hyſſop	Diandria, Monogynia
Grewia		Gynandria, Polyandria
Grias		Polyandria, Monogynia
Grielum		Decandria, Pentagynia
Griſlea		Octandria, Monogynia
Gronovia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Guaiacum	Lignum Vitæ	Decandria, Monogynia
Guarea		Octandria, Monogynia
Guettarda		Monoecia, Heptandria
Guilandina	Bonduc, or Nickar-tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Gundelia		Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſegregata
Gunnera		Gynandria, Diandria
Guſtavia		Monadelphia, Polyandria
Gypſophila		Decandria, Digynia
H		
Hæmanthus	Blood Flower	Hexandria, Monogynia
Hæmatoxylum	Logwood	Decandria, Monogynia
Haleſia		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Halleria	African Fly-honeyſuckle	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Haloragis		Octandria, Tetragynia
Hamamelis	Witch Hazel	Tetrandria, Digynia
Hamellia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Hartogia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Haſſelquiſtia		Pentandria, Digynia
Hebenſtretia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Hedera	Ivy	Pentandria, Monogynia
Hedycaria		Dioecia, Polyandria
Hedyotis		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Hedyſarum	French Honeyſuckle	Diadelphia, Decandria
Heiſteria		Decandria, Monogynia
Helenium	Baſtard Sunflower	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Helianthus	Sun-flower	Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſtr.
Heliconia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Helicteres	Skrew Tree	Gynandria, Decandria
Heliocarpus		Dodecandria, Digynia

Helio-

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Heliophila		Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Heliotropium	Turn-Sole	Pentandria, Monogynia
Helonias		Hexandria, Trigynia
Helleborus	Black Hellebore	Polyandria, Polygynia
Helvella		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Hemerocallis	Day Lily, or Lily Aſphodel	Hexandria, Monogynia
Hemionitis	Mule's Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
Hemimeris		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Heracleum	Cow Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia
Hermannia		Monadelphia, Pentandr.
Hermas		Polygamia, Monoecia
Hernandia	Jack in a Box	Monoecia, Triandria
Herniaria	Rupture-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Heſperis	Dame's Violet, Rocket, or Queen's July Flow.	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Heuchera		Pentandria, Digynia
Hibiſcus	Althea Frutex, or Syrian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Hieracium	Hawkweed	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Hillia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Hippia		Syngeneſ. Polygamia, Neceſſaria
Hippocratea		Triandria, Monogynia
Hippocrepis	Horſeſhoe Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Hippomane	Manchineel	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Hippophæ	Sea Buck-thorn	Dioecia, Tetrandria
Hippuris		Monandria, Monogynia
Hiræa		Decandria, Trigynia
Hirtella		Pentandria, Monogynia
Holcus	Indian Millet	Polygamia, Monoecia
Holoſteum		Triandria, Trigynia
Hopea		Polyadelphia, Polyandria
Hordeum	Barley	Triandria, Digynia
Horminum	Pyrenæan Clary	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Hottonia	Water Milfoil, or Water Violet	Pentandria, Monogynia
Hovenia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Houſtonia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Houtuynia		Polyandria, Polygynia
Hudſonia		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Hugonia		Monadelphia, Decandria
Humulus	Hop	Dioecia, Pentandria

Hura

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Hura	Sand Box-Tree	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Hyacinthus	Hyacinth	Hexandria, Monogynia
Hydnum		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Hydrangea		Decandria, Monogynia
Hydraſtis	Yellow Root	Polyandria, Polygynia
Hydrocharis	Frog's-bit	Dioecia, Enneandria
Hydrocotyle	Water Navel-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Hydrolea		Pentandria, Digynia
Hydrophylax		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Hydrophyllum	Water Leaf	Pentandria, Monogynia
Hymenæa	Locuſt-tree, or Courbaril	Decandria, Monogynia
Hyobanche		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Hyoſcyamus	Henbane	Pentandria, Monogynia
Hyoſeris		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Hypecoum		Tetrandria, Digynia
Hypericum	St. John's Wort	Polyadelphia, Polyandria
Hypnum		Cryptogamia, Muſci
Hypochæris		Syngeneſia. Polyg. æqu.
Hypoxis		Hexandria, Monogynia
Hyſſopus	Hyſſop	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
I		
Jacquinia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Jambolifera		Octandria, Monogynia
Jaſione	Sheep Scabious	Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Jaſminum	Jaſmine	Diandria, Monogynia
Jatropha	Caſſava Tapioca	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Iberis	Candy Tuft, or Sciatic Creſs	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Ignatia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ilex	Holly	Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Illecebrum	Mountain Knot Graſs	Pentandria, Monogynia
Illicium		Polyandria, Polygynia
Impatiens	Balſam, or Female Balſamine	Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Imperatoria	Maſterwort	Pentandria, Digynia
Indigofera	Indigo	Diadelphia, Decandria
Inocarpus		Decandria, Monogynia
Inula	Elacampane	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Ipomoea	Quamoclit	Pentandria, Monogynia
Ireſine		Dioecia, Pentandria
Iris	Flower de Luce	Triandria, Monogynia
Iſatis	Woad	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa

Iſchæmum

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Iſchæmum		Polygamia, Monoecia
Iſnardia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Iſoëtis		Cryptogamia, Filices
Iſopyrum		Polyandria, Polygynia
Itea		Pentandria, Monogynia
Iva	Jeſuits Bark Tree	Monoecia, Pentandria
Juglans	Wallnut	Monoecia, Polyandria
Juncus	Ruſh	Hexandria, Monogynia
Jungermannia		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Jungia		Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſegreg.
Juniperus	Juniper	Dioecia, Monadelphia
Juſſieua		Decandria, Monogynia
Juſticia	Malabar Nut	Diandria, Monogynia
Ixia		Triandria, Monogynia
Ixora		Tetrandria, Monogynia
K		
Kalmia	Dwarf American Laurel	Decandria, Monogynia
Kæmpferia		Monandria, Monogynia
Kiggelaria		Dioecia, Decandria
Kleinhovia		Gynandria, Decandria
Knautia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Knoxia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Koenigia		Triandria, Trigynia
Krameria		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Kunhia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Kyllinga		Triandria, Monogynia
L		
Lachenalia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Lachnæa		Octandria, Monogynia
Lactuca	Lettuce	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Laetia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Lagerſtroemia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Lagoecia	Baſtard Cumin	Pentandria, Monogynia
Lagurus	Hare's Tail Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Lamium	Dead Nettle, or Archangel	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Lantana	American Viburnum	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Lapſana	Nipple-wort	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqu.
Laſerpitium	Laſer-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Lathræa		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Lathyrus	Chichling Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Lavendula	Lavender	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Lavatera		Monadelphia Polyand.

Laugieria

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Laugieria		Pentandria, Monogynia
Laurus	Bay	Enneandria, Monogynia
Lawſonia		Octandria, Monogynia
Leea		Monoecia, Pentandria
Lechea		Triandria, Trigynia
Lecythis		Polyandria, Monogynia
Ledum	Marſh Ciſtus, or wild Roſemary	Decandria, Monogynia
Lemna	Duck Meat	Monoecia, Diandria
Leontice	Lion's Leaf	Hexandria, Monogynia
Leontodon	Dandelion	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Leonurus	Lion's Tail	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Lepidium	Dittander, or Pepper-wort	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Lerchea		Monadelphia, Pentandr.
Leucojum	Greater Snow-drop	Hexandria, Monogynia
Leyſera		Syngeneſ. Polyg ſuperfl.
Lichen	Liver-wort	Cryptogamia, Algæ
Licuala		Hexandria, Monogynia
Liguſticum	Lovage	Pentandria, Digynia
Liguſtrum	Privet	Diandria, Monogynia
Lilium	Lily	Hexandria, Monogynia
Limeum		Heptandria, Digynia
Limodorum		Gynandria, Diandria
Limonia		Decandria, Monogynia
Limoſella	Leaſt Water Plantain	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Lindernia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Linconia		Pentandria, Digynia
Lindera		Hexandria, Monogynia
Linnæa		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Linum	Flax	Pentandria, Pentagynia
Liparia		Diadelphia, Decandria
Lippia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Liquidamber	Sweet Gum	Monoecia, Polyandria
Liriodendrum	Tulip Tree	Polyandria, Polygynia
Liſianthus		Pentandria, Monogynia
Lithoſpermum	Gromwell	Pentandria, Monogynia
Littorella		Monoecia, Tetrandria
Lobelia	Cardinal Flower	Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Loeflingia		Triandria, Monogynia
Loeſelia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Lolium	Darnel, or Rye-graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Lonchites	Rough Spleen-wort	Cryptogamia, Filices
Lonicera	Honeyſuckle	Pentandria, Monogynia
Looſa		Polyandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Loranthus		Hexandria, Monogynia
Lotus	Bird's Foot Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria
Ludwigia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Lunaria	Moon-wort, Sattin Flower, or Honeſty	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſ.
Lupinus	Lupine	Diadelphia, Decandria
Lychnis	Campion	Decandria, Pentagynia
Lycium	Box-thorn	Pentandria, Monogynia
Lycoperdon		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Lycopodium	Wolf's Claw Moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci
Lycopſis		Pentandria, Monogynia
Lycopus	Water Horehound	Decandria, Monogynia
Lygeum	Hooded Matweed	Triandria, Monogynia
Lyſimachia	Looſeſtriſe	Pentandria, Monogynia
Lythrum	Willow Herb	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
M		
Maba		Dioecia Triandria
Macrocnemum		Pentandria, Monogynia
Magnolia	Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree	Polyandria, Polygynia
Mahernia		Pentandria, Pentagynia
Malachra		Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Malope	Baſtard Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Malpighia	Barbadoes Cherry	Decandria, Trigynia
Malva	Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Mammea	Mammee	Polyandria, Monogynia
Manettia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
[illegible] Mangifera	Mango-tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Maniſuris		Polygamia, Monoecia
Manulea		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Maranta	Indian Arrow-root	Monandria Monogynia
Marcgravia		Polyandria Polygynia
Marchantia		Cryptogamia Algæ
Margaritaria		Dioecia, Enneandria
Marrubium	Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Marſilea		Cryptogamia, Filices
Martynia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Maſſonia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Matricaria	Feverfew	Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuper.
Matthiola		Appendix
Mauritia		Appendix
Medeola	Climbing African Aſparagus	Hexandria, Trigynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Medicago	Snail and Moon Trefoil	Diadelphelia, Decandria
Melaleuca		Polyadelphia, Polyandr.
Melampodium		Syngeneſia, Polygamia neceſſaria
Melampyrum	Cow-wheat	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Melanthium		Hexandria, Trigynia
Melaſtoma	American Gooſeberry	Decandria, Monogynia
Melia	Bead-tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Melianthus	Honey Flower	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Melica		Triandria, Digynia
Melicocca		Octandria, Monogynia
Meliſſa	Baum	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Melittis	Baum-leaved Archangle or Baſtard Baum	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Melochia		Monadelphia, Pentandr.
Melondinus		Pentandria, Digynia
Melotheria	Small creeping Cucumber	Triandria, Monogynia
Memecylon		Octandria, Monogynia
Menais		Pentandria, Monogynia
Meniſpermum	Moon Seed	Dioecia, Dodecandria
Mentha	Mint	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Mentzelia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Menyanthes	Bog-bean, or Marſh Trefoil	Pentandria, Monogynia
Mercurialis	Mercury	Dioecia, Enneandria
Meſembryanthemum	Fig Marygold	Icoſandria, Pentagynia
Meſſerſchmidia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Meſpilus	Medlar	Icoſandria, Pentagynia
Meſua	Indian Roſe Cheſnut	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Michelia		Polyandria, Polygynia
Micropus	Baſtard Cudweed	Syngeneſ. Polyg. neceſ.
Milium	Millet	Triandria, Digynia
Milleria		Syngeneſ. Polyg. neceſ.
Millingtonia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Mimoſa	Senſitive Plant	Polygamia, Monoecia
Mimulus	Monkey Flower	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Mimuſops		Octandria, Digynia
Minuartia		Triandria, Trigynia
Mirabilis	Marvel of Peru	Pentandria, Monogynia
Mitchella		Tetrandria, Monogynia

Mitella

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Mitella	Baſtard American Sanicle	Decandria, Digynia
Mniarum		Monandria, Digynia
Mnium		Cryptogamia, Muſci
Moehringia	Mountain Chickweed	Octandria, Digynia
Mollugo		Triandria, Trigynia
Moluccella	Molucca Baum	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Momordica	Male Balſam Apple	Monoecia, Syngeneſia
Monarda	Oſwego Tea	Diandria, Monogynia
Monetia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Monnieria		Diadelphia, Pentandria
Monotropa		Decandria, Monogynia
Monſonia		Polyadelphia, Dodecand.
Montia	Blinks	Triandria, Trigynia
Montinia		Dioecia, Tetrandria
Moræa		Triandria, Monogynia
Morina		Diandria, Monogynia
Morinda		Pentandria, Monogynia
Moriſonia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Morus	Mulberry Tree	Monoecia, Tetrandria
Mucor		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Mullera		Diadelphia, Decandria
Munchhauſia		Polyadelphia, Polyandr.
Muntingia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Murraya		Decandria, Monogynia
Muſa	Plantain tree	Polyandria, Monoecia
Muſſænda		Pentandria, Monogynia
Mutiſia		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Myagrum	Gold of Pleaſure	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Myginda		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Myoſotis	Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs	Pentandria Monogynia
Myoſurus	Mouſe-tail	Pentandria, Monogynia
Myrica	Candleberry Myrtle-Gale, or Sweet Willow	Dioecia, Tetrandria
Myriophyllum	Water Milfoil	Monoecia, Polyandria
Myroſma		Monandria, Monogynia
Myrſine	African Box-tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Myroxylon		Decandria, Monogynia
Myrtus	Myrtle	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Myriſtica		Polyandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
N		
Najas		Dioecia, Monandria
Nama		Pentandria, Digynia
Nandina		Hexandria, Monogynia
Napæa		Dioeçia, Monadelphia
Narciſſus	Daffodil	Hexandria, Monogynia
Nardus		Triandria, Monogynia
Nauclea		Pentandria, Monogynia
Nepenthes		Gynandria, Tetrandria
Nepeta	Catmint, or Nep	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Nephelium		Monoecia, Pentandria
Nerium	Oleander, or Roſe Bay	Pentandria, Monogynia
Neurada		Decandria, Decagynia
Nicotiana	Tobacco	Pentandria, Monogynia
Nigella	Fennel Flower, or Devil in a Buſh	Polyandria, Pentagynia
Nigrina		Pentandria, Monogynia
Nipa		Monoecia, Monandria
Niſſolia		Diadelphia, Decandria
Nitraria		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Nolana		Pentandria, Monogynia
Nyctanthes	Arabian Jaſmine	Diandria, Monogynia
Nymphæa	Water Lily	Polyandria, Monogynia
Nyſſa	Tupelo Tree	Polygamia, Dioecia
O		
Obolaria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Ochna		Polyandria, Monogynia
Ocymum	Baſil	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Oedera		Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſegregata
Oenanthe	Water Drop-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Oenothera	Tree Primroſe	Octandria, Monogynia
Olax		Triandria, Monogynia
Oldenlandia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Olea	Olive	Diandria, Monogynia
Olyra		Monoecia, Triandria
Omphalea		Monoecia, Triandria
Onoclea	Senſible Polypody	Cryptogamia, Filices
Ononis	Reſt Harrow	Diadelphia, Decandria
Onopordum	Woolly Thiſtle	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Onoſma		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ophiogloſſum	Adder's Tongue	Cryptogamia, Filices

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS
Ophiorrhiza	Serpent's Tongue	Pentandria, Monogynia
Ophioxylon		Polygamia, Monoecia
Ophira		Octandria, Monogynia
Ophrys	Twyblade	Gynandria, Diandria
Orchis		Gynandria, Diandria
Origanum	Wild Marjorum	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Orixa		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Ornithogalum	Star of Bethlem	Hexandria, Monogynia
Ornithopus	Bird's Foot	Diadelphia, Decandria
Orobanche	Broom Rape	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Orobus	Bitter Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Orontium	Floating Arum	Hexandria, Monogynia
Ortegia		Triandria, Monogynia
Oryza	Rice	Hexandria, Digynia
Oſbeckia		Octandria, Monogynia
Oſmites		Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſtr.
Oſmunda	Oſmund Royal, or Flowering Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
Oſteoſpermum	Hard ſeeded Chryſanthemum	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, neceſſaria
Oſyris	Poet's Caſſia	Dioecia, Triandria
Othera		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Othonna	African Ragwort	Syngeneſia, Polyg. neceſ.
Ovieda		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Oxalis	Wood Sorrel	Decandria, Pentagynia
P		
Pæderota		Diandria, Monogynia
Pæderia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Pæonia	Pæony	Polyandria, Digynia
Pallaſia		Dodecandria, Trigynia
Panax	Ginſeng	Polygamia, Dioecia
Pancratium	Sea Daffodil	Hexandria, Monogynia
Pandanus		Dioecia, Monandria
Panicum	Panic Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Papaver	Poppy	Polyandria, Monogynia
Parietaria	Pellitory	Polygamia, Monoecia
Paris	Herb True-love, or One Berry	Octandria, Tetragynia
Parkinſonia		Decandria, Monogynia
Parnaſſia	Graſs of Parnaſſus	Pentandria, Tetragynia
Parthenium	Baſtard Feverfew	Monoecia, Pentandria
Paſpalum		Triandria, Digynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Paſſerina	Sparrow-wort	Octandria, Monogynia
Paſſiflora	Paſſion Flower	Gynandria, Pentandria.
Paſtinaca	Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia
Patagonula		Pentandria, Monogynia
Pavetta		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Paulinia		Octandria, Trigynia
Pectis		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Pedalium		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Pedicularis	Rattle Coxcomb, or Louſe-wort	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Peganum	Wild Syrian Rue	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Peltaria		Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Penæa		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Pentapetes		Monadelphia, Dodecand.
Penthorum		Decandria, Pentagynia
Peplis	Water Purſlane	Hexandria, Monogynia
Perdicium		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Perilla		Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Periploca	Virginian Silk	Pentandria, Digynia
Pergularia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Peteſia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Petiveria	Guinea-hen Weed	Hexandria, Tetragynia
Petrea		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Peucedanum	Hog's Fennel, or Sulphur-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Peziza	Cup Muſhroom	Cryptogamia, Fungi
Phaca	Baſtard Milk Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Phalaris	Canary Graſs	Triandria, Trigynia
Phallus	Stink-horns	Cryptogamia, Fungi
Pharnaceum		Pentandria, Trigynia
Pharus		Monoecia, Hexandria
Phaſcum		Cryptogamia, Muſci
Phaſeolus	Kidney-bean	Diadelphia, Decandria
Phellandrium		Pentandria, Digynia
Philadelphus	Mock Orange	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Phillyrea	Mock Privet	Diandria, Monogynia
Phleum	Cat's-tail Graſs	Triandria, Digynia
Phlomis	Jeruſalem Sage	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Phlox	Lychnidea, or baſtard Lychnis	Pentandria, Monogynia
Phœnix	Common Palm, or Date Tree	Palmæ
Phormium		Hexandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Phryma		Didynamia,Gymnoſper.
Phylica	Baſtard Alaternus	Pentandria, Monogynia
Phyllanthus	Sea-ſide Laurel	Monoecia, Triandria
Phyllachne		Monoecia, Monandria
Phyllis	Baſtard Hare's-ear	Pentandria, Digynia
Phyſalis	Alkekengi, or Winter Cherry	Pentandria, Monogynia
Phyteuma	Rampions	Pentandria, Monogynia
Phytolacca	American Nightſhade	Decandria, Decagynia
Picris		Syngeneſia,Polyg. æqua.
Pilularia	Pepper Graſs	Cryptogamia, Filices
Pimpinella	Burnet Saxifrage	Pentandria, Digynia
Pinguicula	Butter-wort	Diandria, Monogynia
Pinus	Pine Tree	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Piper	Pepper	Diandria, Trigynia
Piſcidia		Diadelphia, Decandria
Piſtacia	Piſtacia Nut	Dioecia, Pentandria
Piſonia	Fingrigo	Polygamia, Dioecia
Piſtia		Gynandria, Hexandria
Piſum	Pea	Diadelphia, Decandria
Plantago	Plantain	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Platanus	Plane Tree	Monoecia, Polyandria
Plectronia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Plinia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Plukenetia		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Plumbago	Lead-wort	Pentandria, Monogynia
Plumeria	Red Jaſmine	Pentandria, Monogynia
Poa		Triandria, Digynia
Podophyllum	Duck's-Foot, or May Apple	Polyandria, Monogynia
Poinciana	Barbadoes Flower-fence	Decandria, Monogynia
Polemonium	Greek Valerian	Pentandria, Monogynia
Polyanthes	Tuberoſe	Hexandria, Monogynia
Pollia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Polycarpon		Triandria, Trigynia
Polycnemum		Triandria, Monogynia
Polygala	Milk-wort	Diadelphia, Octandria
Polygonum	Knot-graſs	Octandria, Trigynia
Polymnia		Syngeneſia, Polyg. neceſ.
Polypodium	Polypody	Cryptogamia, Filices
Polypremum	Carolina Flax	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Polytrichum	Golden Maiden-hair	Cryptogamia, Muſci
Pommereulla		Triandria, Monogynia
Pontederia		Hexandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Populus	Poplar	Dioecia, Octandria
Porana		Pentandria, Monogynia
Porella		Cryptogamia, Muſci
Portlandia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Portulaca	Purſlane	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Potamogiton	Pond-weed	Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Potentilla	Cinquefoil	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Poterium	Burnet	Monoecia, Polyandria
Pothos		Gynandria, Polyandria
Praſium	Shrubby Hedge-Nettle	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Prenanthes	Wild Lettuce	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Premna		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Primula	Primroſe	Pentandria, Monogynia
Prinos	Winter Berry	Hexandria, Monogynia
Prockia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Proſerpinaca		Triandria, Trigynia
Proſopis		Decandria, Monogynia
Protea	Silver-tree	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Prunella	Self heal	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Prunus	Plum-tree	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Pſidium	Guayava, or Bay Plum	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Pſoralea		Diadelphia, Decandria
Pſychotria		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ptelea	Shrub Trefoil	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Pteris	Brakes, or Female Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
Pterocarpus		Diadelphia, Decandria
Pteronia		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Pulmonaria	Lung-wort	Pentandria, Monogynia
Punica	Pomegranate	Icoſandria, Monogynia
Pyrola	Winter Green	Decandria, Monogynia
Pyrus	Pear	Icoſandria, Pentagynia
Q		
Quaſſia		Decandria, Monogynia
Quercus	Oak	Monoecia, Polyandria
Queria		Tetrandria, Trigynia
Quiſqualis		Decandria, Monogynia
R		
Rajania		Dioecia, Hexandria
Randia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ranunculus	Crowfoot	Polyandria, Polygynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Raphanus	Radiſh	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Rauvolfia		Pentandria Monogynia
Reaumuria		Polyandria, Pentagynia
Renealmia		Monandria, Monogynia
Reſeda	Baſtard Rocket	Dodecandria, Trigynia
Reſtio		Dioecia, Triandria
Retzia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Rhacoma		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Rhamnus	Buckthorn	Pentandria, Monogynia
Rheedia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Rheum	Rhubarb	Enneandria, Trigynia
Rhexia		Octandria, Monogynia
Rhinanthus	Elephant's Head	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Rhizophora	Candle of the Indians	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Rhodiola	Roſe Root	Dioecia, Octandria
Rhododendron	Dwarf Roſe-bay	Decandria, Monogynia
Rhus	Sumach	Pentandria, Trigynia
Ribes	Currant Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Riccia	Marſh Liver-wort	Cryptogamia, Algæ
Richardia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Ricinus	Palma Chriſti	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Ricotia		Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Rivina		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Robinia	Falſe Acacia	Diadelphia, Decandria
Roëlla		Pentandria, Monogynia
Rondeletia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Roridula		Pentandria, Monogynia
Roſa	Roſe	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Roſmarinus	Roſemary	Diandria, Monogynia
Rotala		Triandria, Monogynia
Rottboella		Triandria, Digynia
Royena	African Bladder-nut	Decandria, Digynia
Rubia	Madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Rubus	Raſberry	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Rudbeckia	Dwarf Sunflower	Syngeneſia Polyg. fruſtr.
Ruellia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Rumex	Dock	Hexandria, Trigynia
Rumphia		Triandria, Monogynia
Ruppia		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Ruſcus	Knee Holly, or Butchers Broom	Dioecia, Syngeneſia
Ruſſelia		Pentandria, Digynia
Ruta	Rue	Decandria, Monogynia

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
S		
Saccharum	Sugar Cane	Triandria, Digynia
Sagina	Pearl-wort	Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Sagittaria	Arrowhead	Monoecia, Polyandria
Salacia		Gynandria, Triandria
Salicornia	Jointed Glaſs-wort	Monandria, Monogynia
Salix	Willow	Dioecia, Diandria
Salſola	Glaſs wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Salvadora		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Salvia	Sage	Diandria, Monogynia
Samara		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sambucus	Elder	Pentandria, Trigynia
Samolus	Round-leaved Water-Pimpernel	Pentandria, Monogynia
Samyda		Decandria, Monogynia
Sanguinaria	Puccoon	Polyandria, Monogynia
Sanguiſorba	Greater Wild Burnet	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sanicula	Sanicle	Pentandria, Digynia
Santalum	Saunders	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Santolina	Lavender Cotton	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Sapindus	Soap-berry	Octandria, Trigynia
Saponaria	Soap-wort	Decandria, Digynia
Saraca		Diadelphia, Hexandria
Sarracena	Sideſaddle Flower	Polyandria, Monogynia
Sarothra	Baſtard Gentian	Pentandria, Trigynia
Satureja	Savory	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Satyrium	Lizard Flower	Gynandria, Diandria
Saururus	Lizard's Tail	Heptandria, Trigynia
Sauvageſia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Saxifraga	Saxifrage	Decandria, Digynia
Scabioſa	Scabious	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Scabrita		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Scandix	Shepherd's Needle, or Venus's Comb	Pentandria, Digynia
Scævola		Pentandria, Monogynia
Scheuchzeria	Leſſer Flowering Ruſh	Hexandria, Trigynia
Scheffieldia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Schinus	Indian Maſtick	Dioecia, Decandria
Schmedelia		Octandria, Digynia
Schoenus	Baſtard Cypreſs	Triandria, Monogynia
Schrebera		Pentandria, Digynia
Schwalbea		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Schwenkia		Diandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Scilla	Squill	Hexandria, Monogynia
Scirpus	Ruſh-graſs	Triandria, Monogynia
Scleranthus	German Knot-graſs, or Knawel	Decandria, Digynia
Scolymus	Golden Thiſtle	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Scoparia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Scopolia		Gynandria, Octandria
Scorpiurus	Caterpillars	Diadelphia, Decandria
Scorzonera	Viper-graſs	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Scrophularia	Fig-wort	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Scutellaria	Skull-cap	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Secale	Rye	Triandria, Digynia
Securidaca		Diadelphia, Octandria
Sedum	Leſſer Houſleek	Decandria, Pentagynia
Seguieria		Polyandria, Monogynia
Selago		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Selinum	Milk Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia
Semecarpus		Pentandria, Trigynia
Sempervivum	Houſleek	Dodecandria, Dodecagy.
Senecio	Groundſel	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Septas		Heptandria, Heptagynia
Serapias	Helleborine	Gynandria, Diandria
Seriola		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqual.
Seriphium		Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Serpicula		Monoecia, Tetrandria
Serratula	Saw-wort	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Seſamum	Oily Purging Grain	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Seſeli	Hartwort of Marſeilles	Pentandria, Digynia
Seſuvium		Icoſandria, Trigynia
Sherardia	Little Field Madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sibbaldia		Pentandria, Pentagynia
Sibthorpia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Sicyos	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Monoecia, Syngeneſia
Sida	Indian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Sideritis	Iron-wort	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Sideroxylon	Iron-wood	Pentandria, Monogynia
Sigeſbeckia		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Silene	Viſcous Campion	Decandria, Trigynia
Silphium	Baſtard Chryſanthemum	Syngeneſia, Polygamia neceſſaria
Sinapis	Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Siphonanthus		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sirium		Tetrandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Siſon	Baſtard Stone Parſley	Pentandria, Digynia
Siſymbrium	Water Creſſes	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Siſyrinchium	Bermudiana	Gynandria, Trigynia
Sium	Water Parſnep	Pentandria, Digynia
Skimmia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sloanea	Apeiba of the Braſilians	Polyandria, Monogynia
Smilax	Rough Bindweed	Dioecia, Hexandria
Smyrnium	Alexanders	Pentandria, Digynia
Solandra		Polygamia, Monoecia
Solanum	Nightſhade	Pentandria, Monogynia
Soldanella	Soldanel	Pentandria, Monogynia
Solidago	Golden Rod	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Sonchus	Sow-Thiſtle	Syngeneſ. Polyg. æqualis
Sonneratia		Icoſandria, Monogynia
Sophora		Decandria, Monogynia
Sorbus	Service-Tree	Icoſandria, Trigynia
Sparganium	Burr-Reed	Monoecia. Triandria
Sparrmania		Polyandria, Monogynia
Spartium	Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria
Spathelia		Pentandria, Trigynia
Spergula	Spurrey	Decandria, Pentagynia
Spermacoce	Button-Weed	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sphæranthus	Globe Flower	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſegregata
Sphagnum	Bog-moſs	Cryptogamia, Muſci
Spigelia	Worm-graſs	Pentandria, Monogynia
Spilanthus		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Spinacia	Spinach	Dioecia, Pentandria
Spinifex		Polygamia, Monoecia
Spiræa	Spiræa Frutex	Icoſandria, Pentagynia
Splachnum		Cryptogamia, Muſci
Spondias	Braſilian Plum	Decandria, Pentagynia
Stachys	Baſe Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Stæhelina		Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Stapelia		Pentandria, Digynia
Staphylæa	Bladder-nut	Pentandria, Trigynia
Statice	Thrift or Sea pink	Pentandria, Pentagynia
Stellaria	Great Chickweed	Decandria, Trigynia
Stellera	German Groundſel	Octandria, Monogynia
Stemodia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Sterculia		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Steris		Pentandria, Digynia
Stewartia		Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Stipa	Feather graſs	Triandria, Digynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Stilago		Gynandria, Triandria
Stilbe		Polygamia, Dioecia
Stillingia		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Stoebe	Baſtard Æthiopian Elichryſum	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſegregata
Stratiotes	Water Soldier	Polyandria, Hexagynia
Struthiola		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Strumpfia		Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Strychnus		Pentandria, Monogynia
Styrax	Storax Tree	Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Subularia	Rough-leaved Alyſſon	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Suriana		Decandria, Pentagynia
Swertia	Marſh Gentian	Pentandria, Digynia
Symphonia		Monadelphia, Pentandr.
Symphytum	Comphrey	Pentandria, Monogynia
Symplocas		Polyadelphia, Polyandria
Syringa	Lilac	Diandria, Monogynia
Swietenia	Mahogany Tree	Decandria, Monogynia
T		
Tabernæmontana		Decandria, Monogynia
Tacca		Dodecandria, Trigynia
Tagetes	African Marygold	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Tamarindus	Tamarind Tree	Triandria, Monogynia
Tamarix	Tamariſk	Pentandria, Trigynia
Tamus	Black Bryony	Dioecia, Hexandria
Tanacetum	Tanſey	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Tarchonanthus	Shruby African Fleabane	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, æqualis
Targionia		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Taxus	Yew Tree	Dioecia, Monadelphia
Tectona		Pentandria, Monogynia
Telephium	True Orpine	Pentandria, Trigynia
Terminalia		Polygamia Monoecia
Ternſtromia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Tetracera		Polyandria, Trigynia
Tetragonia		Icoſandria, Pentagynia
Teucrium	Germander	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Thalia		Monandria, Monogynia
Thalictrum	Meadow Rue	Polyandria, Polygynia
Thapſia	Deadly Carrot, or Scorching Fennel	Pentandria, Digynia

Thea

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Thea	Tea Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia
Theligonum	Dog's Cabbage	Monoecia, Polyandria
Theobroma	Chocolate Nut	Polyadelphia, Pentandria
Theophraſta		Pentandria, Monogynia
Theſium	Baſtard Toad Flax	Pentandria, Monogynia
Thlaſpi	Mithridate Muſtard, or Treacle Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Thouinia		Diandria, Monogynia
Thyrallis		Decandria, Monogynia
Thuja	Arbor Vitæ	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Thunbergia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Thymbra	Mountain Hyſſop	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Thymus	Thyme	Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Tiarella		Decandria, Digynia
Tilia	Lime Tree	Polyandria, Monogynia
Tillæa	Small Annual Houſleek	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Tillandſia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Tinus		Enneandria, Monogynia
Toluifera	Balſam of Tolu Tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Tomex		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Tordylium	Hartwort of Crete	Pentandria Digynia
Torenia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Tormentilla	Tormentil	Icoſandria, Polygynia
Tournefortia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Tozzia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Trachelium	Umbelliferous Throatwort	Pentandria, Monogynia
Tradeſcantia	Virginian Spider-wort	Hexandria, Monogynia
Tragia		Monoecia, Triandria
Tragopogon	Goat's Beard	Syngeneſia, Polyg. æqua.
Trapa	Water Caltrops	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Tremella		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Trewia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Trianthema	Horſe Purſlane	Decandria, Monogynia
Tribulus	Caltrops	Decandria, Monogynia
Trichilia		Decandria, Monogynia
Trichomanes		Cryptogamia, Filices
Trichoſanthes	Serpent Cucumber	Monoecia, Syngeneſia
Trichoſtema		Didynamia, Gymnoſper.
Tridax	Trailing Starwort of Vera Cruz	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſuperflua
Trientalis	Winter-green with Chickweed Flowers	Heptandria, Monogynia
Trifolium	Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Triglochin	Arrow-headed Graſs	Hexandria, Trigynia
Trigonella	Fenugreek	Diadelphia, Decandria
Trillium	Herb Truelove of Canada	Hexandria, Trigynia
Trilix		Polyandria, Monogynia
Triopteris		Decandria, Trigynia
Trioſteum	Fever-Root, or Falſe Ipecacuana	Pentandria, Monogynia
Triplaris		Triandria, Trigynia
Tripſacum		Monoecia, Triandria
Triticum	Wheat	Triandria, Digynia
Triumfetta		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Trollius	Globe Ranunculus	Polyandria, Polygynia
Tropæolum	Indian Creſs	Octandria, Monogynia
Trophis		Dioecia, Tetrandria
Tulbagia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Tulipa	Tulip	Hexandria, Monogynia
Turnera		Pentandria, Trigynia
Turræa		Decandria, Monogynia
Turritis	Tower Muſtard	Tetradynamia, Siliquoſa
Tuſſilago	Colt's Foot	Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Typha	Cat's-tail, or Reed Mace	Monoecia, Triandria
V		
Vaccinium	Whortle Berry	Octandria, Monogynia
Vahlia		Pentandria, Digynia
Valantia	Croſs-wort	Polygamia, Monoecia
Valeriana	Valerian	Triandria, Monogynia
Vallea		Polyandria, Monogynia
Valliſneria		Dioecia, Diandria
Vandellia		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Varronia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Vateria		Polyandria, Monogynia
Vatica		Dodecandria, Monogyn.
Valezia		Hexandria, Digynia
Vella	Spaniſh Creſs	Tetradynamia, Siliculoſa
Veratrum	White Hellebore	Polygamia, Monoecia
Verbaſcum	Mullein	Pentandria, Monogynia
Verbena	Vervain	Diandria, Monogynia
Verbeſina		Syngeneſia, Polyg. ſuper.
Veronica	Speedwell	Diandria, Monogynia
Viburnum	Pliant Mealy Tree, or Wayſaring Tree	Pentandria, Trigynia

Genera.	English Names.	Classes and Orders.
Vicia	Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Vinca	Periwinkle	Pentandria, Monogynia
Viola	Violet	Syngeneſia, Monogamia
Virecta		Pentandria, Monogynia
Viſcum	Miſletoe	Dioecia, Tetrandria
Viſnea		Dodecandria, Trigynia
Vitex	Agnus Caſtus, or Chaſte Tree	Didynamia, Angioſper.
Vitis	Vine	Pentandria, Monogynia
Volkameria		Didynamia, Angioſper.
Ulex	Furze, Whins, or Gorſs	Diadelphia, Decandria
Ulmus	Elm Tree	Pentandria, Digynia
Ulva	Laver	Cryptogamia, Algæ
Uniola	Sea-ſide Oats of Carolina	Triandria, Digynia
Unona		Polyandria, Polygynia
Urena	Indian Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandr.
Unxia		Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuperfl.
Urtica	Nettle	Monoecia, Tetrandria
Utricularia	Water Milfoil	Decandria, Monogynia
Uvaria		Polyandria, Polygynia
Uvularia		Hexandria, Monogynia
W		
Wachendorfia		Triandria, Monogynia
Waltheria		Monadelphia, Pentandria
Weigela		Pentandria, Monogynia
Weinmannia		Octandria, Digynia
Willichia		Triandria, Monogynia
Wintera		Polyandria Polygynia
Witſenia		Triandria, Monogynia
Wulfenia		Diandria, Monogynia
Wurmbea		Hexandria, Trigynia
X		
Xanthium	Leſſer Burdock	Monoecia, Pentandria
Xeranthemum	Auſtrian Sneeze-wort, or Eternal Flower	Syngeneſia, Polygamia, ſuperflua
Ximenia		Octandria, Monogynia
Xylophylla		Pentandria, Trigynia
Xylopia		Gynandria, Polyandria
Xyris		Tetrandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Y		
Yucca	Adam's Needle	Hexandria, Monogynia
Z		
Zamia		Cryptogamia, Filices
Zanichellia	Triple-headed Pond-weed	Monoecia, Monandria
Zanonia		Dioecia, Pentandria
Zanthoxylum	Tooth-ach Tree	Dioecia, Pentandria
Zea	Indian, or Turkey Wheat	Monoecia, Triandria
Zinnia		Syngeneſ. Polyg. ſuper.
Zizania		Monoecia, Hexandria
Ziziphora	Syrian Field Baſil	Diandria, Monogynia
Zoegea		Syngeneſia, Polyg. fruſtr.
Zoſtera	Graſs-wrack	Gynandria, Polyandria
Zygophyllum	Bean Caper	Decandria, Monogynia

TABLE II.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
A		
Abies, *Tourn.*	Fir	Pinus
Abrotanum, *Tourn.*	Southern Wood	Artemiſia
Abſinthium, *Tourn,* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Wormwood	Artemiſia
Abutilon, *Dill. Elth.* & *Tourn.*	Indian Mallow	Sida
Abutilon, *Dill. Elth.*	Carolina Mallow	Malva
Acacia, *Tourn.*		Mimoſa
Acajou, *Tourn.*	Caſhew Nut	Anacardium
Acarna, *Vaill.* A. G.	Bleſſed Thiſtle	Cnicus
Acetoſa, *Tourn.*	Sorrel	Rumex
Achyracantha, *Dill. Elth.*		Achyranthes
Achyronia, *Royen.*	African Broom	Aſpalathus
Achyrophorus, *Vail.* A.G.		Hypochœris
Acinodendron, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	American Gooſeberry	Melaſtoma
Acinos, *Dill. gen.*	Wild, or Stone Baſil	Thymus
Acnide, *Mitch.*		Acnida
Adhatoda, *Tourn.*	Malabar Nut	Juſticia
Ægilops, *Dill. gen.*	Oat Graſs	Bromus
Ageratum, *Tourn.*		Erinus
Agnanthus, *Vaill.* A. G.		Cornutia
Agrimonoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Agrimony	Agrimonia
Ahouai, *Tourn.*		Cerbera
Alaternus, *Tourn.*	Falſe Phyllyrea	Rhamnus
Alcea, *Tourn.*	Vervain Mallow	Malva
Alchimilla, *Tourn.*	Ladies Mantle	Alchemilla
Alga, *Raj. Ang.*	Graſs-wrack	Zoſtera
Algoides, *Vaill.* A. G.		Zannichellia
Alhagi, *Tourn.*	French Honeyſuckle	Hedyſarum
Alkekengi, *Tourn.*	Winter Cherry	Phyſalis
Alnus, *Tourn.*	Alder	Betula
Aloides, *Boer. Lugd.*	Water Soldier	Stratiotes
Alpina, *Plum.*		Alpinia
Alſinaſtrum, *Vaill.* B. P.		Elatine

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Alſine, *Tourn.*	Great Chickweed	Stellaria
Alſinella, *Dill. gen.*		Sagina
Alſinoides, *Raj.*		Buſonia
Alſinoides, *Vaill.* B. P.		Montia
Alypum, *Niſs.* A. G.	Blue Daiſy	Globularia
Alyſſoides, *Tourn.*	Madwort	Alyſſum
Amanita, *Dill.*	Agaric	Agaricus
Amaranthi ſpecies, *Tourn*		Amaranthus
Amaranthoides, *Tourn.*	Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena
Amberboi, *Vaill.*	Sweet oriental Cyanus, called Sweet Sultan	Centaurea
Amethyſtina, *Amman.* & *Hall.*		Amethyſtea
Ammoides, *Boerh.*	Biſhop's Weed	Ammi
Ampana, *Hort. Mal.*	Malabar Palm (Male)	Boraſſus
Anacampſeros, *Tourn.*	Orpine	Sedum
Anacampſeros, *Lin. gen. pl. edit. prim.*	Evergreen African Purſlane	Portulaca
Anagallidaſtrum, *Mich.*		Centunculus
Ananas, *Tourn.*	Pine Apple	Bromelia
Ananthocyclos, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. Elth.*		Cotula
Anapodophyllum, *Tourn.*	Duck's Foot, or May Apple	Podophyllum
Androſæmum, *Tourn.*	Tutſan, or Park Leaves	Hypericum
Anemone ranunculus, *Dill. gen.*	Wind Flower	Anemone
Anemonoides, *Dill. gen.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Wood Anemone	Anemone
Anemonoſpermos, *Com. Hort. Amſt.*		Arctotis
Angiopteris, *Mitch.*		Onoclea
Anguina, *Trew.*	Water Dragons	Calla
Anguina, *Mich.*	Serpent Cucumber	Trichoſanthes
Anguria, *Tourn.*	Water Melon	Cucurbita
Anonis, *Tourn.*	Reſtharrow	Ononis
Anonymos, *Gron. virg.*		Chelone
Antaniſophyllum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Hogweed	Boerhaavia
Anthyllis, *Magn. char.*		Creſſa
Aparine, *Tourn.*	Clivers, or Gooſe Graſs	Galium
Aphaca, *Tourn.*	Yellow Vetchling	Lathyrus

Aphyl-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNNÆAN GENERA.
Aphyllon, *Mich.*	Single flowered Broom Rape	Orobanche
Apios, *Boerh.*	Knobbed-rooted Liquorice Vetch	Glycine
Apocynum, *Tourn.*	Dog's Bane	Aſclepias
Aponogeton, *Pont. Anth.*	Triple Headed Pondweed	Zanichellia
Aquifolium, *Tourn.*	Holly	Ilex
Arachidna, *Plumb.*	Ground Nut	Arachis
Arachidnoides, *Niſs.* A. G	Ground Nut	Arachis
Araliaſtrum, *Vaill.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Arapabaca, *Plum.*	Worm Graſs	Spigelia
Arctotheca, *Vail.* A. G.		Arctotis
Ariſarum, *Tourn.*	Friar's Cowl	Arum
Armeniaca, *Tourn.*	Apricot	Prunus
Aronia, *Mitch.*	Floating Arum	Orontium
Aruncus, *Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.*	Greater Meadow Sweet	Spiræa
Aſarina, *Tourn.*	Snapdragon, with Ground Ivy Leaves	Antirrhinum
Aſcyrum, *Tourn.*	St. Peter's Wort, with great Flowers	Hypericum
Aſpergillus, *Mich.*		Byſſus
Aſteriſcus, *Dill. Elth.*	Baſtard Chryſanthemum	Silphium
Aſteriſcus, *Tourn. Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. Elth.*	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Aſterocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Scabious	Scabioſa
Aſteroides, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Aſteropterus, *Vaill.* A.G.	Star-wort	Aſter
Aſtragaloides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Milkvetch	Phaca
Atractylis, *Vaill.* A. G.	Diſtaff Thiſtle	Carthamus
Aurantium, *Tourn.*	Orange	Citrus
Aureliana, *Laſit.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Auricula, Urſi, *Tourn.*	Auricula, or Bear's Ear	Primula
Azederach, *Tourn.*	Bead Tree	Melia
B		
Baccharis, *Vaill.* A. G.	Lavender Cotton	Santolina

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Badiaga, *Buxb.*	River Spunge	Spongia
Ballote, *Tourn.*	Black Horehound	Ballota
Balſamina, *Tourn.*	Balſam	Impatiens
Balſamita, *Vaill.* A. G.	Coſtmary	Tanacetum
Barba capræ, *Tourn.*	Greater Meadowſweet	Spiræa
Belladona, *Tourn.*	Deadly Nightſhade	Atropa
Bellidiaſtrum, *Mich.*	Middle Daiſy	Doronicum
Bellidioides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Greater, or Ox-eye Daiſy	Chryſanthemum
Bellis-Leucanthemum, *Mich. gen.*	Annual Daiſy	Bellis
Benzoë, *Boerh.*	Benjamin Tree	Laurus
Bermudiana, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*		Siſyrinchium
Bernhardia, *Houſt.* A. A.	Baſtard Ricinus	Croton
Bidentis ſpecies, *Dill. Elth.*	Tick-ſeeded Sun-flower	Coreopſis
Bihai, *Plum.*	Banana	Muſa
Biſtorta, *Tourn.*	Biſtort, or Snakeweed	Polygonum
Blairia, *Houſt.* A. A.	Vervain	Verbena
Blattaria, *Tourn.*	Moth-Mullein	Verbaſcum
Boletus, *Mich.*		Phallus
Bonarota, *Mich.*	Rock Germander	Veronica
Bonduc, *Plum.*	Nickar Tree	Guilandina
Boraginoides, *Boerh.*	Indian Borrage	Borrago
Borbonia, *Plum.*	Red Bay of Carolina	Laurus
Botrytis, *Mich.*		Byſſus
Boviſta, *Dill.*		Lycoperdon
Bryonioides, *Dill. Elth.*	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Sicyos
Bucca-ferrea, *Mich.*		Ruppia
Bugloſſum, *Tourn.*	Bugloſs	Anchuſa
Bugula, *Tourn.*	Bugle	Ajuga
Bulbine, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Cape Spider-wort	Anthericum
Bulbocaſtanum, *Tourn.*	Pig-nut, or Earth-nut	Bunium
Buphthalmum, *Tourn.*	Ox-eye of old Authors	Anthemis
Bupleuroides, *Boerh.*	Baſtard Hare's-ear	Phyllis
Burſa Paſtoris, *Tourn.*	Shepherd's Pouch	Thlaſpi
C		
Caapeba, *Plum.*		Ciſſampelos

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Cacalianthemum, *Dill. Elth.*		Cacalia
Cacao, *Tourn.*	Chocolate Nut	Theobroma
Cainito, *Plum.*	Star Apple	Chryſophyllum
Calaba, *Plum.*		Calophyllum
Calamintha, *Tourn.*	Calamint	Meliſſa
Calamus aromaticus, *Pet. gen.* & *Mich.*	Sweet Ruſh	Acorus
Calceolus, *Tourn.*	Ladies Slipper	Cypripedium
Calcitrapa, *Vaill.*	Star Thiſtle	Centaurea
Calcitrapoides, *Vaill.*	Thorny Knapweed	Centaurea
Caltha, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula
Camara, *Plum.* & *Dill. Elth.*	American Viburnum	Lantana
Cameraria, *Dill. gen.*	Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks	Montia
Camphora, *Gronov. diſſ.*	Camphor Tree	Laurus
Camphorata, *Tourn.*	Stinking Ground Pine	Camphoroſma
Cannabina, *Tourn. cor.*	Baſtard Hemp	Datiſca
Cannacorus, *Tourn.*	Indian Flowering Reed	Canna
Capnoides, *Tourn.*	Fumatory	Fumaria
Caprifolium, *Tourn.*	Honey-ſuckle	Lonicera
Caprificus, *Pont. Anth.*	Wild Fig-tree	Ficus
Caraguata, *Plum.*		Tillandſia
Caraxeron, *Vaill.* A. G.	Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena
Cardamindum, *Tourn.*	Indian Creſs	Tropæolum
Cardiaca, *Tourn.*	Mother-wort	Leonurus
Cardiſpermum, *Trant.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula
Cardui ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Woolly Thiſtle	Onopordum
Carelia, *Pont. diſſ.*	Baſtard Hemp Agrimony	Ageratum
Carimpana, *Hort. Mal.*	Malabar Palm (Female)	Boraſſus
Carlinoides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Carline Thiſtle	Carlina
Carpobolus, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Carthamoides, *Vaill.* A. G	Baſtard Saffron	Carthamus
Carui, *Tourn.*	Caraway	Carum
Caryophyllata, *Tourn.*	Avens, or Herb Bennet	Geum
Caryophyllodendron, *Vaill.* A. G.	Clove-tree	Caryophyllus

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Caryophyllus, *Tourn.*	Pink, Clove July Flower, Sweet William, &c.	Dianthus
Caryophyllus, aromaticus, *Tourn.*	Clove Tree	Caryophyllus
Caſia, *Tourn.*	Poet's Caſſia	Oſyris
Caſſida, *Tourn.*	Skull-Cap	Scutellaria
Caſtanea, *Tourn.*	Cheſtnut	Fagus
Caſtorea, *Plum.*		Duranta
Catanance, *Tourn.*	Candy Lion's Foot	Catananche
Cataria, *Tourn.*	Catmint	Nepeta
Cedrus, *Tourn.*	Cedar	Juniperus
Ceiba, *Plum.*	Silk Cotton Tree	Bombax
Centaureum majus, *Tour.*	Centaury	Centaurea
Centaureum minus, *Tour.*	Leſſer Centaury	Gentiana
Cepa, *Tourn.*	Onion	Allium
Ceraſus, *Tourn.*	Cherry	Prunus
Ceratocephaloides, *Vaill.* A. G.		Verbeſina
Ceratocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.		Bidens
Ceratoides, *Tourn. Cor.*		Axyris
Cereus, *Juſſ.* A. G.	Torch Thiſtle	Cactus
Cerinthoides, *Boerh.*	Honey-wort	Cerinthe
Cerviſpina, *Dill. gen.*	Buckthorn	Rhamnus
Chærophylli ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Wild Chervil	Chærophyllum
Chamæbuxus, *Tourn.*	Low Box	Polygala
Chamæceraſus, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Cherry, or Upright Honeyſuckle	Lonicera
Chamædaphne, *Buxb.* A. R.		Andromeda
Chamædaphne, *Mitch.*		Mitchella
Chamædrys, *Tourn.*	Germander	Teucrium
Chamæjaſme, *Amm.*		Stellera
Chamælea, *Tourn.*	Widow Wail	Cneorum
Chamælinum, *Vaill.* B. P.	Leaſt Rupture-wort, or All-ſeed	Linum
Chamæmelum, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Chamomile	Anthemis
Chamænerion, *Tourn.*	Roſebay Willow Herb	Epilobium
Chamæpitys, *Tourn.*	Ground Pine	Teucrium

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Chamærhododendros, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Roſebay	Rhododendron
Chamæriphes, *Pont.*	Dwarf Palm	Chamærops
Chenopodio-morus, *Boer.*	Strawberry Spinach, or Blite	Blitum
Chriſtophoriana, *Tourn.*	Herb Chriſtopher	Actæa
Chryſanthemoides, *Tour.* A. G. *Dill. Gen.* & *Elth.*	Hard-ſeeded Chryſanthemum	Oſteoſpermum
Chryſocome, *Dill. gen.*	Goldy Locks	Chyſocoma
Cicuta, *Tourn.*	Hemlock	Conium
Cicutaria, *Tourn.*	Great broad-leaved Baſtard Hemlock	Liguſticum
Cinara, *Tourn.*	Artichoke	Cynara
Cinnamonum, *Herm.* H. L. B. & *Burm. Zeyl.*	Cinnamon Tree	Laurus
Cirſium, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Soft or Gentle Thiſtle	Carduus
Citreum, *Tourn.*	Citron	Citrus
Clandeſtina, *Tourn.*	Broom Rape with great Purple Flowers, or great-Purple Herbbane	Lathræa
Clematitis, *Tourn.*	Virgin's Bower	Clematis
Clitorius, *Dill. Elth.*		Clitoria
Clymenum, *Tourn.*	Chichling Vetch	Lathyrus
Coa, *Plum.*		Hippocratea
Codda Panna, *Hort. Mal.*		Corypha
Coffe, *Juſſ.* A. G.	Coffee Tree	Coffea
Colocaſia, *Boerh.*	Great Egyptian Arum	Arum
Colocynthis, *Tourn.*	Coloquintida, or Bitter Gourd	Cucumis
Coma aurea, *Boerh.*	Goldy Locks	Chryſocoma
Conocarpodendron, *Boer.*	Silver Tree	Protea
Convolvulo Tithymalus, *Boerh.*		Dalechampia
Conyzella, *Dill. Gen.*		Erigeron
Conyzoides, *Dill. Gen.*		Erigeron
Conyzoides, *Tourn.* A. G.		Carpeſium
Coral, *Dill. Elth.*	Coral Tree	Erythrina
Corallo fungus, *Vaill.* B. P.		Clavaria
Corallodendron, *Tourn.*	Coral Tree	Erythrina

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Coralloides, *Tour.* & *Mich.*		Clavaria
Coralloides, *Dill. Muſc.*	Liverwort	Lichen
Cordyline, *Roy. Lugd.*	Adam's Needle	Yucca
Corindum, *Tourn.*	Heart-ſeed, or Heart-pea	Cardioſpermum
Cornucopioides, *Scheuch.*		Cornucopiæ
Corona imperialis, *Tourn.*	Crown Imperial	Fritillaria
Corona ſolis, *Vaill.* A. G. *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Sun-flower	Helianthus
Coronopus, *Tourn.*	Buck's-horn Plantain	Plantago
Corrigiola, *Dill. gen.* & *Mœhr.*	Verticillate Knot-graſs	Illecebrum
Cortuſa, *Plum.*		Thalia
Corydalis, *Dill. gen.*	Bladder Fumatory	Fumaria
Cotinus, *Tourn.*	Venice Sumach	Rhus
Cotula, *Tourn.*		Anacyclus
Courbaril, *Plum.*	Locuſt Tree	Hymenæa
Crepis, *Vaill.* A. G.	Tangier Sow Thiſtle	Scorzonera
Crocodilium, *Vaill.*	Centaury without Stems	Centaurea
Crocodilodes, *Vaill.*	Diſtaff Thiſtle	Atractylis
Cruciata, *Tourn.*	Croſs-wort	Valantia
Cucularia, *Juſſ.* A. G.	Fumatory with a naked Stalk	Fumaria
Cujete, *Plum.*	Calabaſh Tree	Creſcentia
Cuminoides, *Tourn.*	Wild or Baſtard Cumin	Lagoecia
Cururu, *Plum.*		Paullinia
Cyanus, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Blue Bottle	Centaurea
Cyathoides, *Mich.*	Cup Muſhroom	Peziza
Cydonia, *Tourn.*	Quince Tree	Pyrus
Cynocrambe, *Tourn.*	Dog's Cabbage	Theligonum
Cynogloſſoides, *Iſnard.* A. G.	Borrage	Borrago
Cynomorium, *Garc.*		Cynometra
Cynorrhinchium, *Mitch.*		Mimulus
Cyperella, *Mich.*		Schœnus
Cyperoides, *Tour. Scheuc.* & *Mich.*		Carex
Cyſticapnos, *Boerh.*	Bladder Fumatory	Fumaria
D		
Dalea, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Pſoralea

Da-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Damaſonium, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Star-headed Water Plantain	Aliſma
Dantia, *Petit. gen.*		Iſnardia
Dens Canis, *Tourn.*	Dog's Tooth Violet	Erythronium
Dens Leonis, *Tourn.*	Dandelion	Leontodon
Dichotophyllum, *Dill. gen.*		Ceratophyllum
Diconangia, *Mich.*		Itea
Dimorphotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.	Marigold	Calendula
Diototheca, *Vaill.* A. G.		Morina
Dodonæa, *Plum.*	Holly with wing'd Leaves	Ilex
Doria, *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*	Golden Rod	Solidago
Dortmanna, *Rudb.* A. S.	Water Gladiole	Lobelia
Dracunculoides, *Boerh.*	Blood Flower	Hæmanthus
Dracunculus, *Tourn.*	Dragons	Arum
Duglaſſia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Volkameria
E		
Echinopus, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Globe Thiſtle	Echinops
Echinoides, *Dill. gen.*		Lycopſis
Elate, *Muſ. Cliff.*	Common Palm, or Date Tree	Phœnix
Elaterium, *Boerh.*	Wild, Spirting, or Aſſes Cucumber	Momordica
Elatine, *Dill. gen.*	Fluellin, or Female Speedwell	Antirrhinum
Elephas, *Tourn.*	Elephant's Head	Rhinanthus
Elichryſum, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Caſſidony, Goldylocks, or Eternal Flower	Gnaphalium
Elymus, *Mitch.*		Zizania
Emerus, *Tourn.*	Scorpion Senna	Coronilla
Enula, *Cæſalp.* & *Magnol.*	Elecampane	Inula
Ephemerum, *Tourn.*	Virginian Spiderwort	Tradeſcantia
Erebinthus, *Mitch.*		Vicia
Ereſia, *Plum.*		Theophraſta
Ericæ ſpecies, *Tourn.*		Andromeda
Erinacea, *Tourn.*	Spaniſh Hedgehog Thorn	Anthyllis
Erinaceus, *Dill.* & *Mich.*		Hydnum

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Eriocephalus, *Vaill.* A.G.	Spear Thiſtle	Carduus
Eriophorus, *Vaill.* A.G.	Downy Sow Thiſtle, or Woolly Hawkweed	Andryala
Erucago, *Tourn.*	Square-codded Rocket of Montpelier	Bunias
Euonymoides, *Iſnar.* A.G	Staff Tree	Celaſtrus
Eupatoriophalacron, *Dill. Elth.* & *Vaill.* A. G.		Verbeſina
Euphorbium, *Iſnar.* A.G.	Burning Thorny Plant	Euphorbia
F		
Faba, *Tourn.*	Bean	Vicia
Fabago, *Tourn.*	Bean Caper	Zygophyllum
Fagopyrum, *Tourn.*	Buck Wheat, or Brank	Polygonum
Ferrum equinum, *Tourn.*	Horſhoe Vetch	Hippocrepis
Ficaria, *Dill. gen.*	Pilewort, or Leſſer Celandine	Ranunculus
Ficoida, *Niſſ.* A. G. *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*		Aizoon
Ficoides, *Tourn.* A. G.	Fig Marigold	Meſembryanthemum
Filago, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Tourn.*	Cudweed	Gnaphalium
Filipendula, *Tourn.*	Dropwort	Spiræa
Fluvialis, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Mich.*		Naias
Fœniculum, *Tourn.*	Fennel	Anethum
Fœnum græcum, *Tourn.*	Fenugreek	Trigonella
Franca, *Mich.*		Frankenia
Frangula, *Tourn.*	Black, or Berry-bearing Alder	Rhamnus
Fungoidaſter, *Mich.*		Elvela
Fungoides, *Mich.*		Elvela
Fungoides, *Dill.*		Clavaria
Fungoidis ſpecies, *Vaill.* B. P.	Cup Muſhroom	Peziza
Fungoidis ſpecies, *Vaill.* B. P.		Elvela

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
G		
Gale, *Tourn.* A. G. & *Dill. gen.*	Sweet Willow, Gale, or Dutch Myrtle	Myrica
Galeobdolon, *Dill. gen.*	Yellow Archangel, or dead Nettle	Galeopſis
Galeopſis, *Tourn.*	Baſe Horehound	Stachys
Gallium, *Tourn.*	Ladies Bed-ſtraw, or Cheeſe Renet	Galium
Geaſter, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Geniſta, *Tourn.*	Broom	Spartium
Geniſta-ſpartium, *Tourn.*	Furze, Whins, or Gorſe	Ulex
Geniſtella, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Broom	Geniſta
Gerbera, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Arnica
Geſnera, *Plum.*		Geſneria
Geum, *Tourn.*	Kidney-wort	Saxifraga
Glaucium, *Tourn.*	Horned Poppy	Chelidonium
Glaucoides, *Mich.*	Water Purſlane	Peplis
Gnaphaloides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Cudweed	Micropus
Graminifolia, *Dill. gen.*	Triple-headed Pondweed	Zannichellia
Granadilla, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Paſſion Flower	Paſſiflora
Groſſularia, *Tourn.*	Gooſeberry	Ribes
Guaicana, *Tourn.*	Indian Date Plum	Dioſpyros
Guaiava, *Tourn.*	Bay Plum	Pſidium
Guanabanus, *Plum.*	Cuſtard Apple	Annona
Guazuma, *Plum.*	Baſtard Cedar of Jamaica	Theobroma
Guidonia, *Plum.*		Samyda
H		
Hacub, *Vaill.* A. G.		Gundelia
Harmala, *Tourn.*	Wild Syrian Rue	Peganum
Hedypnois, *Tourn.*		Hyoſeris
Heiſteria, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Polygala
Heleniaſtrum, *Vail.* A. G.	Baſtard Sun-flower	Helenia
Helenium, *Vail.* A. G.	Starwort	Aſter

Hele-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Helenium, *Moriſ. Raj. Herm Rivin. Rupp. Knaut.* & *Vaill.*	Elecampane	Inula
Helianthemum, *Tourn.*	Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower	Ciſtus
Helichryſoides, *Vaill.* A. P.		Seriphium
Helichryſoides, *Vaill.* A, G.		Gnaphalium
Helichryſum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Caſſidony, Goldylocks, or, Eternal Flower	Gnaphalium
Helleborine, *Tourn*	Baſtard Hellebore	Serapias
Helmintotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.		Picris
Helxine, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim*	Buckwheat, or Brank	Polygonum
Henna, *Ludw.*		Lawſonia
Hepatica, *Dill. gen.*	Noble Liverwort, or Hepatica	Anemone
Hepatica, *Mich.*		Marchantia
Herba Paris, *Tourn.*	True-love, or One-berry	Paris
Hermodactylus, *Tourn.*	Tuberoſe Iris	Iris
Hieracioides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Baſtard Hawkweed	Crepis
Hippocaſtanum, *Tourn.*	Horſe Cheſtnut	Æſculus
Hippuris, *Dill. gen.* & *Pont. Anth*		Chara
Horminum, *Tourn.*	Clary	Salvia
Hyacinthus ſtellaris, *Raj. Meth*	Star Hyacinth	Scilla
Hydroceratophyllon, *Vaill.* A. G.		Ceratophyllum
Hydrophace, *Buxb. cent.*	Duck Meat	Lemna
Hypericoides, *Plum.*	St. Peter's Wort	Aſcyrum
Hypociſtis, *Tourn.*	Rape of Ciſtus	Aſarum
Hypophyllocarpodendron, *Boerh.*		Protea
Hypopitys, *Dill. gen.*		Monotropa
Hyſterophorus, *Vail.* A. G	Baſtard Feverfew	Parthenium

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
I		
Jabotapita, *Plum.*		Ochna
Jacea, *Tourn. Dill. gen.* & *Vaill.*	Knapweed	Centaurea
Jacobææ ſpecies, *Tourn. Vail.* A. G.	Ragworts, (ſundry, of old Authors)	Solidago
Jacobææ ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Ragworts, (ſundry, of old Authors)	Senecio
Jacobæaſtrum, *Vail.* A. G.	African Ragwort	Othonna
Jacobæoides, *Vail.* A. G.	African Ragwort	Othonna
Jalapa, *Tourn.*	Marvel of Peru	Mirabilis
Jan-raja, *Plum.*		Rajania
Jaſminoides, *Niſſ.* A. G.	Baſtard Jaſmine	Lycium
Icaco, *Plum.*	Cocoa Plum	Chryſobalanus
Ilex, *Tourn.*	Evergreen Oak	Quercus
Indigo, *Iſnard,* A. G.	Goat's Rue	Galega
Inga, *Plum.*		Mimoſa
Jonthlaſpi, *Tourn.*	Treacle Muſtard	Clypeola
Iſora, *Plum.*	Skrew Tree	Heliċteres
Juncago, *Tourn.* & *Mich.*	Arrow-headed Graſs	Triglochin
Juſſievia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Jatropha
K		
Kali, *Tourn.*	Glaſs-wort	Salſola
Karatas, *Plum.*	Pine Apple	Bromelia
Katovindel, *Hort. Mal.*	Palm, or Date Tree	Phœnix
Kæmpfera, *Houſt.* A. A.	Vervain	Verbena
Keratophyton, *Boerh.*		Lithoxylum
Ketmia, *Tourn.*	Althæa Frutex, or Syrian Mallow	Hibiſcus
Kleinia, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Foreign Colt's Foot	Cacalia
Knawel, *Dill. gen.*	German Knot-graſs	Scleranthus
Kodda-pail, *Plum.*	Water Houſeleek of Egypt	Piſtia
L		
Lacryma Job. *Tourn.*	Job's Tears	Coix

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Lampſana, *Vaill.* A. G.	Nipplewort	Lapſana
Lanciſia, *Pont. diſſ.*		Cotula
Lapathum, *Tourn.*	Dock	Rumex
Lappa, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Burdock	Arctium
Larix, *Tourn.*	Larch Tree	Pinus
Laurentia, *Mich.*		Lobelia
Lauro-ceraſus, *Tourn.*	Laurel	Prunus
Ledum, *Mich.*		Andromeda
Lens, *Tourn.*	Lentils	Ervum
Lentibularia, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. gen.*	Water Milfoil	Utricularia
Lenticula, *Mich.* & *Dill. gen.*	Duck Meat	Lemna
Leontodontoides, *Mich. gen.*		Hyoſeris
Leontopetalon, *Tourn.*	Lion's Leaf	Leontice
Lepidocarpodendron, *Boerh.*		Protea
Leptoſtachia, *Mich.*		Phryma
Leucanthemum, *Tourn.*	Chryſanthemum with white Rays, or Ox-Eye Daiſy	Chryſanthemum
Leucojum, *Tourn.*	Stock July Flower, and Wall Flower	Cheiranthus
Lichen, *Dill. Muſc.*		Marchantia
Lichenaſtrum, *Dill. Muſc.*		Jungermannia
Lichenoides, *Dill. Muſc.*		Lichen
Lilac, *Tourn.*	Lilac, or Pipe Tree	Syringa
Liliaſtrum, *Tourn.*	White Day Lily, St. Bruno's Lily, or Great Savoy Spider-wort.	Hemerocallis
Lilio-aſphodelus, *Tourn.*	Day Lily, or Lily Aſphodel	Hemerocallis
Lilio-hyacinthus, *Tourn.*	Lily-Hyacinth	Scilla
Lilio-narciſſus, *Tourn.*	Lily-Daffodil	Amaryllis
Lilium convallium, *Tour.*	Lily of the Valley	Convallaria
Limnopeuce, *Vaill.* A. G.		Hippuris
Limodorum, *Tourn.*	Purple Bird's Neſt	Orchis
Limon, *Tourn.*	Lemon	Citrus

Limo-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Limonium, *Tourn.*	Sea Lavender	Statice
Linagroſtis, *Mich.* & *Tourn.*	Cotton Graſs	Eriophorum
Linaria, *Tourn.*	Toad Flax	Antirrhinum
Lingua cervina, *Tourn.*	Hart's Tongue	Aſplenium
Linocarpon, *Mich.*	Leaſt Rupture-wort, or All Seed	Linum
Lirium, *Roy.*	Lily	Lilium
Lithophyton, *Tourn.*		Lithoxylon
Lonchitis, *Tourn.*	Rough Spleen-wort	Polypodium
Luffa, *Tourn.* A. G. *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*	Egyptian Cucumber	Momordica
Lunularia, *Mich.*		Marchantia
Lupinaſter, *Buxb.*		Trifolium
Lupulus, *Tourn.*	Hop	Humulus
Luteola, *Tourn.*	Wild Woad, or Dyer's Weed	Reſeda
Lychnidea, *Dill. Elth.*	Baſtard Lychnis	Phlox
Lychni ſcabioſa, *Boerh.*		Knautia
Lycogala, *Mich.*		Mucor
Lycoperdaſtrum, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Lycoperdoides, *Mich.*		Lycoperdon
Lycoperſicon, *Tourn.*	Wolf's Peach, or Love Apple	Solanum
Lycopodioides, *Dill. Muſc.*		Lycopodium
M		
Malachodendron, *Mitch.*		Stewartia
Malacoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Mallow	Malope
Malva, *Tourn.*	Roſe Mallow, or Holly-hock	Alcea
Malvaviſcus, *Dill. Elth.*	Berry-bearing Hibiſcus	Hibiſcus
Malvinda, *Dill. Elth.*	Indian Mallow, with ſingle Seeds	Sida
Malus, *Tourn.*	Apple	Pyrus
Mamei, *Plum.*	Mammee	Mammea
Mancanilla, *Plum.*	Manchineel	Hippomane
Mangles, *Plum.*	Pee-kandel of the Indians	Rhizophora
Mangoſtans, *Garc.* A. A.	Mangoſtan	Garcinia

Ma-

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Manihot, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Caſſava	Jatropha
Maurocenia, *Lin.gen.pl. Ed. prim.*	Hottentot Cherry	Caſſine
Mays, *Tourn.*	Indian, or Turkey Wheat	Zea
Medica, *Tourn.*	Snail Trefoil, and Medic or Lucern Graſs	Medicago
Melanoſchoenus, *Mich. gen.*	Round black-headed Marſh Ruſh, or Bog Ruſh	Schoenus
Melilobus, *Mitch.*	Three Thorned Acacia	Gleditſia
Melilotus, *Tourn.*	Melilot	Trifolium
Melo, *Tourn.*	Melon	Cucumis
Melocactus, *Tourn.*	Melon Thiſtle	Cactus
Melongena, *Tourn.*	Mad Apple, or Egg Plant	Solanum
Melopepo, *Tourn.*	Buckler Gourd	Cucurbita
Memecylum, *Mich.*	Trailing Arbutus	Epigæa
Methonica, *Tourn.*	Superb Lily	Glorioſa
Meum, *Tourn.*	Spignel	Athamanta
Michelia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Pontederia
Michelia, *Amm. Act. Pet.*		Gmelina
Microleuconymphæa, *Boerh.*	Frog's Bit.	Hydrocharis
Millefolium, *Tourn.*	Yarrow, or Milfoil	Achillea
Mitra, *Houſt.*		Ophiorrhiza
Mitreola, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*		Ophiorrhiza
Moldavica, *Tourn.*	Turkey, or Moldavian Baum	Dracocephalum
Molle, *Tourn.*	Peruvian Maſtich	Schinus
Molucca, *Tourn.*	Molucca Baum	Moluccella
Moly, *Boer.*	Moly with Lily Flowers, or Homer's Moly	Allium
Monbin, *Plum.*	Braſilian Plum	Spondias
Monilifera, *Vaill.* A. G.	Hard-ſeeded Chryſanthemum	Oſteoſpermum
Monoſpermalthæa, *Iſnar.* A. G.		Waltheria
Montia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Heliocarpos
Morocarpus, *Rupp.*	Blite, or Strawberry Spinach	Blitum
Morſus ranæ, *Tour.* A. G.	Frog's Bit.	Hydrocharis

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Moſchatellina, *Tourn.*	Tuberoſe Moſchatel, or Hollow Root	Adoxa
Mucilago, *Mich.*		Mucor
Murucuja, *Tourn.*	Paſſion Flower	Paſſiflora
Muſcari, *Tourn.*	Grape Hyacinth	Hyacinthus
Muſcoides, *Mich.*		Jungermannia
Myoſotis, *Tourn.*	Mouſe-ear Chickweed	Ceraſtium
Myoſuros, *Dill. gen.*	Mouſe Tail	Myoſurus
Myrobatindum, *Vaill.* A. G.	American Viburnum	Lantana
N		
Narciſſo-Leucojum, *Tour*	Greater Snowdrop	Leucojum
Naſturtium, *Tourn.*	Creſs	Lepidium
Nelumbo, *Tourn.*	Indian Water Lily	Nymphæa
Nhandiroba, *Plum*		Fevillea
Ninſi, *Breyn. diſſ.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Nummularia, *Nov. gen.*		Holoſteum
Nux, *Tourn.* & *Boerh.*	Walnut	Juglans
Nymphoides, *Tourn.*	Leſſer yellow Water Lily with fringed Flowers	Menyanthes
O		
Obeliſcotheca, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Dill. Elth.*	Dwarf Sun-flower	Rudbeckia
Ochrus, *Tourn.*	Wild winged Pea	Piſum
Odontitis, *Dill. gen.*	Red Meadow Eye-bright	Euphraſia
Omphalodes, *Tourn.*	Venus's Navel-wort	Cynogloſſum
Onagra, *Tourn.*	Tree Primroſe	Oenothera
Onobrychis, *Tourn.*	Cock's Head, or Saint Foin	Hedyſarum
Ophris, *Tourn.*	Twy Blade	Ophrys
Opulus, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Marſh Elder, or Gelder Roſe	Viburnum
Opuntia, *Tourn.*	Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear	Cactus
Orchidion, *Mitch.*		Arethuſa
Oreoſelinum, *Tourn.*	Mountain Parſley	Athamanta
Ornithopodium, *Tourn.*	Bird's Foot	Ornithopus

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Ornus, *Mich.*	Aſh	Fraxinus
Orobanchoides, *Tourn.* A. G.		Monotropa
Oſtrya, *Mich.*	Hornbeam	Carpinus
Oxycoccus, *Tourn.*	Marſh Whortle Berries, Moſs Berries, or Moor Berries	Vaccinium
Oxyoides, *Garc.* A. A.	Senſitive Wood Sorrel	Oxalis
Oxys, *Tourn.*	Wood Sorrel	Oxalis
P		
Padus, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Bird Cherry	Prunus
Paliurus, *Tourn.*	Chriſt's Thorn	Rhamnus
Panacea, *Mitch.*	Ginſeng	Panax
Panicaſtrella, *Mich.*		Cenchrus
Papaya, *Tourn.*	Papaw	Carica
Papia, *Mich.*		Orvala
Paronychia, *Tourn.*	Mountain Knot-graſs	Illecebrum
Partheniaſtrum, *Niſſ.* A. G. *Dill. gen.* & *Elth.*	Baſtard Feverfew	Parthenium
Patagonica, *Dill. Elth.*		Patagonula
Pavia, *Boerh.*	Scarlet Horſe Cheſtnut	Æſculus
Pedicularis ſpecies, *Tour.*	Yellow Rattle, Cockſcomb, or Louſe-wort	Rhinanthus
Pelecinus, *Tourn.*	Cluſius's foreign Hatchet Vetch	Biſerrula
Penæa, *Plum.*	Tree Milk-wort, with a rough Box Leaf	Polygala
Pentagonotheca, *Vaill.* A. G.	Fingrigo	Piſonia
Pentaphylloides, *Tourn.*	Cinquefoils, whoſe Leaves are not quite quinate	Potentilla
Pentapterophyllum, *Dill. gen.*	Water Milfoil	Myriophyllum
Pepo, *Tourn.*	Pumpion	Cucurbita
Percepier. *Dill. gen.*	Parſley Piert	Aphanes
Pereſkia, *Plum. Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Gooſeberry of the Americans, or Blad Apple	Cactus
Periclymenum, *Tourn.*	Trumpet Honeyſuckle	Lonicera

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Perſea, *Plum.*	Avocado, or Avogato Pear	Laurus
Perſica, *Tourn.*	Peach	Amygdalus
Perſicaria, *Tourn.*	Arſe-ſmart, or Perſicaria	Polygonum
Pervinca, *Tourn.*	Periwinkle	Vinca
Petaſites, *Tourn.* & *Vaill.* A. G.	Butterburr, or Peſtilent-wort	Tuſſilago
Petilium, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.*	Crown Imperial	Fritillaria
Phalangium, *Tourn.*	Spider-wort	Anthericum
Phalloboletus, *Mich.*		Phallus
Phillyreaſtrum, *Vail.* A. G.		Morinda
Piloſella, *Vaill.* A. G.	Creeping Mouſe-ear	Hieracium
Pimpinella, *Tourn.*	Burnet	Poterium
Pinaſteila, *Dill. gen.*		Hippuris
Pinguin, *Dill. Elth.*	Wild Ananas	Bromelia
Pittonia, *Plum.*		Tournefortia
Plantaginella, *Dill. gen.*	Leaſt Water Plantain	Limoſella
Plantanocephalus, *Vaill.* A. G.	Button-wood	Cephalanthus
Poliifolia, *Buxb.* A. R.	Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary	Andromeda
Polium, *Tourn.*	Poley Mountain	Teucrium
Polyacantha, *Vaill.* A. G.	Caſaubon's Thiſtle, ſuppoſed the true Fiſh Thiſtle or Acarna of Theophraſtus	Carduus
Polygaloides, *Dill. gen.*	Milk-wort	Polygala
Polygonatum, *Tourn.*	Solomon's Seal	Convallaria
Polygonifolia, *Dill. gen.*		Corrigiola
Polygonoides, *Tourn.*		Calligonum
Polyporus, *Mich.*		Boletus
Populago, *Tourn.*	Marſh Marigold	Caltha
Porophyllum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Cacalia with perforate Leaves	Cacalia
Porrum, *Tourn.*	Leek	Allium
Portula, *Dill. gen.*	Water Purſlane	Peplis
Portulacaſtrum, *B. Juſ.*	Horſe Purſlane	Trianthema
Potamopithys, *Buxb.* A. R.		Elatine
Primula veris, *Tourn.*	Primroſe	Primula

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Provenzalia, *Petit. Gen.*	Water Dragons	Calla
Pſeudoacacia, *Tourn.*	Falſe Acacia	Robinia
Pſeudocyperus, *Mich.*		Schoenus
Pſeudodictamnus, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Dittany	Marrubium
Pſeudoruta, *Mich.*	Three leaved Rue	Ruta
Pſyllium, *Tourn.*	Flea-wort	Plantago
Ptarmica, *Tourn.*	Sneeze wort, Baſtard Pellitory, or Gooſe-tongue	Achillea
Pterocephalus, *Vail.* A. G.	Scabious	Scabioſa
Pteroſpermadendron, *Am*		Pentapetes
Pulſatilla, *Tourn.*	Paſque Flower	Anemone
Q		
Quamoclit, *Tourn.*		Ipomoea
Quinquefolium, *Tourn.*	Cinquefoil	Potentilla
Quinquina, *Condam.* A. G	True Jeſuits Bark Tree	Cinchona
R		
Radicula, *Dill. gen.*	Water Radiſh	Siſymbrium
Radiola, *Dill. gen.*	Leaſt Rupture-wort, or All Seed	Linum
Ranunculoides, *Va.* A. G.	Water Crowfoot	Ranunculus
Rapa, *Tourn.*	Turnep	Braſſica
Raphaniſtrum, *Tourn.*	White flowered Charlock with jointed Pods	Raphanus
Rapiſtrum, *Tourn.*	Sea Cabbage	Crambe
Rapunculus, *Tourn.*	Rampions	Phyteuma
Rapuntium, *Tourn.* & *Dill. Elth.*	Cardinal Flower	Lobelia
Rhabarbarum, *Tourn.*	Rhubarb	Rheum
Rhagadioloides, *Va.* A. G.		Hyoſeris
Rhagadiolus, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Tourn.*		Lapſana
Rhamnoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Rhamnus, or Sea Buckthorn	Hippophaë
Rhaponticoides, *Vaill.*	Centaury	Centaurea
Rhapontium, *Vaill.*	Centaury	Centaurea
Ribeſium, *Dill. Elth.*	Currant Tree	Ribes
Ricinocarpus, *Boer.* & *Bur*		Acalypha
Ricinoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Ricinus	Croton
Rivina, *Plum.*		Rivinia

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Royenia, *Houſt.* A. A.		Loeſelia
Rajoc, *Plum.*		Morinda
Ros ſolis, *Tourn.*	Sun-dew	Droſera
Rubeola, *Tourn.*	Petty Madder	Crucianella
Rudbeckia, *Houſt.* A. A.	Button-tree	Conocarpus
Ruppia, *Act. Ang.*	Graſs Wrack	Zoſtera
Ruta muraria, *Tourn.*	Wall-rue, or Tent-wort	Aſplenium
S.		
Sabina, *Boerh.*	Savine	Juniperus
Sagitta, *D. g.* & *V.* A. G.	Arrow-head	Sagittaria
Salicaria, *Tourn.*	Willow-herb, or Purple Looſeſtrife	Lythrum
Salvinia, *Mich.*		Marſilea
Santolinoides, *Vaill.* A. G. & *Mich. gen.*		Anacyclus
Sapota, *Plum.*	Sapota	Achras
Saſſafras, *Off.*	Saſſafras Tree	Laurus
Saururus, *Plum.*	Lizard's Tail	Piper
Schunda Pana, *Hort. Mal.*		Caryota
Scirpocyperus, *Mitch.*	Ruſh Graſs	Scirpus
Scirpoides, *Mont.*		Carex
Sclarea, *Tourn.*	Clary	Salvia
Scorodopraſum, *Mich.*	Great round-headed, or Turkey Garlick	Allium
Scorpioides, *Tourn.*	Caterpillars	Scorpiurus
Scorzoneroides, *Va.* A. G.	Vipers Graſs	Scorzonera
Sebeſtena, *Dill. Elth.*	Sebeſten	Cordia
Securidaca, *Tourn.*	The True Hatchet Vetch, or Sickle-wort	Coronilla
Sedi ſpecies, *Tourn.*	Houſeleek	Sempervivum
Selaginoides, *Dill. Muſc.*		Lycopodium
Selago, *Dill. Muſc.*	Upright Fir Moſs	Lycopodium
Senecionis ſpecies, *D. Elt.*		Erigeron
Senna, *Tourn.*	Senna of the Shops	Caſſia
Seriana, *Plum.*		Paullinia
Seſamoides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Rocket	Reſeda
Sherardia, *Vaill.*	Vervain	Verbena
Sherardia, *Pont. Epiſt.*		Galenia
Sicyoides, *Tourn.*	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Sicyos
Siliqua, *Tourn.*	Carob-tree, or St. John's Bread	Ceratonia

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Siliquaſtrum, *Tourn.*	Judas tree	Cercis
Silybum, *Vaill.* A. G.	Milk Thiſtle, or Lady's Thiſtle	Carduus
Sinapi, *Tourn.*	Muſtard	Sinapis
Sinapiſtrum, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Muſtard	Cleome
Siphonanthemum, *Amm. Act. Petrop.*		Siphonanthus
Siſarum, *Tourn.*	Skirret	Sium
Siſyrinchium, *Tourn.*	Iris with a double Bulb, called Spaniſh Nut	Iris
Sloana, *Plum.*	Apeiba of the Braſilians	Sloanea
Solanoides, *Tourn.* A. G.	American Night-ſhade	Rivina
Sorgum, *Mich.*	Indian Millet	Holcus
Spartium, *Tourn.*	Single ſeeded Broom	Geniſta
Sphondylium, *Tourn.*	Cow Parſnep	Heracleum
Sphondylococcos, *Mitch.*	Johnſonia	Callicarpa
Stachyarpagophora, *Vaill.* A. G.	Cock's comb	Celoſia
Staphylodendron, *Tourn.*	Bladder Nut.	Staphylæa
Stellaria, *Dill. gen.*		Callitriche
Stellaris, *Dill. gen.*	Yellow Star of Bethlem	Ornithogalum
Stœchas, *Tourn.*	French Lavender	Lavandula
Stramonium, *Tou.&Pont.*	Thorn Apple	Datura
Stratiotes, *Vaill.* A. G.	Water Milfoil, or Water Violet	Hottonia
Stratiotes, *Dill. gen.*	Frog's Bit	Hydrocharis
Struthia, *Royen.*		Gnidia
Suber, *Tourn.*	Cork-tree	Quercus
Succiſa, *Vaill.* A. G.	Devil's-bit	Scabioſa
Suillus, *Mich.*		Boletus
Symphoricarpos, *Dill. El.*	Shrubby St. Peter's-wort	Lonicera
Syringa, *Tourn.*	Mock Orange, or Syringa	Philadelphus
T		
Tamariſcus, *Tourn.*	Tamariſk	Tamarix
Tamnus, *Tourn.*	Black Bryony	Tamus
Tapia, *Plum.*	Garlick Pear	Crateva
Taraxaconaſtrum, *V.* A. G		Hyoſeris
Taraxaconoides, *V.* A. G.	Dandelion	Leontodon
Tarchonanthus, *Va. Act.*	Jeſuit's Bark-tree, falſely ſo called	Iva

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Telephiaſtrum, *Dill. Elt.*	African Purſlane	Portulaca
Telephioides, *T.&D.Elt.*	Baſtard Orpine	Andrachne
Tenga, *Hort. Mal.*	Cocoa Nut	Cocos
Terebinthus, *Tourn.*	Turpentine-tree	Piſtacia
Ternatea, *Tourn.* A. G.		Clitoria
Tetrahit, *Dill. gen.*	Baſtard Hemp	Galeopſis
Thlaſpidium, *Tourn.*	Buckler Muſtard	Biſcutella
Thymbra, *Tourn.*	Savory, with verticillate Flowers	Satureja
Thymelæa, *Tourn.*	Mezereon, or Spurge-Laurel	Daphne
Thyſſelinum, *Tourn.*	Milky Parſley	Selinum
Tinus, *Tour.&Vail.* A.G.	Lauruſtinus	Viburnum
Titanokeratophyton, *Bo.*		Lithoxylon
Tithymaloides, *Tourn.*	Baſtard Spurge	Euphorbia
Tithymaloides (an) *Klein Monagr.*	Cabbage-tree, or Carnation-tree	Cacalia
Tithymalus, *Tourn.*	Spurge	Euphorbia
Tournefortia, *Pont. Epiſ.*	Amber-tree	Anthoſpermum
Toxicodendron, *Tourn.*	Poiſon-tree	Rhus
Tragacantha, *Tourn*	Goat's horn	Aſtragalus
Tragopogonoides, *Vaill.* A. G.	Goats-beard with crooked Seeds	Tragopogon
Tragoſelinum, *Tourn.*	Burnet Saxifrage	Pimpinella
Tribuloides, *Tourn.*	Water Caltrops	Trapa
Trichomanes, *Tourn.*	Engliſh black Maidenhair	Aſplenium
Trifoliaſtrum, *Mich.*	White flowered Meadow Trefoil, Honeyſuckle Graſs, or Dutch Clover	Trifolium
Trilopus, *Mitch.*	Witch Hazel	Hamamelis
Trioſteoſpermum, *Dill. Elth.*	Fever root, Doctor Tinker's Weed, or Falſe Ipecacuana	Trioſteum
Trixis, *Mitch.*		Proſerpinaca
Tulipifera, *Cateſb.*	Tulip-tree	Liriodendron
Tuna, *Dill Elth.*	Indian Fig, or Prickly Pear	Cactus
Tunica, *Dill. Elth.*	Pink	Dianthus

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
V		
Valdia, *Plum.*		Ovieda
Valerianella, *Tourn* & *Vaill.*	Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn-Sallad	Valeriana
Valliſneroides, *Mich.*		Valiſneria
Vanilla, *Plum.*	Vanilla	Epidendrum
Vanrheedia, *Plum.*		Rheedia
Veſicaria, *Rivinus.*	Heart-ſeed, or Heart-pea	Cardioſpermum
Veſicaria, *Tourn.*	Madwort with bladdery Pods	Alyſſum
Virga aurea, *T.* & *V.* A.G.	Golden Rod	Solidago
Virga ſanguinea, *Dill.*	Female Dog-wood, Dog-berry, or Gatter-tree	Cornus
Viſcago, *Dill. Elth.*	Viſcous Campion, or Catch-fly	Silene
Viticella, *Mitch.*		Galax
Viticella, *Dill. gen.*	Virgin's Bower, or Lady's Bower	Clematis
Vitis Idea, *Tourn.*	Whortle Berry	Vaccinium
Ulmaria, *Tourn.*	Meadow-ſweet, or Queen of the Meadows	Spiræa
Unifolium, *Dill. gen.*	One blade	Convallaria
Volubilis, *Dill. Elth.*		Ipomoea
Uſnea, *Dill. Muſc.*	Tree Moſs	Lichen
Uva urſi, *Tourn.*	Spaniſh Redwhorts, or Bearberries	Arbutus
Vulneraria, *Tourn.*	Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger	Anthyllis
X		
Xeranthemoides, *D. Elth.*		Xeranthemum
Xiphium. *Tourn.*	Bulbous Iris	Iris
Xylon, *Lin. gen. pl. Ed. pr.*	Silk Cotton-tree	Bombax
Xylon, *Tourn.*	Cotton	Goſſypium
Xyloſteum, *Tourn.*	Fly Honeyſuckle	Lonicera
Z		
Zacintha, *Va.* A. G. & *T.*	Wart Succory	Lapſana
Zanonia, *Plum.*		Commelina
Ziziphus, *Tourn.*	Jujube-tree	Rhamnus

APPENDIX.

A TABLE, containing ſuch Engliſh Names of Plants as have been moſt generally received, whether Specific or Generic; and ſhewing the Titles of the Genera under which they are ſeverally ranged in the LINNÆAN Syſtem.

N. B. The *Engliſh* Titles are diſtinguiſhed by the *Roman* Characters, and the LINNÆAN by the *Italic.*—The *Latin* Names in common Uſe, ſuch as *Anemone*, *Ranunculus*, &c. are omitted in this Liſt, being to be found in the firſt Table.

A

Abele, *Populus*
Abelmoſk, *Hibiſcus*
Acacia, *Mimoſa*
Acacia, falſe, *Robinia*
Acacia, German, *Prunus*
Acacia, three thorned, *Gleditſia*
Acajou, *Anacardium*
Aconite, *Aconitum*
Aconite, Winter, *Helleborus*
Adam's Apple, *Citrus*
Adam's Needle, *Yucca*
Adder's-wort, *Polygonum*
Adder's Tongue, *Ophiogloſſum*
Adragant, Gum, ſee Tragacanth
Agaric, *Agaricus*
Agnus caſtus, *Vitex*
Agrimony, *Agrimonia*
Agrimony, Baſtard, *Agrimonia*
Agrimony, Hemp, *Eupatorium*
Agrimony, Baſtard Hemp, *Ageratum*
Agrimony, Naked-headed Hemp *Verbeſina*
Agrimony, Water Hemp, *Bidens*
Ague Tree, *Laurus*
Alaternus, Baſtard, *Phylica*
Alder, *Betula*
Alder, Black or Berry-bearing, *Rhamnus*
Ale-coſt, *Tanacetum*
Ale-hoof, *Glechoma*
Alexanders, *Smyrnium*
Alkali, *Salicornia*
Alkanet, *Lithoſpermum*
Alkekengi, *Phyſalis*
All-good, *Chenopodium*
All-heal, Clowns, *Stachys*
All-heal, Hercules's, *Paſtinaca*
All-heal, Hercules's, *Heracleum*
All-ſeed, *Linum*
All-ſpice, *Myrtus*
Alligator Pear, *Laurus*
Almond, *Amygdalus*
Almond, African, *Brabejum*
Almond, Ethiopian, *Brabejum*
Aloe, American, *Agave*
Aloe, Water, *Stratiotes*
Althæa frutex, *Hibiſcus*
Alyſſon, Rough-leaved, *Subularia*
Amaranth, *Amaranthus*
Amaranth, Globe, *Gomphrena*
Amber Tree, *Anthoſpermum*
Amellus of Virgil, *Aſter*
Amomum Plinii, *Solanum*
Amomum, German, *Siſon*
Ananas, *Bromelia*
Ananas, Wild, *Bromelia*
Anemone, Wood, *Anemone*
Angelica, Berry-bearing, *Aralia*

Angelica, Wild, *Ægopodium*
Angelica Tree, *Aralia*
Aniſe, *Pimpinella*
Anotta, *Bixa*
Apeiba of the Braſilians, *Sloanea*
Apple, *Pyrus*
Apple, Adam's, *Citrus*
Apple, Blad, *Cactus*
Apple, Cuſtard, *Annona*
Apple, Love, *Solanum*
Apple, Mad, *Solanum*
Apple, Male Balſam, *Momordica*
Apple, May, *Podophyllum*
Apple, Pine, *Bromelia*
Apple, Purple, *Annona*
Apple, Soap, *Sapindus*
Apple, Sour, *Annona*
Apple, Star, *Chryſophyllum*
Apple, Sugar, *Annona*
Apple, Sweet, *Annona*
Apple, Thorn, *Datura*
Apple, Water, *Annona*
Apricot, *Prunus*
Arbor Vitæ, *Thuya*
Arbutus, Trailing, *Epigæa*
Archangel, *Lamium*
Archangel, Baum-leav'd, *Melittis*
Archangel, Yellow, *Galeopſis*
Arrowhead, *Sagittaria*
Arrow-headed Graſs, *Triglochin*
Arrow-root, Indian, *Maranta*
Arſe-ſmart, *Polygonum*
Artichoke, *Cynara*
Artichoke, Jeruſalem, *Helianthus*
Arum, African, *Calia*
Arum, Floating, *Orontium*
Aſarabacca, *Aſarum*
Aſh, *Fraxinus*
Aſh, Mountain, *Sorbus*
Aſh, Poiſon, *Rhus*
Aſparagus, Climbing African *Medeola*
Aſp, or Aſpen Tree, *Populus*
Aſphodel, *Aſphodelus*
Aſphodel, African, *Anthericum*
Aſphodel, Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Aſphodel, Lily, *Crinum*
Aſſes Cucumber, *Momordica*
Atamaſco Lily, *Amaryllis*
Avens, *Geum*
Avocado Pear, *Laurus*
Avogato Pear, *Laurus*
Auricula, *Primula*
Auricula, Borrage-leav'd, *Verbaſcum*
Ax-vetch, ſee Hatchet-vetch
Azarole, *Cratægus*
Azerira, *Prunus*

B

Balauſtine, *Punica*
Balm, ſee Baum
Balm of Gilead *
Balm of Gilead, falſe, *Dracocephalon*
Balſam, *Impatiens*
Balſam of Tolu, *Toluifera*
Balſam Apple, Male, *Momordica*
Balſam Tree, *Cluſia*
Balſam Tree, *Piſtacia*
Balſam Tree, *Copaifera*
Balſamine, Female, *Impatiens*
Bambu Cane, *Arundo*
Banana, *Muſa*
Bane-berries, *Actæa*
Banian Tree, *Ficus*
Bark, True Jeſuit's, *Cinchona*
Bark, Falſe Jeſuit's, *Iva*
Bark, Ilathera, *Clutia*
Bark, Winter's, *Laurus*
Barley, *Hordeum*
Barren-wort, *Epimedium*
Baſe-tree, Trefoil, *Cytiſus*
Baſil, *Ocimum*

---

*This is the *Balſamum Syriacum Rutæ folio* of *Caſpar Bauhin*, and ſeems to be omitted by *Linnæus*.

Baſil, Field, *Clinopodium*
Baſil, American Field, *Monarda*
Baſil, Syrian Field, *Ziziphora*
Baſil, Stone, *Thymus*
Baſil, Wild, *Thymus*
Batchelor's Buttons, *Lychnis*
Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum*
Baum, *Meliſſa*
Baum, Baſtard, *Melittis*
Baum, Moldavian, *Dracocephalum*
Baum, Molucca, *Moluccella*
Baum, Turkey, *Dracocephalum*
Bay, *Laurus*
Bay, Loblolly, *Gordonia*
Bay, Roſe, *Nerium*
Bay, Dwarf Roſe, *Rhododendrum*
Bay, Mountain Roſe, *Rhododendrum*
Bay, Sweet-flowering, *Magnolia*
Bay Plum, *Pſidium*
Bead Tree, *Melia*
Bean, *Vicia*
Bean, Bog, *Menyanthes*
Bean, French, *Phaſeolus*
Bean, Kidney, *Phaſeolus*
Bean Tree, Kidney, *Glycine*
Bean Tree of America, *Erythrina*
Bean Tree, Binding, *Mimoſa*
Bean Caper, *Zygophyllum*
Bean Trefoil, *Cytiſus*
Bean Trefoil, Stinking, *Anagyris*
Bear-berries, *Arbutus*
Bear-bind, *Convolvulus*
Bear's-breech, *Acanthus*
Bear's-ear, *Primula*
Bear's-ear, Sanicle, *Cortuſa*
Bear's-foot, *Helleborus*
Beard, Old Man's, *Clematis*
Beech, *Fagus*
Beet, *Beta*
Bee-flower, *Ophrys*
Behen, White, *Cucubalus*
Bell-flower, *Campanula*
Bells, Canterbury, *Campanula*
Bells, Coventry, *Campanula*
Bells, Hair, *Hyacinthus*
Bell-Pepper, *Capſicum*
Belladona Lily, *Amaryllis*
Belvidere, *Chenopodium*
Belly-ach-weed, *Jatropha*
Benjamin Tree, *Laurus*
Bennet, Herb, *Geum*
Berberry, *Berberis*
Bermudiana, *Siſyrinchium*
Betony, *Betonica*
Betony, Paul's, *Veronica*
Betony, Water, *Scrophularia*
Big, *Hordeum*
Bilberry, *Vaccinium*
Bindweed, *Convolvulus*
Bindweed, Black, *Tamus*
Bindweed, Rough, *Smilax*
Birch, *Betula*
Birch of Jamaica, *Piſtacia*
Bird cherry, *Prunus*
Bird Pepper, *Capſicum*
Bird's Eye, *Adonis*
Bird's Foot, *Ornithopus*
Bird's Foot Trefoil, *Lotus*
Bird's Neſt, *Ophrys*
Bird's Neſt, Purple, *Orchis*
Birth-wort, *Ariſtolochia*
Biſhop's-weed, *Ammi*
Biſtort, *Polygonum*
Bitter-gourd, *Cucumis*
Bitter-ſweet, *Solanum*
Bitter-vetch, *Ervum*
Bitter-vetch, *Orobus*
Bitter-vetch, Jointed podded, *Ervum*
Bitter-wort, *Gentiana*
Blackberry, *Rubus*
Blad Apple, *Cactus*
Bladder Nut, *Staphylæa*
Bladder Nut, African, *Royena*
Bladder Nut, Laurel leaved, *Ilex*
Bladder Senna, *Colutea*
Bladder Senna, Jointed podded, *Coronilla*
Bleſſed Thiſtle, *Cnicus*

Blinks, *Montia*
Blite, *Blitum*
Blite, *Amaranthus*
Blood-flower, *Hæmanthus*
Blood-wood, *Hæmatoxylon*
Blood-wort, *Rumex*
Blue bottle, *Centaurea*
Bogbean, *Menyanthes*
Bogberries, *Vaccinium*
Bogwhorts, *Vaccinium*
Bonduc, *Guilandina*
Bonnet Pepper, *Capſicum*
Bore-cole, *Braſſica*
Borrage, *Borrago*
Bottle-flower, *Centaurea*
Box, *Buxus*
Box, African, *Myrſine*
Box, Low, *Polygala*
Boxthorn, *Lycium*
Brakes, *Pteris*
Bramble, *Rubus*
Brank, *Polygonum*
Brank, Urſine, *Acanthus*
Braſiletto, *Cæſalpina*
Break ſtone, *Saxifraga*
Break-ſtone, Parſley, *Aphanes*
Briar, Sweet, *Roſa*
Briar, Wild, *Roſa*
Brimſtone-wort, *Peucedanum*
Briſtol, Flower of, *Lychnis*
Broccoli, *Braſſica*
Brooklime, *Veronica*
Broom, *Spartium*
Broom, African, *Aſpalathus*
Broom, Dyer's, *Geniſta*
Broom, Dwarf, *Geniſta*
Broom, Single ſeeded, *Geniſta*
Broom Rape, *Orobanche*
Broom Rape, with great Purple Flowers, *Lathræa*
Brown-wort, *Scrophularia*
Brown-wort, *Prunella*
Bryony, *Bryonia*
Bryony, Black, *Tamus*
Buckler, Muſtard, *Biſcutella*
Bucks-horn Plantain, *Plantago*
Bucks-horn, Warted, *Cochlearia*
Buck-thorn, *Rhamnus*
Buck-thorn, Sea, *Hippophaë*
Buck-wheat, *Polygonum*
Bugbane, ſee Bogbean
Bugle, *Ajuga*
Bugloſs, *Anchuſa*
Bugloſs, Small wild, *Aſperugo*
Bugloſs, Viper's, *Echium*
Bullace Tree, *Chryſophyllum*
Bullace Tree, *Prunus*
Burdock, *Arctium*
Burdock, Leſſer, *Xanthium*
Burnet, Garden, *Poterium*
Burnet, Greater wild, *Sanguiſorba*
Burnet, Saxifrage, *Pimpinella*
Burning thorny Plant, *Euphorbia*
Burr Reed, *Sparganium*
Butcher's Broom, *Ruſcus*
Butter Burr, *Tuſſilago*
Butter-wort, *Pinguicula*
Button Tree, *Conocarpus*
Button Weed, *Spermacoce*
Button Wood, *Cephalanthus*

C

Cabbage, *Braſſica*
Cabbage, Dog's, *Theligonum*
Cabbage, Sea, *Crambe*
Cabbage Tree, *Cacalia*
Calabaſh, *Cucurbita*
Calabaſh Tree, *Creſcentia*
Calamint, *Meliſſa*
Calamint, Water, *Mentha*
Cale, *Braſſica*
Cale, Sea, *Crambe*
Caltrops, *Tribulus*
Caltrops, Water, *Trapa*
Calve's Snout, *Antirrhinum*
Cammock, *Ononis*
Campeachy Wood, *Hæmatoxylon*
Camphor Tree, *Laurus*
Campion, *Angroſtema*
Campion, *Lychnis*

Campion, Viſcous, *Silene*
Canary-graſs, *Phalaris*
Candle of the Indians, ſee Kandel
Candleberry Myrtle, *Myrica*
Candy Carrot, *Athamanta*
Candy Lion's Foot, *Catananche*
Candy Tuft, *Iberis*
Candy Tuft Tree, *Iberis*
Cane or Reed, *Arundo*
Cane, Sugar, *Saccharum*
Canterbury Bells, *Campanula*
Caper-buſh, *Capparis*
Caper, Bean, *Zygophyllum*
Caraway, *Carum*
Cardinal-flower, *Lobelia*
Carline Thiſtle, *Carlina*
Carnation, *Dianthus*
Carnation, Spaniſh, *Poinciana*
Carnation Tree, *Cacalia*
Carob Tree, *Ceratonia*
Carrot, *Daucus*
Carrot, Candy, *Athamanta*
Carrot, Deadly, *Thapſia*
Carui, *Carum*
Caſhew-nut, *Anacardium*
Caſſava, *Jatropha*
Caſſia, Poet's, *Oſyris*
Caſſidony, *Gnaphalium*
Caſſiobury Buſh, *Caſſine*
Catchfly, *Silene*
Catmint, *Nepeta*
Cat's-foot, *Glechoma*
Cat's-foot Mountain, *Gnaphalium*
Cat's-tail, *Typha*
Caterpillars, *Scorpiurus*
Cauliflower, *Braſſica*
Cedar, *Juniperus*
Cedar of Jamaica, Baſtard, *Theobroma*
Cedar, White, *Cupreſſus*
Cedar of Buſaco, *Cupreſſus*
Cedar of Libanus, *Pinus*
Celandine, *Chelidonium*
Celandine, Leſſer, *Ranunculus*
Celandine Tree, *Bocconia*

Celeriac, *Apium*
Celery, *Apium*
Centaury, *Centaurea*
Centaury, Leſſer, *Gentiana*
Ceterach, *Aſplenium*
Chamomile, *Anthemis*
Chardon, *Cynara*
Charlock, *Sinapi*
Charlock, White-flowered, with jointed Pods, *Rhaphanus*
Chaſte Tree, *Vitex*
Cheeſe Rennet, *Galium*
Cherry, *Prunus*
Cherry, Barbadoes, *Malpighia*
Cherry, Bird, *Prunus*
Cherry, Cornelian, *Cornus*
Cherry, Dwarf, *Lonicera*
Cherry, Hottentot, *Caſſine*
Cherry, Winter, *Phyſalis*
Cherry, Winter, *Solanum*
Cherry of the Alps, *Lonicera*
Cherry Laurel, *Prunus*
Chervil, Garden, *Scandix*
Chervil, Wild, *Chærophyllum*
Cheſtnut, *Fagus*
Cheſtnut, Horſe, *Æſculus*
Cheſtnut, Indian Roſe, *Meſua*
Chich Peaſe, *Cicer*
Chiches, *Cicer*
Chichling Vetch, *Lathyrus*
Chickweed, *Alſine*
Chickweed, African, *Mollugo*
Chickweed, Berry-bearing, *Cucubalus*
Chickweed, Great, *Stellaria*
Chickweed Mountain, *Moehringia*
Chickweed, Mouſe ear, *Ceraſtium*
Chickweed, Smallwater, *Montia*
China Root, *Smilax*
China Roſe, *Hibiſcus*
Chinquapin, *Fagus*
Chocolate-nut, *Theobroma*
Chriſtmas Roſe, *Helleborus*
Chriſtopher, Herb, *Actæa*
Chriſt's-thorn, *Rhamnus*

Chryſanthemum, Baſtard, *Silphium*
Chryſanthemum, Hard-ſeeded, *Oſteoſpermum*
Ciboules, *Allium*
Cicely, Sweet, *Scandix*
Cinnamon Tree, *Laurus*
Cinnamon, White, *Laurus*
Cinquefoil, *Potentilla*
Cinquefoil, Marſh, *Comarum*
Ciſtus, Marſh, *Ledum*
Ciſtus, Leſſer Marſh, *Andromeda*
Ciſtus, Nettle-leaved, *Turnera*
Ciſtus, Rape of, *Aſarum*
Citron, *Citrus*
Citrul, *Cucurbita*
Cives, *Allium*
Clary, *Salvia*
Clary, Pyrænean, *Horminum*
Clivers, *Galium*
Clove July Flower, *Dianthus*
Clove Tree, *Caryophyllus*
Clover, *Trifolium*
Clover, Dutch, *Trifolium*
Clown's, Allheal, *Stachys*
Clown's Wound-wort, *Stachys*
Cob-nut, *Corylus*
Cock's-comb, *Celoſia*
Cock's-comb, *Pedicularis*
Cock's-comb, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Cock's-head, *Hedyſarum*
Cocoa-nut, *Cocos*
Cocoa-plumb, *Chryſobalanus*
Codlin Tree, *Pyrus*
Codlins and Cream, *Epilobium*
Coffee Tree, *Coffea*
Cole-ſeed, *Braſſica*
Cole-rape, *Braſſica*
Cole-wort, *Braſſica*
Cole-wort, Sea, *Crambe*
Cole-wort, Sea, *Convolvulus*
Coloquintida, *Cucumis*
Colt's-foot, *Tuſſilago*
Colt's-foot, Alpine, *Cacalia*
Colt's-foot, Foreign, *Cacalia*
Columbine, *Aquilegia*
Columbine Feathered, *Thalictrum*
Colutea, Jointed-podded, *Coronilla*
Comphry, *Symphytum*
Conſound, Greater, *Symphytum*
Conſound, Leſſer, *Bellis*
Conſound, Middle, *Ajuga*
Conſound, Royal, *Delphinium*
Conſound, Saracen's, *Solidago*
Conſound, the True Saracen's, *Senecio*
Contrayerva, *Dorſtenia*
Contrayerva of Hernandez, *Paſſiflora*
Convall, Lily, *Convallaria*
Coral Tree, *Erithrina*
Coriander, *Coriandrum*
Cork Tree, *Quercus*
Corn, Indian, *Zea*
Corn Flag, *Gladiolus*
Corn Marigold, *Chryſanthemum*
Corn Parſley, *Siſon*
Corn Rocket, *Bunias*
Corn Roſe, *Papaver*
Corn Sallad, *Valeriana*
Cornel Tree, *Cornus*
Cornelian Cherry, *Cornus*
Coſtmary, *Tanacetum*
Cotton, *Goſſypium*
Cotton, Lavender, *Santolina*
Cotton Tree, Silk, *Bombax*
Cotton Graſs, *Eriophorum*
Cotton Weed, *Filago*
Coventry Bells, *Campanula*
Courbaril, *Hymenæa*
Cowſlip, *Primula*
Cowſlip, American, *Dodecatheon*
Cowſlip, Jeruſalem, *Pulmonaria*
Cowſlip, Mountain, *Pulmonaria*
Cow's Lungwort, *Verbaſcum*
Cow Parſnep, *Heracleum*
Cow Weed, *Chærophyllum*
Cow Wheat, *Melampyrum*
Coxcomb, ſee Cock's comb
Crab Tree, *Pyrus*

Crake-berries, *Empetrum*
Cranberries, *Vaccinium*
Crane's Bill, *Geranium*
Creeper, Virginian, *Hedera*
Creſs, *Lepidium*
Creſs, Indian, *Tropæolum*
Creſs, Sciatica, *Iberis*
Creſs, Spaniſh, *Vella*
Creſs, Swine's, *Cochlearia*
Creſs, Wall, *Turritis*
Creſs, Warted, *Cochlearia*
Creſs, Water, *Siſymbrium*
Croſs, Winter, *Eriſymum*
Croſs, Jeruſalem, *Lychnis*
Croſs, Knights, *Lychnis*
Croſs, Scarlet, *Lychnis*
Croſs-wort, *Valantia*
Crowberries, *Empetrum*
Crow-foot, *Ranunculus*
Crown Imperial, *Fritillaria*
Cuckow-flower, *Cardamine*
Cuckow Pint, *Arum*
Cucumber, *Cucumis*
Cucumber, Aſſes, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Egyptian, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Serpent, *Trichoſanthes*
Cucumber, Single-ſeeded, *Sicyos*
Cucumber, Small creeping, *Melothria*
Cucumber, Spirting, *Momordica*
Cucumber, Wild, *Momordica*
Cudweed, *Gnaphalium*
Cudweed, Baſtard, *Micropus*
Cullions, *Orchis*
Cullions, Soldier's, *Orchis*
Cumin, *Cuminum*
Cumin, Baſtard, *Lagœcia*
Cumin, Wild, *Lagœcia*
Cup Muſhroom, *Peziza*
Currant Tree, *Ribes*
Cuſhion Ladies, *Saxifraga*
Cuſhion, Sea, *Statice*
Cuſtard, Apple, *Annona*
Cypreſs, *Cupreſſus*
Cypreſs, Summer, *Chenopodium*

D

Daffodil, *Narciſſus*
Daffodil, Lily, *Amaryllis*
Daffodil, Lily, *Pancratium*
Daffodil, Sea, *Pancratium*
Daiſy, *Bellis*
Daiſy, Blue, *Globularia*
Daiſy, Globe, *Globularia*
Daiſy, Greater, *Chryſanthemum*
Daiſy, Middle, *Doronicum*
Daiſy, Ox-eye, *Chryſanthemum*
Dame's Violet, *Heſperis*
Damſon Tree, *Prunus*
Damſon Tree, *Chryſophyllum*
Dandelion, *Leontodon*
Dane-wort, *Sambucus*
Darnel, *Lolium*
Date Plum, Indian, *Dioſpyros*
Date Tree, *Phœnix*
Day Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Dead Nettle, *Lamium*
Dead Nettle, Yellow, *Galeopſis*
Deadly Carrot, *Thapſia*
Deadly Nightſhade, *Atropa*
Devil in a Buſh, *Nigella*
Devil's Bit, *Scabioſa*
Devil's Bit, Yellow, *Leontodon*
Dewberry Buſh, *Rubus*
Dier's Broom, *Geniſta*
Dier's Weed, *Reſeda*
Dier's Weed, *Geniſta*
Dill, *Anethum*
Diſtaff Thiſtle, *Atractylis*
Diſtaff Thiſtle, *Carthamus*
Dittander, *Lepidium*
Dittany, *Origanum*
Dittany, Baſtard, *Marrubium*
Dittany, White, *Dictamnus*
Dock, *Rumex*
Doctor Tinker's Weed, *Trioſteum*
Dodder, *Cuſcuta*
Dodder of Thyme, *Cuſcuta*
Dog's Bane, *Apocynum*
Dog's Bane, *Aſclepias*

Dog Berry, *Cornus*
Dog's Cabbage, *Theligonum*
Dog's Rue, *Scrophularia*
Dog's Stones, *Orchis*
Dog's Tooth, or Dog's Tooth Violet, *Erythronium*
Dogwood, *Cornus*
Dogwood of Jamaica, *Erythrina*
Double Tongue, *Ruſcus*
Dove's Foot, *Geranium*
Dragons, *Dracontium*
Dragons, *Arum*
Dragon's Head, *Dracocephalum*
Dragon's Water, *Calla*
Dragon's Wort, *Artemiſia*
Dragon, Gum, ſee Tragacanth
Dragon Wild, *Artemiſia*
Drop-wort, *Spiræa*
Drop-wort, Hemlock, *Oenanthe*
Drop-water, *Oenanthe*
Duck's-meat, *Lemna*
Duck's-meat, Starry, *Callitriche*
Duck's-foot, *Podophyllum*
Dwale, *Atropa*

E

Ebony, Cretan, *Ebenus*
Ebony, Falſe, *Poinciana*
Ebony of the Alps, *Cytiſus*
Ebony, Mountain, *Bauhinia*
Edders, *Arum*
Egg Plant, *Solanum*
Eglantine, *Roſa*
Elder Tree, *Sambucus*
Elder, Marſh, *Viburnum*
Elecampane, *Inula*
Elecampane, Baſtard, *Helenia*
Elemi Tree, Gum, *Piſtacia*
Elephant's Foot, *Elephantopus*
Elephant's Head, *Rhinanthus*
Elichryſum, Baſtard Ethiopian *Stoebe*
Elm, *Ulmus*
Enchanter's Nightſhade, *Circæa*
Endive, *Cichorium*
Eryngo, *Eryngium*
Eſchalot, *Allium*
Eternal Flower, *Xeranthemum*
Eternal Flower, *Gnaphalium*
Eternal Flower, *Gomphræna*
Evergreen, *Aizoon*
Evergreen, *Sempervivum*
Everlaſting, *Xeranthemum*
Everlaſting, *Gomphræna*
Everlaſting, *Gnaphalium*
Euonymus, Climbing, *Celaſtrus*
Euonymus, Baſtard, *Kiggellaria*
Euonymus, Baſtard, *Celaſtrus*
Eye-bright, *Euphraſia*

F

Farting Tree, *Hura*
Faufel Nut, *Areca*
Felwort, *Gentiana*
Felon-wort, *Solanum*
Fennel, *Anethum*
Fennel, Hog's, *Peucedanum*
Fennel, Scorching, *Thapſia*
Fennel, Sea, *Crithmum*
Fennel Flower, *Nigella*
Fennel Flower of Crete, *Garidella*
Fennel Giant, *Ferula*
Fenugreek, *Trigonella*
Fern, Common Male, *Polypodium*
Fern, Common Female, *Polypodium*
Fern, Flowering, *Oſmunda*
Fern, Common, or True Mule's, *Aſplenium*
Fern, Mule's, *Hemionitis*
Fern, Sweet, *Scandix*
Feverfew, *Matricaria*
Feverfew, Baſtard, *Parthenium*
Fever-root, *Trioſteum*
Fever-weed, *Eryngium*
Fiddle-wood, *Citharexylum*
Field Baſil, *Clenopodium*
Field Baſil, American, *Monarda*
Field Baſil, Syrian, *Ziziphora*
Fig, *Ficus*
Fig, Indian, *Cactus*

Fig, Infernal, *Argemone*
Fig, Pharoah's, *Ficus*
Fig, Pharoah's, *Muſa*
Fig, Marigold, *Meſembryanthemum*
Fig Tree, Cochineal, *Cactus*
Fig-wort, *Scrophularia*
Filberd, *Corylus*
Fingrigo, *Piſonia*
Finochia, *Anethum*
Fir, *Pinus*
Fir Moſs, Upright, *Lycopodium*
Fiſh Thiſtle, *Carduus*
Flag, or Flag-flower, *Iris*
Flag, Corn, *Gladiolus*
Flag, Sweet-ſcented, *Acorus*
Flax, *Linum*
Flax, Carolina, *Polypremum*
Flax, Toad, *Antirrhinum*
Fleabane, *Conyza*
Fleabane, Marſh, *Inula*
Fleabane, Middle, *Inula*
Fleabane, Shrubby African, *Tarchonanthus*
Fleabane Tree, *Tarchonanthus*
Flea-wort, *Plantago*
Flix-weed, *Siſymbrium*
Flower of Briſtol, *Lychnis*
Flower of Conſtantinople, *Lychnis*
Flower, Gentle, *Amaranthus*
Flower of an Hour, *Hibiſcus*
Flower de Luce, *Iris*
Flower-fence of Barbadoes, *Poinciana*
Flower-fence, Baſtard, *Adenanthera*
Fluellin, *Antirrhinum*
Fly Honeyſuckle, *Lonicera*
Fly Honeyſuckle, African, *Halleria*
Fly Bane, *Silene*
Fly-wort, *Silene*
Fool's Parſley, *Æthuſa*
Fool's Stones, *Orchis*
Four o'Clock Flower, *Mirabilis*
Fox Glove, *Digitalis*
Fox Tail Graſs, *Alopecurus*
Frankincenſe, Jews, *Styrax*
Frankincenſe Tree, *Pinus*
Fraxinella, *Dictamnus*
French Bean, *Phaſeolus*
French Honeyſuckle, *Hedyſarum*
Freſh Water Soldier, *Stratiotes*
Fryer's Cowl, *Arum*
Fringe Tree, *Chionanthus*
Fritillary, *Fritillaria*
Fritillary Coxcomb, *Stapelia*
Frog's Bit, *Hydrocharis*
Fuller's Thiſtle, *Dipſacus*
Fumatory, *Fumaria*
Furze, *Ulex*
Fuſtic Tree, *Morus*

G

Gale, or Sweet Gale, *Myrica*
Galingale, *Cyperus*
Garavances, *Cicer*
Garlick, *Allium*
Garlick Pear, *Crateva*
Gatter Tree, *Cornus*
Gelder Roſe, *Viburnum*
Gelder Roſe, Currant-leav'd *Spiræa*
Gelder Roſe, Virginian, *Spiræa*
Gentian, *Gentiana*
Gentian, Baſtard, *Sarothra*
Gentianella, *Gentiana*
Gentle, Flower, *Amaranthus*
Gerard, Herb, *Ægopodium*
Germander, *Teucrium*
Germander, Rock, *Veronica*
Germander, Water, *Teucrium*
Gilead, Falſe Baum of, *Dracocephalum*
Gill, *Glechoma*
Gilly-flower, ſee July-flower
Ginger, *Amomum*
Ginſeng, *Panax*
Gladiole, Water, *Butomus*
Gladiole, Water, *Lobelia*
Gladwin, Stinking, *Iris*

Glaſs-wort, *Salſola*
Glaſs-wort, Berry-bearing, *Anabaſis*
Glaſs-wort, Jointed, *Salicornia*
Globe Amaranth, *Gomphrena*
Globe Daiſy, *Globularia*
Globe Flower, *Sphæranthus*
Globe Ranunculus, *Trollius*
Globe Thiſtle, *Echinops*
Goat's Beard, *Tragopogon*
Goat's Rue, *Galega*
Goat's Stones, greater, *Satyrium*
Goat's Stones, leſſer, *Orchis*
Goat's Thorn, *Aſtragalus*
Gold of Pleaſure, *Myagrum*
Golden Cups, *Ranunculus*
Golden Lung-wort, *Hieracium*
Golden Maidenhair, *Polytrichum*
Golden Mouſe-ear, *Hieracium*
Golden Rod, *Solidago*
Golden Rod Tree, *Boſea*
Golden Samphire, *Inula*
Golden Saxifrage, *Chryſoſplenium*
Golden Thiſtle, *Scolymus*
Goldy Locks, *Chryſocoma*
Goldy Locks, *Gnaphalium*
Good Henry, *Chenopodium*
Gooſeberry, *Ribes*
Gooſeberry, American, *Melaſtoma*
Gooſeberry of the Americans, *Cactus*
Gooſeberry of Barbadoes, *Cactus*
Gooſe-foot, *Chenopodium*
Gooſe Graſs, *Galium*
Gooſe Graſs, great, *Aſperugo*
Gooſe Tongue, *Achillea*
Go to bed at Noon, *Tragopogon*
Gorſs, *Ulex*
Gourd, *Cucurbita*
Gourd, Bitter, *Cucumis*
Gourd, Ethiopian, Sour, *Adanſonia*
Gourd Tree, Indian, *Creſcentia*
Gout-wort, *Ægopodium*
Grace, Herb of, *Ruta*
Grain, Oily Purging, *Seſamum*
Grain, Scarlet, *Quercus*
Grain, Scarlet, *Cactus*
Grape, *Vitis*
Grape, Mangrove, *Polygonum*
Grape, Sea-ſide, *Polygonum*
Grape Hyacinth, *Hyacinthu*
Graſs of Parnaſſus, *Parnaſſia*
Graſs Vetch, Crimſon, *Lathyrus*
Graſs Wrack, *Zoſtera*
Gravel-bind, *Convolvulus*
Greek Valerian, *Polemonium*
Green-weed, *Geniſta*
Grim the Collier, *Hieracium*
Gromwell, or Gromil, *Lithoſpermum*
Gromwell, German, *Stellera*
Ground Ivy, *Glechoma*
Ground Nut, *Arachis*
Ground Pine, *Teucrium*
Ground Pine, Stinking, *Camphoroſma*
Groundſel, *Senecio*
Groundſel Tree, *Baccharis*
Groundſel Tree with a Ficoides Leaf, *Cacalia*
Guava, ſee Guayava
Guava, French, *Caſſia*
Guayava, *Pſidium*
Gum Elemi Tree, *Piſtacia*
Gum Succory, *Chondrilla*
Gum Tragacanth, *Aſtragalus*
Gum, Sweet, *Liquidambar*

H

Hairbells, *Hyacinthus*
Hare's-ear, *Bupleurum*
Hare's-ear, Baſtard, *Phyllis*
Hare's Lettuce, *Sonchus*
Hart's horn Plantain, *Plantago*
Hart's-tongue, *Aſplenium*
Hart-wort, *Seſele*
Hart-wort of Crete, *Tordylium*

Hartwort, Shrubby, of Ethiopia *Bupleurum*
Hart-wort of Marſeilles, *Seſeli*
Hatchet Vetch, True, *Coronilla*
Hatchet Vetch, Cluſius's Foreign, *Biſerrula*
Hawk-weed, *Hieracium*
Hawk-weed, Baſtard, *Crepis*
Hawk-weed, Trailing crooked-ſeeded, *Hyoſeris*
Hawk-weed, Woolly, *Andryala*
Hawthorn, or Haw, *Cratægus*
Hawthorn, Black American, *Viburnum*
Hay, Burgundian, *Medicago*
Hazel, or Hazel Nut, *Corylus*
Hazel, Witch, *Hamamelis*
Hazel, Witch, *Ulmus*
Heart Pea, *Cardioſpermum*
Heart Seed, *Cardioſpermum*
Heart's Eaſe, *Viola*
Heath, *Erica*
Heath, Berry-bearing, *Empetrum*
Heath, Black-berried, *Empetrum*
Heath, Mountain, *Saxifraga*
Heath, Low Pine, *Coris*
Heath, Peaſe, *Orobus*
Hedge Hog, *Medicago*
Hedge Hog Thiſtle, *Cactus*
Hedge Hog Thorn, Spaniſh, *Anthyllis*
Hedge Hyſſop, *Gratiola*
Hedge Muſtard, *Eryſimum*
Hedge Nettle, *Galeopſis*
Hedge Nettle, Shrubby, *Praſium*
Hellebore, *Helleborus*
Hellebore, Baſtard, *Serapias*
Hellebore, Black, *Helleborus*
Hellebore, Fennel-leaved Black, *Adonis*
Hellebore, White, *Veratrum*
Helleborine, *Serapias*
Helmet-flower, *Aconitum*
Hemlock, *Conium*
Hemlock, Great broad-leaved Baſtard, *Liguſticum*
Hemlock, Leſſer, *Æthuſa*
Hemlock, Water, *Cicuta*
Hemlock Drop-wort, *Oenanthe*
Hemp, *Cannabis*
Hemp, Baſtard, *Datiſca*
Hemp, Baſtard, *Galeopſis*
Hemp Agrimony, *Eupatorium*
Hemp Agrimony, Baſtard, *Ageratum*
Hemp Agrimony, Naked-headed, *Verbeſina*
Hemp Agrimony, Water, *Bidens*
Henbane, *Hyoſcyamus*
Henbane, Yellow, *Nicotiana*
Henweed, Guinea, *Petiveria*
Hepatica, *Anemone*
Hep Tree, *Roſa*
Herb Bane, *Orobanche*
Herb Bane, Great Purple, *Lathræa*
Herb Bennet, *Geum*
Herb Chriſtopher, *Actæa*
Herb Gerard, *Ægopodium*
Herb of Grace, *Ruta*
Herb Maſtick, *Satureia*
Herb Paris, *Paris*
Herb Paris of Canada, *Trillium*
Herb Robert, *Geranium*
Herb Trinity, *Viola*
Herb Truelove, *Paris*
Herb Truelove of Canada, *Trillium*
Herb Two-pence, *Lyſimachia*
Herb, Bleſſed, *Geum*
Herb, Saint Bartholemew's, *Ilex*
Herb, Willow, *Epilobium*
Herb, Willow, *Lythrum*
Herb, Willow, *Liſymachia*
Hercules's Allheal, *Paſtinaca*
Hercules's Allheal, *Heracleum*
Hercules's Club, *Zanthoxylon*

Hiccory Nut, *Juglans*
High Taper, *Verbaſcum*
Hind-berry, *Rubus*
Hog Plumb-tree, *Spondias*
Hog's Fennel, *Peucedanum*
Hogweed of the Americans, *Boerhaavia*
Hollow Root, *Adoxa*
Holly, *Ilex*
Holly, Knee, *Ruſcus*
Holly, Sea, *Eryngium*
Hollyhock, *Alcea*
Holy Thiſtle, *Cnicus*
Honeſty, *Lunaria*
Hone-wort, *Siſon*
Honey-flower, *Melianthus*
Honey Locuſt, *Gleditſia*
Honeyſuckle, *Lonicera*
Honeyſuckle, African Fly, *Halleria*
Honeyſuckle, American Upright, *Azalea*
Honeyſuckle, French, *Hedyſarum*
Honeyſuckle Graſs, *Trifolium*
Honey-wort, *Cerinthe*
Hop, *Humulus*
Hop-tree, *Ilex*
Horehound, *Marrubium*
Horehound, Baſe, *Stachys*
Horehound, Baſtard, *Sideritis*
Horehound, Black, *Ballota*
Horehound, Stinking Marſh Baſtard, *Glechoma*
Horehound, Water, *Lycopus*
Hornbeam, *Carpinus*
Horns, *Medicago*
Horſe Cheſtnut, *Æſculus*
Horſe Purſlane, *Trianthema*
Horſe Radiſh, *Cochlearia*
Horſe-ſhoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis*
Horſe-tail, *Equiſetum*
Horſe-tail, Shrubby, *Ephedra*
Horſe-tongue, *Ruſcus*
Hottentot Cherry, *Caſſine*
Hound's-tongue, *Cynogloſſum*
Houſeleek, *Sempervivum*
Houſeleek, Leſſer, *Sedum*
Houſeleek, Small-annual, *Tillæa*
Houſeleek, Water, of Egypt, *Piſtia*
Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Hyacinth, African Blue umbellated, *Crinum*
Hyacinth, Lily, *Scilla*
Hyacinth, Peruvian, *Scilla*
Hyacinth, Starry, *Scilla*
Hyſſop, *Hyſſopus*
Hyſſop, Hedge, *Gratiola*
Hyſſop, Mountain, *Thymbra*

I

Jacinth, *Hyacinthus*
Jack in a Box, *Hernandia*
Jack by the Hedge, *Eryſimum*
Jacob's Ladder, *Polemonium*
Jacobæa Lily, *Amaryllis*
Jalap, *Mirabilis*
Jaſmine, *Jaſminum*
Jaſmine, Arabian, *Nyctanthes*
Jaſmine, Baſtard, *Ceſtrum*
Jaſmine, Baſtard, *Lycium*
Jaſmine, Ilex-leaved, *Lantana*
Jaſmine, Fennel-leaved, *Ipomœa*
Jaſmine, Perſian, *Syringa*
Jaſmine, Red, *Plumeria*
Jaſmine, Scarlet, *Bignonia*
Jaſmine, Yellow, *Bignonia*
Jericho, Roſe of, *Anaſtatica*
Jerſey, Thea, New, *Ceanothus*
Jeruſalem Artichoke, *Helianthus*
Jeruſalem Cowſlip, *Pulmonaria*
Jeruſalem Croſs, *Lychnis*
Jeruſalem Oak, *Chenopodium*
Jeruſalem Sage, *Phlomis*
Jeruſalem, Sage of, *Pulmonaria*
Jeſſamine, ſee Jaſmine
Jeſuits Bark-tree, True, *Cinchona*
Jeſuits Bark-tree, Falſe, *Iva*
Jew's Frankincenſe, *Styrax*
Jew's Mallow, *Corchorus*

Ilathera, Bark, *Clutia*
Immortal Eagle flower, *Impatiens*
Immortal flower, *Gomphrena*
Indian God Tree, *Ficus*
Indian Shot, *Canna*
Indigo, *Indigofera*
Indigo, Baſtard, *Amorpha*
Infernal Fig, *Argemone*
Job's Tears, *Coix*
Johnſonia, *Callicarpa*
Jonquill, *Narciſſus*
Ipecacuana, Baſtard, *Aſclepias*
Ipecacuana, Falſe, *Trioſteum*
Iris Uvaria, *Aletris*
Iron-wood, *Sideroxylum*
Iron-wort, *Sideritis*
Judas-tree, *Cercis*
Jujube-tree, *Rhamnus*
July-flower, Clove, *Dianthus*
July-flower, Queen's, *Heſperis*
July-flower, Stock, *Cheiranthus*
Juniper, *Juniperus*
Jupiter's Beard, *Anthyllis*
Jupiter's Beard, American, *Amorpha*
Jupiter's Diſtaff, *Salvia*
Ivy, *Hedera*
Ivy, Bindweed-leaved, *Meniſpermum*
Ivy, Ground, *Glechoma*
Ivy-tree of America, *Kalmia*

K

Kale, Sea, *Crambe*
Kali, *Salſola*
Kali, Egyptian, *Meſembryanthemum*
Kali, Sal, *Salicornia*
Kandel of the Indians, *Rhizophora*
Kelp, *Salicornia*
Kermes, *Quercus*
Kidney Bean, *Phaſeolus*
Kidney Bean-tree of Carolina, *Glycine*
Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis*
Kidney-wort, *Saxifraga*
King's Spear, *Aſphodelus*
Knapweed, *Centaurea*
Knapweed, Thorny, *Centaurea*
Knawel, *Scleranthus*
Knee Holly, *Ruſcus*
Knee Holm, *Ruſcus*
Knight's Croſs, *Lychnis*
Knot Berries, *Rubus*
Knot Graſs, *Polygonum*
Knot Graſs, German, *Scleranthus*
Knot Graſs, Mountain, *Illecebrum*
Knot Graſs, Verticillate, *Illecebrum*

L

Laburnum, *Cytiſus*
Ladder to Heaven, *Convallaria*
Ladder, Jacob's, *Polemonium*
Lady's Bedſtraw, *Galium*
Lady's Bower, *Clematis*
Lady's Comb, *Scandix*
Lady's Cuſhion, *Saxifraga*
Lady's Finger, *Anthyllis*
Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla*
Lady's Seal, *Tamus*
Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium*
Lady's Smock, *Cardamine*
Lady's Traces, Triple, *Ophrys*
Lakeweed, *Polygonum*
Lamb's Lettuce, *Valeriana*
Larch-tree, *Pinus*
Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*
Lark's Spur, *Delphinium*
Laſerwort, *Laſerpitium*
Lavender, *Lavandula*
Lavender, Sea, *Statice*
Lavender Cotton, *Santolina*
Laurel, *Prunus*
Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruſcus*
Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*
Laurel, Flax-leaved, *Daphne*
Laurel, Sea-ſide, *Phyllanthus*
Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*

Lauruſtinus, *Viburnum*
Lauſkraut, *Delphinium*
Lead-wort, *Plumbago*
Leather-wood, *Dirca*
Leek, *Allium*
Lemon, *Citrus*
Lemon, Water, *Paſſiflora*
Lentils, *Ervum*
Lentiſk, *Piſtacia*
Lentiſk, African, *Schinus*
Lentiſk, Peruvian, *Schinus*
Leopard's Bane, *Doronicum*
Lettuce, *Lactuca*
Lettuce, Hare's, *Sonchus*
Lettuce, Lamb's, *Valeriana*
Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*
Life, Tree of, *Thuya*
Life, Wood of, *Guaiacum*
Life Everlaſting, *Gnaphalium*
Lignum Aloes, *Cordia*
Lignum Vitæ, *Guaiacum*
Lilac, *Syringa*
Lily, *Lilium*
Lily, African Scarlet, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Aſphodel, *Crinum*
Lily, Atamaſco, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Belladona, *Amaryllis*
Lily, St. Bruno's, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Conval, *Convallaria*
Lily, Day, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Guernſey, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Jacobæa, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Japan, *Amaryllis*
Lily, May, *Convallaria*
Lily, Mexican, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Perſian, *Fritillaria*
Lily, Superb, *Glorioſa*
Lily, Water, *Nymphæa*
Lily, Leſſer Yellow Water, with fringed Flowers, *Menyanthes*
Lily, Zeylon, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Aſphodel, *Hemerocallis*
Lily, Daffodil, *Amaryllis*
Lily, Daffodil, *Pancratium*
Lily, Hyacinth, *Scilla*
Lily, Thorn, *Cateſbæa*
Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria*
Lime, *Citrus*
Lime, Brook, *Veronica*
Lime-tree, *Tilia*
Linden-tree, *Tilia*
Lion's-foot, Candy, *Catananche*
Lion's-leaf, *Leontice*
Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*
Lipplehout, *Caſſine*
Liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza*
Liquorice, Wild, *Aſtragalus*
Liquorice, Wild, *Capraria*
Liquorice, Wild, *Glycine*
Liquorice Vetch, *Aſtragalus*
Liquorice Vetch, Knobbed-rooted, *Glycine*
Live-ever, *Sedum*
Live-long, *Sedum*
Liver-wort, *Lichen*
Liver-wort, Marſh, *Riccia*
Liver-wort, Noble, *Anemone*
Lizard's-tail, *Saururus*
Lizard's-tail, *Piper*
Loblolly Bay, *Gordonia*
Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*
Locuſt, *Melianthus*
Locuſt, *Ceratonia*
Locuſt, Baſtard, *Hymenæa*
Locuſt-tree, *Hymenæa*
Locuſt-tree, *Robinia*
Locuſt-tree, Honey, *Gleditſia*
Logwood, *Hæmatoxylon*
London Pride, *Saxifraga*
Looſe-ſtrife, *Lyſimachia*
Looſe-ſtrife, podded, *Epilobium*
Looſe-ſtrife, Purple, *Lythrum*
Looſe-ſtrife, Spiked, *Lythrum*
Looſe-ſtrife, Yellow Virginian, *Gaura*
Lords and Ladies, *Arum*
Lotus, or Lote-tree, *Celtis*
Lotus, ſuppoſed, of Homer, *Dioſpyros*
Lotus, Honey, *Trifolium*
Lovage, *Liguſticum*
Love, Tree of, *Cercis*

Love Apple, *Solanum*
Love in a Miſt, *Paſſiflora*
Love lies a bleeding, *Amaranthus*
Louſe-wort, *Pedicularis*
Louſe-wort, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Lucern Graſs, *Medicago*
Lung-wort, *Pulmonaria*
Lung-wort, Cow's, *Verbaſcum*
Lung-wort, Golden, *Hieracium*
Lupine, *Lupinus*
Luſt-wort, *Droſera*
Lychnidea, *Phlox*
Lychnis, Baſtard, *Phlox*
Lychnis, Wild, *Agroſtema*

M

Mace, Reed, *Typha*
Mad Apple, *Solanum*
Madder, *Rubia*
Madder, Little Field, *Sherardia*
Madder, Petty, *Crucianella*
Mad-wort, *Alyſſum*
Mad-wort, German, *Aſperugo*
Mahaleb, *Prunus*
Maho-tree, *Hibiſcus*
Maiden-hair, *Adiantum*
Maiden-hair, Engliſh black, *Aſplenium*
Maiden-hair, Golden, *Polytrichum*
Maiden-hair, White, *Aſplenium*
Maiden Plum, *Chryſobalanus*
Malabar Nut, *Juſticia*
Male Balſam Apple, *Momordica*
Mallow, *Malva*
Mallow, Baſtard, *Malope*
Mallow, Jew's, *Corchorus*
Mallow, Indian, *Sida*
Mallow, Indian, *Urena*
Mallow, Marſh, *Althæa*
Mallow, Roſe, *Alcea*
Mallow, Syrian, *Hibiſcus*
Mallow, Tree, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Varied leav'd, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Venetian, *Lavatera*
Mallow, Vervain, *Malva*
Mallow, Yellow, *Sida*
Mammee, *Mammea*
Mammee Sapota, *Achras*
Manchineel-tree, *Hippomane*
Mandrake, *Mandragora*
Mango-tree, *Mangifera*
Mangoſtan, or Mangoſteen, *Garcinia*
Mangrove Grape, *Polygonum*
Mangrove-tree of America, *Rhizophora*
Manihot, *Jatropha*
Maple, *Acer*
Maracock, *Paſſiflora*
Marigold, *Calendula*
Marigold, African, *Tagetes*
Marigold, Corn, *Chryſanthemum*
Marigold, Fig, *Meſembryanthemum*
Marigold, French, *Tagetes*
Marigold, Marſh, *Caltha*
Marjoram, common or ſweet, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Baſtard, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Pot, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Spaniſh, *Urtica*
Marjoram, Wild, *Origanum*
Marjoram, Winter ſweet, *Origanum*
Marſh-mallow, ſee Mallow
Martagon, *Lilium*
Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis*
Marum, Common, *Satureia*
Marum, Pennyroyal-ſcented, *Meliſſa*
Marum, Syrian or Cretan, *Origanum*
Maſter-wort, *Imperatoria*
Maſter-wort, Black, *Aſtrantia*
Maſtich, Herb, *Satureia*
Maſtich, Indian, *Schinus*
Maſtich, Peruvian, *Schinus*
Maſtich-tree, *Piſtachia*
Maſtich-tree, Indian, *Schinus*
Maſtich Thyme, *Satureia*
Maſtich Thyme, *Thymus*

Matfellon, *Centaurea*
Mat-weed, Hooded, *Lygeum*
Maudlin, *Achillea*
May Apple, *Podophyllum*
May Buſh, *Cratægus*
May Lily, *Convallaria*
May Weed, *Anthemis*
Mays, *Zea*
Meadia, *Dodecatheon*
Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum*
Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum*
Meadow Saxifrage, *Peucedanum*
Meadow-ſweet, *Spiræa*
Meadow-ſweet, Greater, *Spiræa*
Meadow, Queen of the, *Spiræa*
Mealy-tree, Pliant, *Viburnum*
Medic, *Medicago*
Medic, Baſtard, *Medicago*
Medic, Sea, *Medicago*
Medic, Vetch, *Hedyſarum*
Medic, Vetchling, *Hedyſarum*
Medlar, *Meſpilus*
Meduſa's Head, *Euphorbia*
Melancholy Thiſtle, *Carduus*
Melancholy-tree, *Nyctanthes*
Melilot, *Trifolium*
Melilot Trefoil, *Trifolium*
Melon, *Cucumis*
Melon, Water, *Curcurbita*
Melon-thiſtle, *Cactus*
Mercury, *Mercurialis*
Mercury, Engliſh, *Chenopodium*
Mezereon, *Daphne*
Meu, *Athamanta*
Mignonette, *Reſeda*
Milfoil, *Achillea*
Milfoil, Water, *Hottonia*
Milfoil, Water, *Myriophyllum*
Milfoil, Water, *Utricularia*
Milk Vetch, *Aſtragalus*
Milk Vetch, Baſtard, *Phaca*
Milk Wood, *Bignonia*
Milk-wort, *Polygala*
Milk-wort, *Euphorbia*
Milk-wort, Sea, *Glaux*
Millett, *Panicum*
Millet-graſs, *Milium*
Millet, Indian, *Holcus*
Milt-waſte, *Aſplenium*
Mint, *Mentha*
Mint, Cat, *Nepeta*
Miſſletoe, *Viſcum*
Mithridate Muſtard, *Thlaſpi*
Mithridate Muſtard, Baſtard, *Iberis*
Mock Orange, *Philadelphus*
Mock Privet, *Phillyrea*
Moldavian Baum, *Dracocephalum*
Molucca Baum, *Moluccella*
Moly with Lily-flowers, or Homer's, *Allium*
Money-wort, *Lyſimachia*
Monk's-head, *Leontodon*
Monk's-hood, *Aconitum*
Monk's Rhubarb, *Rumex*
Monſter, *Fritillaria*
Moon Seed, *Meniſpermum*
Moon Trefoil, *Medicago*
Moon-wort, *Lunaria*
Moor Berries, *Vaccinium*
Moſchatel, Tuberoſe, *Adoxa*
Moſs-tree, *Lichen*
Moſs, Upright Fir, *Lycopodium*
Moſs, Water, *Fontinalis*
Moſs-berries, *Vaccinium*
Moth Mullein, *Verbaſcum*
Mother of Thyme, *Thymus*
Mother-wort, *Leonurus*
Mouſe-ear, *Hieracium*
Mouſe-ear, Creeping, *Hieracium*
Mouſe-ear, Golden, *Hieracium*
Mouſe-ear Chickweed, *Ceraſtium*
Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs, *Myoſotis*
Mouſe-tail, *Myoſurus*
Mug-wort, *Artemiſia*
Mulberry-tree, *Morus*
Mulberry Blite, *Blitum*
Mule Fairchild's, *Dianthus*

Mule-wort, *Hemionitis*
Mule's Fern, *Hemionitis*
Mullein, *Verbaſcum*
Mullein, Moth, *Verbaſcum*
Muſhrooms, *Agaricus*
Muſhrooms, Cup, *Peziza*
Muſk Seed, *Hibiſcus*
Muſtard, *Sinapis*
Muſtard, Baſtard, *Cleome*
Muſtard, Buckler, *Biſcutella*
Muſtard, Hedge, *Eryſimum*
Muſtard, Mithridate, *Thlaſpi*
Muſtard, Baſtard Mithridate, *Iberis*
Muſtard, Tower, *Turritis*
Muſtard, Baſtard Tower, *Arabis*
Muſtard, Treacle, *Clypeola*
Muſtard Treacle, *Thlaſpi*
Myrtle, *Myrtus*
Myrtle, Candleberry, *Myrica*
Myrtle, Dutch, *Myrica*

N

Naked Ladies, *Colchicum*
Naples, Star of, *Ornithogalum*
Narciſſus, Third, of Matthiolus, *Pancratium*
Naſeberry-tree, *Sloanea*
Navel-wort, *Cotyledon*
Navel-wort, Baſtard, *Craſſula*
Navel-wort, Falſe, *Craſſula*
Navel-wort, Venus's, *Cynogloſſum*
Navel-wort, Water, *Hydrocotyle*
Navew, *Braſſica*
Nectarine, *Amygdalus*
Nep, *Nepeta*
Nettle, *Urtica*
Nettle, Dead, *Lamium*
Nettle, Hedge, *Galeopſis*
Nettle, Shrubby Hedge, *Praſium*
Nettle-tree, *Celtis*
Nickar-tree, *Guilandina*
Nightſhade, *Solanum*
Nightſhade, American, *Phytolacca*
Nightſhade, American, *Rivina*
Nightſhade, Baſtard, *Rivina*
Nightſhade, Deadly, *Atropa*
Nightſhade, Enchanter's, *Circæa*
Nightſhade, Malabar, *Baſella*
Nightſhade, Three-leaved, *Trillium*
Nipple-wort, *Lapſana*
Noli me tangere, *Impatiens*
Noli me tangere, *Momordica*
None ſo pretty, *Saxifraga*
Nonſuch, *Lychnis*
Noſe-bleed, *Achillea*
Nut-tree, *Corylus*
Nut, Bladder, *Staphylæa*
Nut, Caſhew, *Anacardium*
Nut, Chocolate, *Theobroma*
Nut, Cob, *Corylus*
Nut, Cocoa, *Cocos*
Nut, Earth, *Bunium*
Nut, Fauſel, *Areca*
Nut, Ground, *Arachis*
Nut, Hazel, *Corylus*
Nut, Malabar, *Juſticia*
Nut, Peaſe Earth, *Lathyrus*
Nut, Phyſic, *Jatropha*
Nut, Phyſic, *Croton*
Nut, Pig, *Bunium*
Nut, Piſtacia, *Piſtacia*
Nut, Purging, *Croton*
Nut, Purging, *Jatropha*
Nut, Spaniſh, *Iris*
Nut, Walnut, *Juglans*

O

Oak, *Quercus*
Oak, Dwarf, *Teucrium*
Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambroſia*
Oak of Jeruſalem, *Chenopodium*
Oak, Poiſon, *Rhus*
Oats, *Avena*
Oats, Seaſide, of Carolina, *Uniola*
Oats, Wild-bearded, *Bromus*
Oat-graſs, *Bromus*
Oil Nut, *Ricinus*
Oil Seed, *Ricinus*

Oil-tree, *Ricinus*
Oily, Purging Grain, *Seſamum*
Okra, *Hibiſcus*
Old Man's Beard, *Clematis*
Old Man's Head, *Dianthus*
Oleander, *Nerium*
Oleaſter, *Elæagnus*
Olive, *Olea*
Olive, Spurge, *Daphne*
Olive, Wild, *Elæagnus*
Olive, Wild, of Barbadoes, *Bontia*
One Berry, *Paris*
One Blade, *Convallaria*
Onion, *Allium*
Onion, Sea, *Scilla*
Orange, *Citrus*
Orange, Mock, *Philadelphus*
Origany, *Origanum*
Oroonoka, *Nicotiana*
Orpine, *Sedum*
Orpine, Baſtard, *Adrachne*
Orpine, Leſſer, *Craſſula*
Orpine, True, of Imperatus, *Telephium*
Orrach, *Atriplex*
Orrach, Berry-bearing, *Blitum*
Orrach, Creeping-ſhrubby, *Atraphaxis*
Orrach, Wild, *Chenopodium*
Oſier, *Salix*
Oſmund Royal, *Oſmunda*
Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*
Ox-eye of old Authors, *Anthemis*
Ox-eye Daiſy, *Chryſanthemum*
Ox-lips, *Primula*
Ox-tongue, *Picris*
Oſwego Tea, *Monarda*

P

Pæony, *Pæonia*
Pagils or Paigles, *Primula*
Painted Ladies, *Dianthus*
Painted Lady Peaſe, *Lathyrus*
Palm, Common or Greater, or Date-tree, *Phœnix*
Palm, Leſſer or Dwarf, *Chamærops*
Palm, The Cocoa Nut, *Cocos*
Palm, The Fauſel Nut, *Areca*
Palm, Malabar, called Ampana and Carimpana, *Boraſſus*
Palm, Wild Malabar, called Katou Indel, *Elate*
Palm Mountain, with largeſt Leaves, called Codda Panna, *Corypha*
Palm with ringed Stems, called Todda Panna, *Cycas*
Palm with bipinnate Leaves, called Schunda Panna, *Caryota*
Palma Chriſti, *Ricinus*
Palmetto, *Chamærops*
Panic, *Panicum*
Panic-graſs, *Panicum*
Panſies, *Viola*
Papaw-tree, *Carica*
Papaw-tree of North America, *Annona*
Paraguay Tea, *Ilex*
Park-leaves, *Hypericum*
Parſley, *Apium*
Parſley, Baſtard, *Caucalis*
Parſley, Corn, *Siſon*
Parſley, Fool's, *Æthuſa*
Parſley, Macedonian, *Bubon*
Parſley, Milky, *Selinum*
Parſley, Mountain, *Athamanta*
Parſley, Stone, *Bubon*
Parſley, Baſtard Stone, *Siſon*
Parſley, Wild, *Siſon*
Parſley, Wild, of America, *Cardioſpermum*
Parſley, Break-ſtone, *Aphanes*
Parſley Piert, *Aphanes*
Parſnep, *Paſtinaca*
Parſnep, Cow's, *Heracleum*
Parſnep, Prickly, *Echinophora*
Parſnep, Water, *Sium*

Parnaſſus, Graſs of, *Parnaſſia*
Paſque-flower, *Anemone*
Paſſion-flower, *Paſſiflora*
Patience, *Rumex*
Paul's Betony, *Veronica*
Pea, *Piſum*
Pea, Chich, *Cicer*
Pea, Chichling, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Earth-nut, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Everlaſting, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Heart, *Cardioſpermum*
Pea, Heath, *Orobus*
Pea, Painted Lady, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Pigeon, *Cytiſus*
Pea, Sweet-ſcented, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Tangier, *Lathyrus*
Pea, Winged, *Lotus*
Pea, Wild Winged, *Piſum*
Pea, Wood, *Orobus*
Peach, *Amygdalus*
Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum*
Pear, *Pyrus*
Pear, Avocado, Avocato, or Alligator, *Laurus*
Pear, Batchelor's, *Solanum*
Pear, Garlick, *Crateva*
Pear, Prickly, *Cactus*
Pellitory, *Parietaria*
Pellitory, Baſtard, *Achillea*
Pellitory, Double, *Achillea*
Pellitory of Spain, *Anthemis*
Pellitory of Spain, Falſe, *Chryſanthemum*
Pellitory-tree, *Zanthoxylum*
Pellitory of the Wall, *Parietaria*
Penny-royal, *Mentha*
Penny-royal, Virginian, *Satureia*
Penny-wort, Marſh, *Hydrocotyle*
Penny-wort, Wall, *Cotyledon*
Penny-wort, Water, *Hydrocotyle*
Penguin, *Bromelia*
Pentſtemon, *Chelone*
Peony, ſee Pæony
Pepper, *Piper*
Pepper, Barbary, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Bell, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Bird, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Bonnet, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Guinea, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Jamaica, *Myrtus*
Pepper, Indian, *Capſicum*
Pepper, Long, *Piper*
Pepper, Poor Man's, *Lepidium*
Pepper, Wall, *Sedum*
Pepper, Water, *Polygonum*
Pepper-graſs, *Pilularia*
Pepper-pot, *Capſicum*
Pepper-tree, *Vitis*
Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*
Percepier, *Aphanes*
Periwinkle, *Vinca*
Perſicaria, *Polygonum*
Perſimon Plum, ſee Piſhamin
Peſtilent-wort, *Tuſſilago*
Petroſeline Wortle, *Apium*
Petty Madder, *Crucianella*
Petty Whin, *Ononis*
Pharaoh's Fig, *Muſa*
Pharaoh's Fig, *Ficus*
Pheaſant's Eye, *Adonis*
Phyllyrea, Falſe, *Rhamnus*
Phu, *Valeriana*
Phyſic, Nut, *Jatropha*
Phyſic, Nut, *Croton*
Phyſic, Pork, *Phytolacca*
Pick-tooth, *Daucus*
Pigeon Pea, *Cytiſus*
Pig Nut, *Bunium*
Pig Nut, *Juglans*
Pile-wort, *Ranunculus*
Pimento, *Myrtus*
Pimpernel, *Anagallis*
Pimpernel, Water, *Veronica*
Pimpernel, Round-leaved Water, *Samolus*
Pimpernel, Yellow, of the Woods, *Lyſimachia*
Pimpillo, *Cactus*
Pinaſter, *Pinus*
Pine-tree, *Pinus*

Pine, Ground, *Teucrium*
Pine, Stinking Ground, *Camphoroſma*
Pine, Heath low, *Coris*
Pine-apple, *Bromelia*
Pine-apple, Wild, *Bromelia*
Pine-apple, Wild, *Renealmia*
Pink, *Dianthus*
Pink, Indian, *Ipomoea*
Pink, Indian, *Lonicera*
Pink, Sea, *Statice*
Pinpillow, ſee Pimpillo
Pipe-tree, *Syringa*
Pipe-tree, Pudding, *Caſſia*
Piperidge Buſh, *Berberis*
Pippen, *Pyrus*
Piquets, *Dianthus*
Piſhamin Plum, *Dioſpyros*
Piſs-a-bed, *Leontodon*
Piſtacia Nut, *Piſtacia*
Piſtacia-tree, Black Virginian, *Hamamelis*
Piſtacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis*
Pitch-tree, *Pinus*
Pitchumon-plum, ſee Piſhamin
Plaintain-tree, ſee Plantain
Plane-tree, *Platanus*
Plane-tree, Falſe, *Acer*
Plant, Burning thorny, *Euphorbia*
Plant, Egg, *Solanum*
Plant, Humble, *Mimoſa*
Plant, Senſitive, *Mimoſa*
Plant, Baſtard ſenſitive, *Æſchynomene*
Plantain, *Plantago*
Plantain, Buck's-horn, *Plantago*
Plantain, Hartſhorn, *Plantago*
Plantain, Water, *Aliſma*
Plantain, Leaſt Water, *Limoſella*
Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Aliſma*
Plantain Shot, *Canna*
Plantain-tree, *Muſa*
Pliant Mealy-tree, *Viburnum*
Plowman's Spikenard, *Baccharis*
Plowman's Spikenard, *Conyza*
Plum-tree, *Prunus*
Plum, American Black, *Chryſobalanus*
Plum, Bay, *Pſidium*
Plum, Braſilian, *Spondias*
Plum, Cocoa, *Chryſobalanus*
Plum, Hog, *Spondias*
Plum, Indian Date, *Dioſpyros*
Plum, Maiden, *Chryſobalanus*
Plum, Piſhamin, Perſimon, or Pitchumon, *Dioſpyros*
Poccoon, ſee Puccoon
Pockwood, *Guaiacum*
Poet's Caſſia, *Oſyris*
Poet's Roſemary, *Oſyris*
Poiſon Aſh, *Rhus*
Poiſon-berry, *Ceſtrum*
Poiſon-buſh, *Euphorbia*
Poiſon Oak, *Rhus*
Poiſon Tree, *Rhus*
Poiſon Wood, *Rhus*
Poke, Virginian, *Phytolacca*
Poley Mountain, *Teucrium*
Poley-graſs, *Lythrum*
Polypody, *Polypodium*
Pomegranate, *Punica*
Pompion, *Cucurbita*
Pond-weed, *Potamogiton*
Pond-weed, Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*
Poor Man's Pepper, *Lepidium*
Poplar, *Populus*
Poppy, *Papaver*
Poppy, Horned, *Chelidonium*
Poppy, Prickly, *Argemone*
Poppy, Spatling, *Cucubalus*
Pork Phyſic, *Phytolacca*
Potatoe, *Solanum*
Potatoe, Indian, *Dioſcorea*
Potatoe, Spaniſh, *Convolvulus*
Prick Madam, *Sedum*
Prick Wood, *Euonymus*
Primroſe, *Primula*
Primroſe, Night, *Oenothera*
Primroſe, Peerleſs, *Narciſſus*

Primroſe-tree, *Oenothera*
Princes Feather, *Amaranthus*
Privet, *Liguſtrum*
Privet, Evergreen, *Rhamnus*
Privet, Mock, *Phillyrea*
Puccoon, *Sanguinaria*
Pudding-graſs, *Mentha*
Pudding Pipe-tree, *Caſſia*
Pumpion, ſee Pompion
Pumpkin, ſee Pompion
Purging Grain, Oily, *Seſamum*
Purging Nut, *Croton*
Purging Nut, *Jatropha*
Purging Thorn, *Rhamnus*
Purple Apple, *Annona*
Purſlane, *Portulaca*
Purſlane, Horſe, *Trianthema*
Purſlane, Sea, *Atriplex*
Purſlane, Water, *Peplis*
Purſlane, Tree Sea, *Atriplex*

Q

Quamoclit, *Ipomæa*
Queen of the Meadows, *Spiræa*
Queen's July-flower, *Heſperis*
Queen's Violet, *Heſperis*
Quick, *Cratægus*
Quicken, *Sorbus*
Quickbeam-tree, *Sorbus*
Quince-tree, *Pyrus*

R

Radiſh, *Raphanus*
Radiſh, Horſe, *Cochlearia*
Radiſh, Water, *Siſymbrium*
Ragged Robin, *Lychnis*
Ragwort, Common, *Senecio*
Ragwort, African, *Othonna*
Ragworts, Sundry, of old Authors, *Senecio*
Ragworts, Sundry, of old Authors, *Solidago*
Rampions, Horned, *Phyteuma*
Rampions, Creſted, *Lobelia*
Rampions, Common Eſculent, *Campanula*
Rampions with ſcabious Heads, *Jaſione*
Ramſons, *Allium*
Ranunculus, Globe, *Trollius*
Rape, *Braſſica*
Rape, Broom, *Orobanche*
Rape, Cole, *Braſſica*
Rape of Ciſtus, *Aſarum*
Raſpberry, *Rubus*
Rattle, *Pedicularis*
Rattle, Yellow, *Rhinanthus*
Rattleſnake Root, Senegaw, *Polygala*
Rattleſnake Root, Dr. Witts, *Prenanthes*
Rattleſnake Weed, *Eryngium*
Redbud, *Cercis*
Red Whorts, Spaniſh, *Arbutus*
Reddiſh, ſee Radiſh
Reed, *Arundo*
Reed, Burr, *Sparganium*
Reed, Indian-flowering, *Canna*
Reed Mace, *Typha*
Rennet, Cheeſe, *Galium*
Reſt Harrow, *Ononis*
Rhamnus, Baſtard, *Hippophaë*
Rhubarb, *Rheum*
Rhubarb, Monks, *Rumex*
Ribwort, *Plantago*
Rice, *Oryza*
Ricinus, Baſtard, *Croton*
Roane-tree, *Sorbus*
Robert, Herb, *Geranium*
Rocambole, *Allium*
Rock Germander, *Veronica*
Rock Roſe, *Ciſtus*
Rocket, *Braſſica*
Rocket, Baſtard, *Reſeda*
Rocket, Corn, *Bunias*
Rocket, Marſh, *Siſymbrium*
Rocket, Sea, *Bunias*
Rocket Square-codded, of Montpelier, *Bunias*

Rocket, Water, *Siſymbrium*
Rocket, Winter, *Siſymbrium*
Rocket or Dame's, Violet, *Heſperis*
Rod, Aaron's, *Solidago*
Rod, Golden, *Solidago*
Rod-tree, Golden, *Boſea*
Rod, Shepherd's, *Dipſacus*
Root, Indian Arrow, *Maranta*
Root, China, *Smilax*
Root, Falſe China, *Senecio*
Root, Fever, *Trioſteum*
Root, Hollow, *Adoxa*
Root, Roſe, *Rhodiola*
Root, Snake, *Ariſtolochia*
Root, Snake, black or wild, of America, *Actæa*
Root, Dr. Witts's Rattleſnake, *Prenanthes*
Root, Senegaw Rattleſnake, *Polygala*
Root, Sweet, *Glycirrhiza*
Roſe, *Roſa*
Roſe, China, *Hibiſcus*
Roſe, Chriſtmas, *Helleborus*
Roſe, Corn, *Papaver*
Roſe, Gelder, *Viburnum*
Roſe, Gelderland, *Viburnum*
Roſe, Virginian Gelder, *Spiræa*
Roſe, Martinico, *Hibiſcus*
Roſe, Rock, *Ciſtus*
Roſe of Jericho, *Anaſtatica*
Roſe Bay, *Nerium*
Roſe Bay Dwarf, *Rhododendrum*
Roſe Bay, Mountain, *Rhododendrum*
Roſe Bay Willowherb, *Epilobium*
Roſe Mallow, *Alcea*
Roſe Root, *Rhodiola*
Roſemary, *Roſmarinus*
Roſemary, Poet's, *Oſyris*
Roſemary, Wild, *Ledum*
Roſemary, Leſſer wild, *Andromeda*
Rue, *Ruta*
Rue, Dog's, *Scrophularia*
Rue, Goat's, *Galega*
Rue, Meadow, *Thalictrum*
Rue, Wall, *Aſplenium*
Rue, Wild Syrian, *Peganum*
Rupture-wort, *Herniaria*
Rupture-wort, Leaſt, *Linum*
Ruſh, *Juncus*
Ruſh, Flowering, *Butomus*
Ruſh, Leſſer flowering, *Scheuchzeria*
Ruſh, Round, black-headed, Marſh or Bog, *Schœnus*
Ruſh, Sweet, *Acorus*
Ruſh-graſs, *Scirpus*
Ruyſchiana, *Dracocephalon*
Rye, *Secale*
Rye, Wild, *Hordeum*
Rye-graſs, *Hordeum*

S

Saffron, *Crocus*
Saffron, Baſtard, *Carthamus*
Saffron, Meadow, *Colchicum*
Sage, *Salvia*
Sage, Wild, *Teucrium*
Sage, Indian Wild, *Lantana*
Sage, Wood, *Teucrium*
Sage of Jeruſalem, *Pulmonaria*
Sage of Jeruſalem, *Phlomis*
Sage-tree, *Phlomis*
Saint Bartholomew's Herb, *Ilex*
Saint Bruno's Lily, *Hemerocallis*
Saint John's Bread, *Ceratonia*
Saint John's-wort, *Hypericum*
Saint Peter's-wort, *Aſcyrum*
Saint Peter's-wort, *Hypericum*
Saint Peter's-wort, Shrubby, *Lonicera*
Saintfoin, *Hedyſarum*
Sallad, Corn, *Valeriana*
Sallkali, *Salicornia*
Sallow, *Salix*
Salſafy, *Tragopogon*

Salt-wort, *Salicornia*
Salt-wort, Black, *Glaux*
Samphire, *Crithmum*
Samphire, Golden, *Inula*
Sandbox-tree, *Hura*
Sanders, ſee Saunders
Sanicle, *Sanicula*
Sanicle, *Saxifraga*
Sanicle, American Baſtard, *Mitella*
Sanicle, Bear's-ear, *Cortuſa*
Sappadillo-tree, *Sloanea*
Sapota, *Achras*
Sapota Mammee, *Achras*
Saracen's Conſound, *Solidago*
Saracen's Conſound, The true, *Senecio*
Saracen's Wound-wort, *Solidago*
Saracen's Wound-wort, The true, *Senecio*
Saſſafras-tree, *Laurus*
Saſſafy, ſee Salſafy
Sattin-flower, *Lunaria*
Sattin, White, *Lunaria*
Sauce alone, *Eryſimum*
Savin, *Juniperus*
Savin-tree, Indian, *Bauhinia*
Saunders, *Santalum*
Savory, *Satureia*
Savoys, *Braſſica*
Saw-wort, *Serratula*
Saxifrage, *Saxifraga*
Saxifrage, Burnet, *Pimpinella*
Saxifrage, Golden, *Chryſoſplenium*
Saxifrage, Meadow, *Peucedanum*
Scabious, *Scabioſa*
Scabious, Sheep's, *Jaſione*
Scallion, *Allium*
Scammony, Syrian, *Convolvulus*
Scammony of Montpelier, *Cynanchum*
Sciatica Creſs, The true, *Lepidium*
Sciatica Creſs, *Iberis*
Scorching Fennel, *Thapſia*
Scorpion-graſs, *Scorpiurus*
Scorpion-graſs, Mouſe-ear, *Myoſotis*
Scorpion Senna, *Coronilla*
Scorpion's Thorn, *Ulex*
Screw-tree, ſee Skrew-tree
Scull-cap, ſee Skull-cap
Scurvy-graſs, *Cochlearia*
Sea Weed, *Fucus*
Sebeſten, *Cordia*
Sedum Pyramidal, *Saxifraga*
Seed, Heart, *Cardioſpermum*
Self-heal, *Brunella*
Self-heal, *Sanicula*
Senna of the Shops, *Caſſia*
Senna, Baſtard, *Caſſia*
Senna, Baſtard, *Colutea*
Senna, Jointed-podded Bladder, *Coronilla*
Senna, Scorpion, *Coronilla*
Senna, Wild, *Caſſia*
Senegaw Rattleſnake Root, *Polygala*
Sengreen, *Sempervivum*
Senſitive Plant, *Mimoſa*
Senſitive Plant, Baſtard, *Eſchynomene*
Septfoil, *Tormentilla*
Sermountain, *Laſerpitium*
SerpentCucumber, *Trichoſanthes*
Serpent's Tongue, *Ophiogloſſum*
Service-tree, *Sorbus*
Service, Maple-leaved, *Cratægus*
Service, Wild, *Cratægus*
Setfoil, ſee Septfoil
Setwall, ſee Zedoary
Setwall, Garden, *Valeriana*
Setter-wort, *Helleborus*
Shaddock, *Citrus*
Shallot, ſee Eſchalot
Shavegraſs, *Equiſetum*
Sheep Scabious, *Jaſione*
Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix*
Shepherd's Pouch, *Thlaſpi*

Shepherd's Rod, *Dipſacus*
Shepherd's Staff, *Dipſacus*
Shot, Indian, *Canna*
Shot, Plaintain, *Canna*
Sickle-wort, *Coronilla*
Side-ſaddle Flower, *Sarracena*
Silk Cotton-tree, *Bombax*
Silk, Virginian, *Periploca*
Silver Buſh, *Anthyllis*
Silver-tree, *Protea*
Silver-weed, *Potentilla*
Simpla Nobla, *Phyllis*
Simpler's Joy, *Verbena*
Skirret, *Sium*
Skull-cap, *Scutellaria*
Skrew-tree, *Helicteres*
Sloe-tree, *Prunus*
Smallage, *Apium*
Snails, *Medicago*
Snail Clover, *Medicago*
Snail Trefoil, *Medicago*
Snakeweed, *Polygonum*
Snake Root, *Ariſtolochia*
Snake Root, Black or Wild, of America, *Actæa*
Snap-tree, *Juſticia*
Snap Dragon, *Antirrhinum*
Snap Dragon of America, *Ruellia*
Sneeze-wort, *Achillea*
Sneeze-wort, Auſtrian, *Xeranthemum*
Snowball-tree, *Viburnum*
Snowberry-buſh, *Lonicera*
Snowdrop, *Galanthus*
Snowdrop, Greater, *Leucojum*
Snowdrop-tree, *Chionanthus*
Soap Apple, *Sapindus*
Soap Berry, *Sapindus*
Soap-wort, *Saponaria*
Soldanel, *Soldanella*
Soldanel of the Shops, *Convolvulus*
Soldier, Water, *Stratiotes*
Soldier, Freſh Water, *Stratiotes*
Soldier's Cullions, *Orchis*
Solomon's Seal, *Convallaria*
Solomon's Seal, Penſylvanian, *Uvularia*
Sorgo, *Holcus*
Sorrel, *Rumex*
Sorrel, Indian Red, *Hibiſcus*
Sorrel, Indian White, *Hibiſcus*
Sorrel, Wood, *Oxalis*
Sorrel-tree, *Andromeda*
Sorrowful-tree, *Nyctanthes*
Sour Gourd, Æthiopian, *Adanſonia*
Sour Soap, *Annona*
Southernwood, *Artemiſia*
South-ſea Tea, *Ilex*
Sow bread, *Cyclamen*
Sow Thiſtle, *Sonchus*
Sow Thiſtle, *Prenanthes*
Sow Thiſtle, Downy, *Andryala*
Sow Thiſtle, Tangier, *Scorzonera*
Sparrow-graſs, ſee Aſparagus
Sparrow-wort, *Paſſerina*
Sparrow-wort, Targus's, *Stellera*
Spatling Poppy, *Cucubalus*
Spear-wort, *Ranunculus*
Speerage, ſee Aſparagus
Speedwell, *Veronica*
Speedwell, Female, *Antirrhinum*
Spice Wood, *Laurus*
Spice, All, *Myrtus*
Spider-wort, *Anthericum*
Spider-wort, Great Savoy, *Hemerocallis*
Spider-wort, Virginian, *Tradeſcantia*
Spignel, *Athamanta*
Spignel, Wild, *Seſeli*
Spike-graſs, Winged, *Stipa*
Spikenard, Indian, or True *
Spikenard, Baſtard French, *Nardus*

---

* Unknown.

Spikenard, Celtic *Valeriana*
Spikenard, Falſe, *Lavandula*
Spikenard, Plowman's, *Baccharis*
Spikenard, Plowman's, *Conyza*
Spikenard, Wild, *Aſarum*
Spinach, *Spinacia*
Spinach, Strawberry, *Blitum*
Spindle-tree, *Euonymus*
Spindle-tree, Climbing, *Celaſtrus*
Spindle-tree, Baſtard, *Kiggellaria*
Spindle-tree, Baſtard, *Celaſtrus*
Spiræa Frutex, *Spiræa*
Spiræa, African, *Dioſma*
Spirting Cucumber, *Momordica*
Spleen-wort, *Aſplenium*
Spleen-wort, Rough, *Lonchitis*
Spleen-wort, Rough, *Polypodium*
Spoon-wort, *Cochlearia*
Spunge, *Spongia*
Spunge tree, *Mimoſa*
Spurge, *Euphorbia*
Spurge, Baſtard, *Euphorbia*
Spurge Laurel, *Daphne*
Spurge Olive, *Daphne*
Spurrey, *Spergula*
Squaſh, *Cucurbita*
Squill, *Scilla*
Squill, Leſſer White, *Pancratium*
Staff-tree, *Celaſtrus*
Staff, Shepherd's, *Dipſacus*
Stag's-horn-tree, *Rhus*
Star of Alexandria, *Ornithogalum*
Star Apple, *Chryſophyllum*
Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum*
Star of Conſtantinople, *Ornithogalum*
Star Hyacinth, *Scilla*
tar of Naples, *Ornithogalum*
tar Thiſtle, *Centaurea*
ar-wort, *Aſter*
ar-wort, Baſtard, *Buphthalmum*
Star-wort, Trailing, of Vera Cruz, *Tridax*
Star-wort, Yellow, *Inula*
Star-wort, Yellow, *Buphthalmum*
Staves Acre, *Delphinium*
Stich-wort, *Stellaria*
Stink-horns, *Phallus*
Stock, *Cheiranthus*
Stock July-flower, *Cheiranthus*
Stock, Dwarf Annual, *Heſperis*
Stock, Virginian, *Heſperis*
Stone Crop, *Sedum*
Stone-crop-tree, *Chenopodium*
Stone Parſley, *Bubon*
Stone Parſley, Baſtard, *Siſon*
Storax-tree, *Styrax*
Storax, Liquid, *Liquidambar*
Strawberry, *Fragaria*
Strawberry, Barren, *Potentilla*
Strawberry, Barren, *Fragaria*
Strawberry Blite, *Blitum*
Strawberry Spinach, *Blitum*
Strawberry-tree, *Arbutus*
Succory, *Cichorium*
Succory, Gum, *Chondrilla*
Succory, Wart, *Lapſana*
Sugar Cane, *Saccharum*
Sulphur-wort, *Peucedanum*
Sultan-flower, *Centaurea*
Sumach, *Rhus*
Sumach, Myrtle-leaved, *Coriaria*
Sumach, Tanner's or Currier's *Coriaria*
Sundew, *Droſera*
Sun-flower, *Helianthus*
Sun-flower, Baſtard, *Helenium*
Sun-flower, Dwarf, *Rudbeckia*
Sun-flower, Dwarf, *Tetragonotheca*
Sun-flower, Little, *Ciſtus*
Sun-flower, Tickſeeded, *Coreopſis*
Sun-flower, Willow-leaved, *Helenium*
Superb Lily, *Glorioſa*
Swallow-wort, *Aſclepias*

Sweet Briar, *Roſa*
Sweet Cicely, *Scandix*
Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar*
Sweet John, *Dianthus*
Sweet Root, *Glycyrrhiza*
Sweet Sop, *Annona*
Sweet Sultan, *Centaurea*
Sweet Weed, *Capraria*
Sweet William, *Dianthus*
Sweet William of Barbadoes, *Ipomæa*
Swine's Creſs, *Cochlearia*
Sycamore, *Ficus*
Sycamore, Falſe, *Acer*
Syringa, commonly called, *Philadelphus*

T

Tacamahaca, *Populus*
Tallow-tree, *Croton*
Tamarind-tree, *Tamarindus*
Tamariſk, *Tamarix*
Tanſey, *Tanacetum*
Tanſey, Wild, *Potentilla*
Tare, *Vicia*
Taragon, *Artemiſia*
Tarton-raire, *Daphne*
Tea-tree, *Thea*
Tea, Falſe, *Ilex*
Tea, New Jerſey, *Ceanothus*
Tea, Oſwego, *Monarda*
Tea, Paraguay, *Ilex*
Tea, South-ſea, *Ilex*
Teaſel, *Dipſacus*
Tent-wort, *Aſplenium*
Thiſtle, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Bleſſed, *Cnicus*
Thiſtle, Carline, *Carlina*
Thiſtle, Diſtaff, *Atractylis*
Thiſtle, Diſtaff, *Carthamus*
Thiſtle, Fiſh, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Fuller's, *Dipſacus*
Thiſtle, Gentle, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Globe, *Echinops*
Thiſtle, Golden, *Scolymus*
Thiſtle, Hedge-hog, *Cactus*
Thiſtle, Holy, *Cnicus*
Thiſtle, Ladies, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Melancholy, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Melon, *Cactus*
Thiſtle, Milk, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Soft, *Carduus*
Thiſtle, Sow, *Sonchus*
Thiſtle, Sow, *Prenanthes*
Thiſtle, Downy Sow, *Andryala*
Thiſtle, Star, *Centaurea*
Thiſtle, Torch, *Cactus*
Thiſtle, Woolly, *Onopordon*
Thorn, Black, *Prunus*
Thorn, Box, *Lycium*
Thorn, Chriſt's, *Rhamnus*
Thorn, Egyptian, *Mimoſa*
Thorn, Evergreen, *Meſpilus*
Thorn, Goat's, *Aſtragalus*
Thorn, Lily, *Catesbæa*
Thorn, Purging, *Rhamnus*
Thorn, Scorpion's, *Ulex*
Thorn, Spaniſh Hedge-hog, *Anthyllis*
Thorn, White, *Cratægus*
Thorn, Apple, *Datura*
Thorny Plant, Burning, *Euphorbia*
Thorough Wax, *Bupleurum*
Three Faces under a Hood, *Viola*
Three-leav'd Graſs, *Trifolium*
Thrift, *Statice*
Throat-wort, *Campanula*
Throat-wort, Blue umbelliferous, *Trachelium*
Thyme, *Thymus*
Thyme, Dodder of, *Cuſcuta*
Thyme, Maſtick, *Satureia*
Tickſeed, *Coriſpermum*

Tills, *Ervum*
Tinker's Weed, Doctor, *Trioſteum*
Toad Flax, *Antirrhinum*
Tobacco, *Nicotiana*
Tolu-tree, Balſam of, *Toluifera*
Tomatoes, *Solanum*
Tooth-ach-tree, *Zanthoxylum*
Tooth-pick, *Daucus*
Tooth-wort, *Dentaria*
Tooth-wort, *Plumbago*
Torch Thiſtle, *Cactus*
Tormentil, *Tormentilla*
Touch me not, *Impatiens*
Touch me not, *Momordica*
Tower Muſtard, *Turritis*
Tower Muſtard, Baſtard, *Arabis*
Tragacanth, Gum, *Aſtragalus*
Tragus's Sparrow-wort, *Stellera*
Traveller's Joy, *Clematis*
Treacle Muſtard, *Clypeola*
Treacle Muſtard, *Thlaſpi*
Tree Moſs, *Lichen*
Trefoil, *Trifolium*
Trefoil, Bean, *Cytiſus*
Trefoil, Stinking Bean, *Anagyris*
Trefoil, Bird's-foot, *Lotus*
Trefoil, Marſh, *Menyanthes*
Trefoil, Moon, *Medicago*
Trefoil, Shrub, *Ptelea*
Trefoil of Montpelier, Shrub, *Lotus*
Trefoil, Snail, *Medicago*
Trefoil, Thorny, of Candia, *Fagonia*
Trefoil Tree, *Cytiſus*
Trefoil, Baſe-tree, *Cytiſus*
Trinity-herb, *Viola*
Triple Ladies Traces, *Ophrys*
True-love, *Paris*
True-love of Canada, *Trillium*
Trumpet-flower, *Bignonia*
Tuberoſe, *Polyanthes*
Tulip, *Tulipa*
Tulip, African, *Hæmanthus*
Tulip, Chequer'd, *Fritillaria*
Tulip-flower, *Bignonia*
Tulip-tree, *Liriodendrum*
Tulip-tree, Laurel-leaved, *Magnolia*
Tun Hoof, *Glechoma*
Tupelo-tree, *Nyſſa*
Turbith, Arabian or True *
Turbith Indian, or of the Shops, *Convolvulus*
Turbith, Garganic, *Thapſia*
Turk's Cap, *Lilium*
Turk's Head, *Cactus*
Turk's Turban, *Ranunculus*
Turnep, *Braſſica*
Turnep, French, *Braſſica*
Turmerick, *Curcuma*
Turnſole, *Heliotropium*
Turpentine-tree, *Piſtacia*
Tutſan, *Hypericum*
Twopence, Herb, *Lyſimachia*
Tway Blade, *Ophrys*
Twy Blade, *Ophrys*

V

Valerian, *Valeriana*
Valerian, Greek, *Polemonium*
Vanilla, or Vaneloe, *Epidendrum*
Venus's Comb, *Scandix*
Venus's Looking-glaſs, *Campanula*
Venus's Navel-wort, *Cynogloſſum*
Vervain, *Verbena*
Vervain Mallow, *Malva*
Vetch, *Vicia*
Vetch, Ax, ſee Hatchet Vetch
Vetch, Bitter, *Ervum*
Vetch, Bitter, *Orobus*
Vetch, Jointed Podded Bitter, *Ervum*

---

* Unknown.

Vetch, Chichling, *Lathyrus*
Vetch, Crimſon Graſs, *Lathyrus*
Vetch, Hatchet, *Coronilla*
Vetch, Cluſius's foreign Hatchet, *Biſerrula*
Vetch, Horſe-ſhoe, *Hippocrepis*
Vetch, Kidney, *Anthyllis*
Vetch, Liquorice, *Aſtragalus*
Vetch, Knobbed-rooted Liquorice, *Glycine*
Vetch, Milk, *Aſtragalus*
Vetch, Baſtard Milk, *Phaca*
Vetch, Venetian, *Orobus*
Vetch, Medic, *Hedyſarum*
Vetchling, *Hedyſarum*
Vetchling, Medic, *Hedyſarum*
Vetchling, Yellow, *Lathyrus*
Viburnum, American, *Lantana*
Vine, *Vitis*
Vine, Black, *Tamus*
Vine, Climbing five-leaved, of Canada, *Hedera*
Vine, Spaniſh Arbor, *Ipomoea*
Vine, White, *Bryonia*
Violet, *Viola*
Violet, Bulbous, *Galanthus*
Violet, Calathian, *Gentiana*
Violet, Dame's, *Heſperis*
Violet, Dog's Tooth, *Erythronium*
Violet, Queen's, *Heſperis*
Violet, Water, *Hottonia*
Viper's Bugloſs, *Echium*
Viper's Graſs, *Scorzonera*
Virgin's Bower, *Clematis*
Vitæ, Arbor, *Thuya*
Vitæ, Lignum, *Guaiacum*
Umbrella-tree, *Magnolia*

W

Wake Robin, *Arum*
Wall-flower, *Cheiranthus*
Walnut, *Juglans*
Walnut, Jamaica, *Hura*
Wall-wort, *Sambucus*
Wanhom, *Kæmpferia*
Wart Succory, *Lapſana*
Wart wort, *Euphorbia*
Wart-wort, *Heliotropium*
Wart-wort, *Lapſana*
Water-leaf, *Hydrophyllum*
Water Soldier, *Stratiotes*
Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum*
Weld, *Reſeda*
Wheat, *Triticum*
Wheat, Buck, *Polygonum*
Wheat, Cow, *Mylampyrum*
Wheat, French, *Polygonum*
Wheat, Indian, *Zea*
Wheat, Turkey, *Zea*
Whin, *Ulex*
Whin, Petty, *Ononis*
White Beam-tree, *Cratægus*
White Leaf-tree, *Cratægus*
White Sattin, *Lunaria*
White Wood, *Bignonia*
Whitlow Graſs, *Draba*
Whitlow Graſs, Rue-leaved, *Saxifraga*
Whortle Berry, *Vaccinium*
Whortle Berry, African, *Royena*
Whorts, Black, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Bog, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Red, *Vaccinium*
Whorts, Spaniſh Red, *Arbutus*
Wicken-tree, *Sorbus*
Widow Wail, *Cneorum*
Willow, *Salix*
Willow French, *Epilobium*
Willow, Spiked, of Theophraſtus, *Spiræa*
Willow, Sweet, *Myrica*
Willow, Herb, *Epilobium*
Willow, Herb, *Lythrum*
Willow, Herb, *Lyſimachia*
Willow Herb, Roſebay, *Epilobium*
Wind-flower, *Anenome*

Wind Seed, *Arctotis*
Winged Spiked Graſs, *Stipa*
Winter Berry, *Prinos*
Winter Bloom, *Azalea*
Winter Cherry, *Phyſalis*
Winter Cherry, *Solanum*
Winter Green, *Pyrola*
Winter Green, Ivy-flowering, *Kalmia*
Winter Green, with Chickweed Flowers, *Trientalis*
Winter's Bark, *Laurus*
Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis*
Witch Hazel, *Ulmus*
Woad, *Iſatis*
Woad, Wild, *Reſeda*
Wolf's Bane, *Aconitum*
Wolf's Bane, Winter, *Helleborus*
Wolf's Peach, *Solanum*
Woodbind, *Lonicera*
Woodbind, Spaniſh, *Ipomoea*
Wood of Life, *Guaiacum*
Wood Anemone, *Anemone*
Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis*
Woodroof, *Aſperula*
Woodwaxen, *Geniſta*
Worm-graſs, *Spigelia*
Worm-ſeed, *Chenopodium*
Wormwood, *Artemiſia*
Wormwood, Wild, *Parthenium*
Wortle, Petroſeline, *Apium*
Would, *Reſeda*
Wound-wort of Achilles, *Achillea*
Wound-wort, Clown's, *Stachys*
Wound-wort, Saracen's, *Solidago*
Wound-wort, Saracen's, the true, *Senecio*
Wrack, *Fucus*
Wrack, Graſs, *Zoſtera*

Y

Yams, *Dioſcorea*
Yapon, *Ilex*
Yarrow, *Achillea*
Yellow Weed, *Reſeda*
Yerva Mora, *Boſea*
Yew-tree, *Taxus*

Z

Zedoary, round, *Kæmpferia*
Zedoary long, *Amomum*
Zerumbith, *Amomum*

PLATE I.

PARTS OF THE FLOWER.

Fig. 1. A Flower with its Corolla, Piſtillum, and Stamina (page 1, 2) *a*, the Petals of the Corolla (p. 5) *b*, the Germen; *c*, the Style; *d*, the Stigma; (p. 12) *e*, the Filaments,; *f*, the Antheræ (p. 11)

Fig. 2. The Calyx, Piſtillum and Stamina, ſeparate from the Corolla (p. 2) *a*, the Perianthium (p. 3) *b*, the Germen; *c*, the Style; *d*, the Stigma (p. 12) *e*, the Filaments; *f*, the Antheræ burſting and diſcharging the Pollen; *g*, an Anthera before it has burſt (p. 11)

Fig. 3. A Flower whoſe Corolla is monopetalous: *a*, the Corolla (p. 5) *b*, the Perianthium (p. 3)

Fig. 4. A polypetalous Corolla: *a*, the Ungues; *b*, the Laminæ (p. 8)

Fig. 5. A *Narciſſus* iſſuing from its Spatha: *a*, the Flower; *b*, the Spatha (p. 4.)

Fig. 6. An Amentum (p. 4)

Fig. 7. The Fructification of a *Moſs*; *a*, the Calyptra (p. 4)

Fig. 8. A *Fungus*: *a*, the Volva (p. 4)

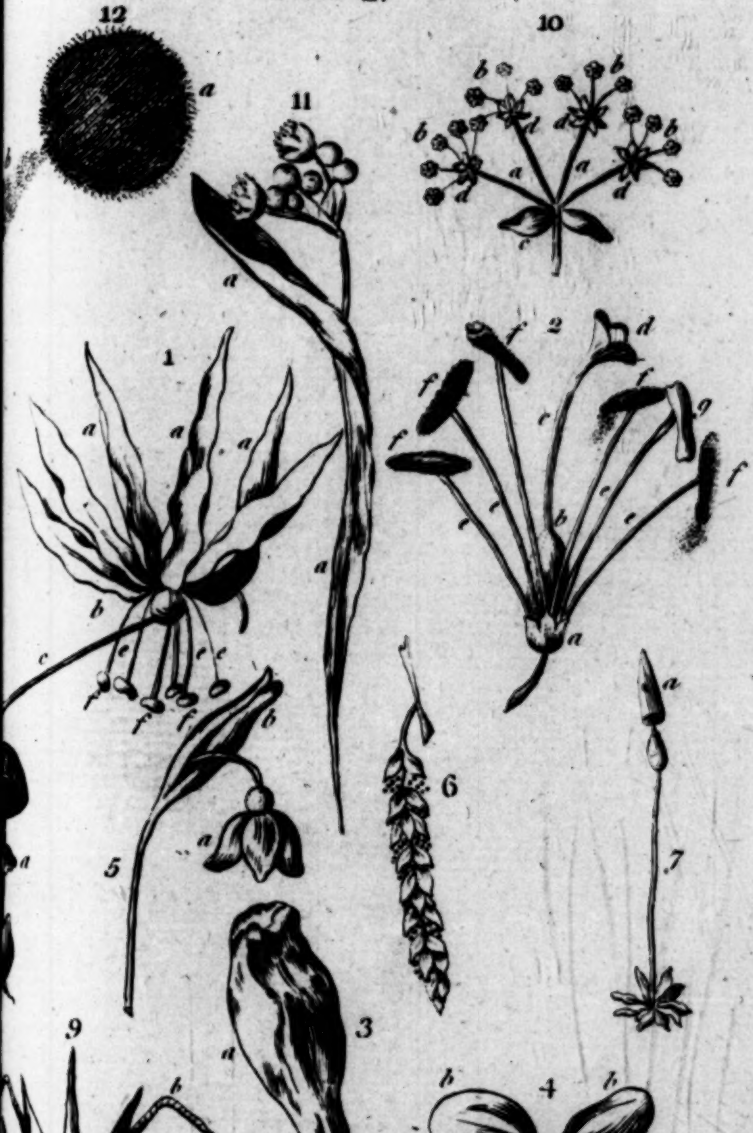
Fig. 9. A *Graſs*: *a*, the Gluma; *b*, the Ariſta (p. 4)

Fig. 10. A Compound Umbel: *a*, the Univerſal Umbel; *b*, the Umbellulæ, or partial Umbels (p. 18) *c*, the Univerſal Involucrum; *d*, the partial Involucra (p. 3)

Fig. 11. A Bractea accompanying the Flowers of the *Tilia*: *a*, the Bractea (p. 4)

Fig 12. *a*, the Pollen ſeen with a Microſcope (p. 11) *b*, a elaſtic Vapour diſcharged from it (p. 13)

Plate 1.



12
a
b
11
a
a
10
b
b
b
b
d
d
d
d
a
a
c
1
a
a
a
b
c
e
e
e
f
f
f
2
f
f
f
f
f
d
g
e
e
e
e
e
b
a
5
b
a
6
7
a
3
a
b
9
b
a
a
4
b
b
b
b
a

PLATE II.

Parts of the Fruit.

Fig. 1. A Capſule: *a*, the Valvules (p. 14)

Fig. 2. *a*, A Receptacle of Seeds (p. 17)

Fig. 3. A Strobilus (p. 15)

Fig. 4. A winged Seed: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Wing (p. 16)

Fig. 5. A Legumen: *a*, the upper Suture, along which runs the Receptacle of the Seeds (p. 15)

Fig. 6. A Siliqua: *a*, *b*, the two Sutures to which the Seeds are faſtened alternately (p. 14)

Fig. 7. A ſeed crowned with a Pappus: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Stipes of the Pappus (p. 16) *c*, a hairy Pappus; *d*, a feathery Pappus (p. 44)

Fig. 8. The Seed of a *Bean* ſplit in two: *a*, the Cotyledons; *b*, the Corculum; *c*, the Roſtellum; *d*, the Plumula; *e*, the Hilum (p. 16)

Fig. 9. A Drupa: *a*, the Nucleus, or Stone; *b*, the Pulp (p. 15)

Fig. 10. A Pomum: *a*, the Capſule; *b*, the Pulp (p. 15)

Fig. 11. A Berry: *a*, the Seeds; *b*, the Pulp (p. 15)

Fig 12. A Seed crowned with a Calyculus: *a*, the ſeed; *b*, the Calyculus (p. 16, 44)

Plate 2.

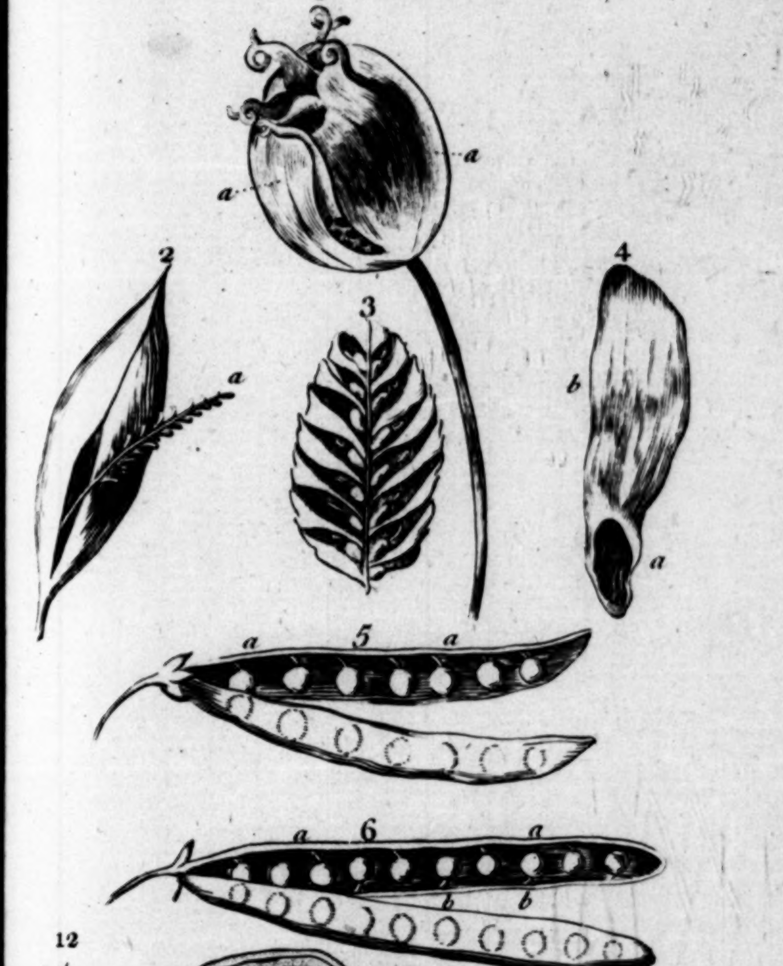


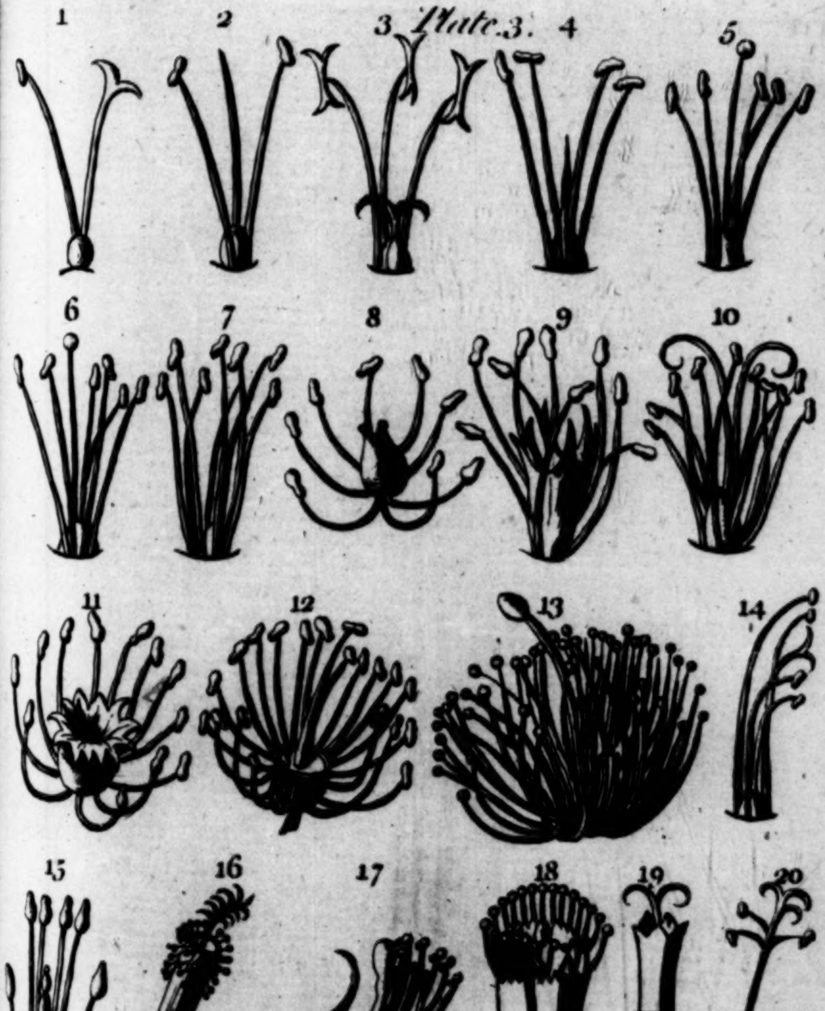
PLATE III.

Classe

Fig. Class.

1 Monandria (p. 78, 90)
2 Diandria (p. 78, 91)
3 Triandria (p. 78, 92)
4 Tetrandria (p. 78, 94)
5 Pentandria (p. 78, 96)
6 Hexandria (p. 78, 100)
7 Heptandria (p. 78, 102)
8 Octandria (p. 78, 103)
9 Enneandria (p. 78, 104)
10 Decandria (p. 78, 105)
11 Dodecandria (p. 79, 107)
12 Icoſandria (p. 80, 108)
13 Polyandria (p. 80, 110)
14 Didynamia (p. 80, 112)
15 Tetradynamia (p. 81, 117)
16 Monadelphia (p. 81, 120)
17 Diadelphia (p. 82, 123)
18 Polyadelphia (p. 82, 130)
19 Syngeneſia (p. 82, 131)
20 Gynandria (p. 83, 138)
21 Monoecia (p. 83, 141)
22 Dioecia (p. 83, 144)
23 Polygamia (p. 84, 147)
24 Cryptogamia (p. 84, 150)

Plate 3.



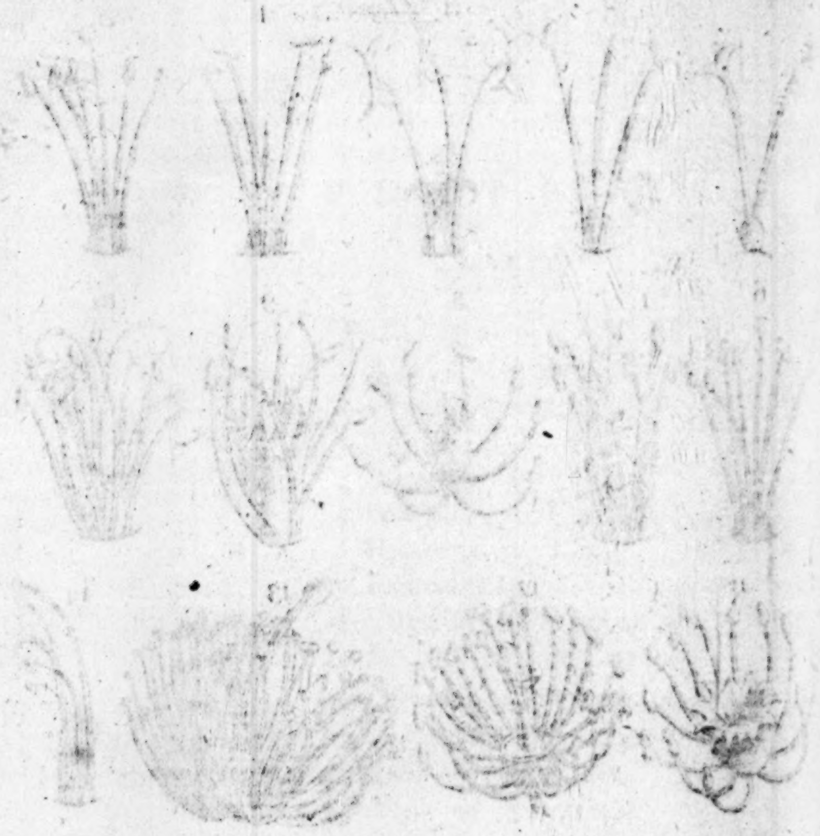


PLATE IV.

ROOTS.

Fig. 1. A Squamoſe Bulb (p. 214)

Fig. 2. A ſolid Bulb (p. 214)

Fig. 3. Tranſverſe Section of a Tunicate Bulb (p. 214.)

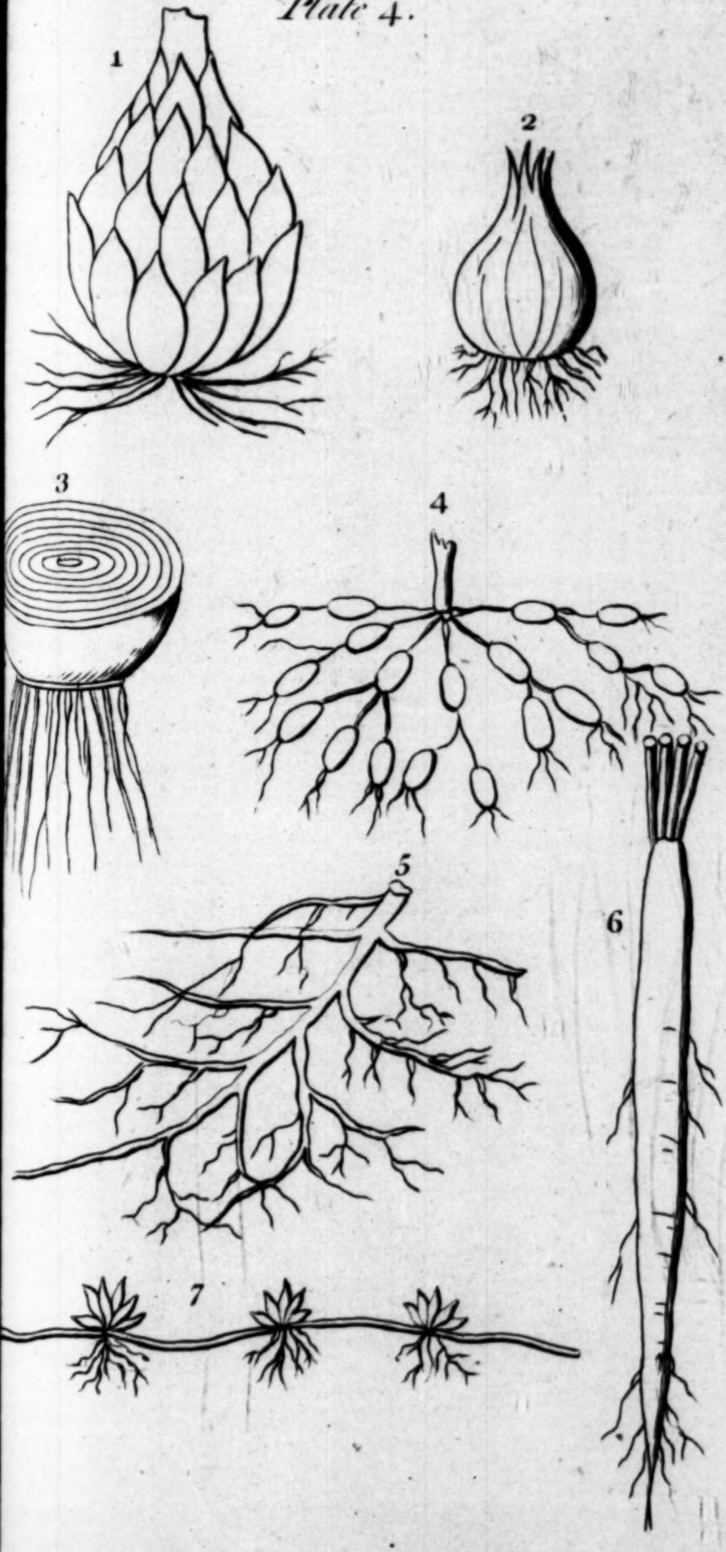
Fig. 4. A pendulous Tuberoſe Root of the Filipendula (p. 214)

Fig. 5. A Ramoſe Root (p. 178)

Fig. 6. A Fuſiform Root (p. 178)

Fig. 7. A Repent Root (p. 178)

Plate 4.



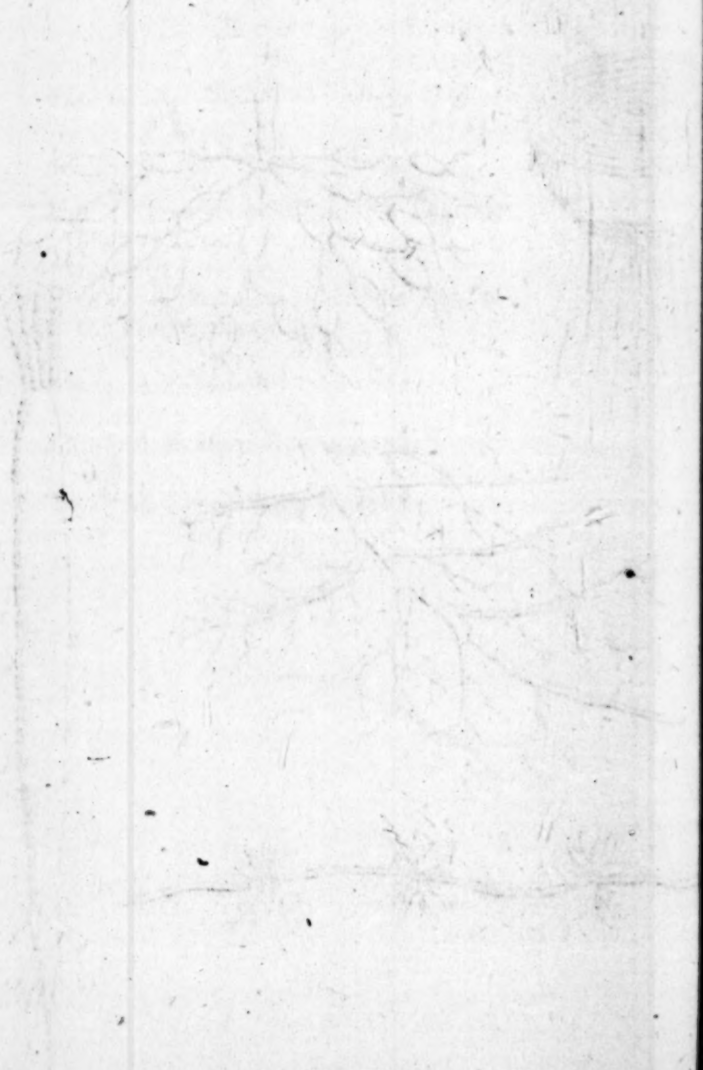


PLATE V.

TRUNK.

Fig. 1. A Squamoſe Culm (p. 184)

Fig. 2. A Repent Stem (p. 181)

Fig. 3. A Frons (p. 187) ſee alſo the Note at p. 67.

Fig. 4. A Volubile Stem (p. 180)

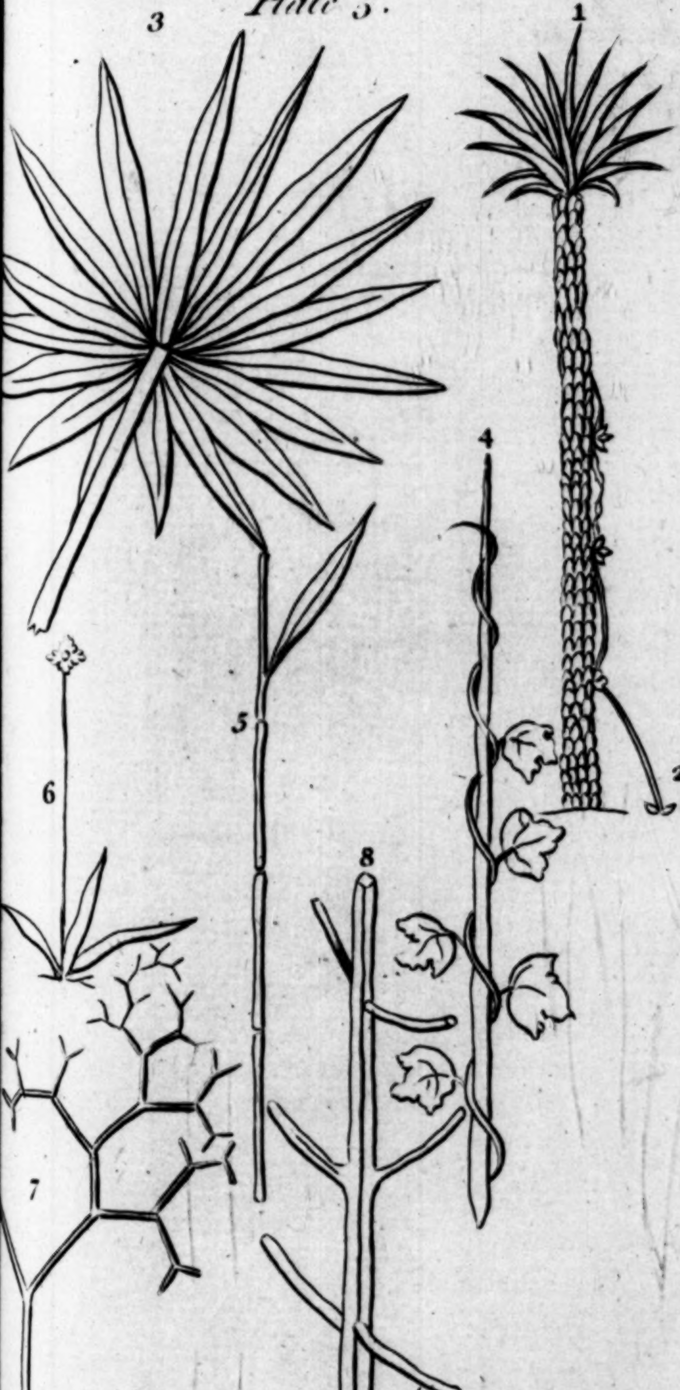
Fig. 5. An Articulate Culm (p. 183)

Fig. 6. A Scapus (p. 184)

Fig. 7. A Dichotomous Stem (p. 183)

Fig. 8. A Brachiate Stem (p. 182)

Plate 5.



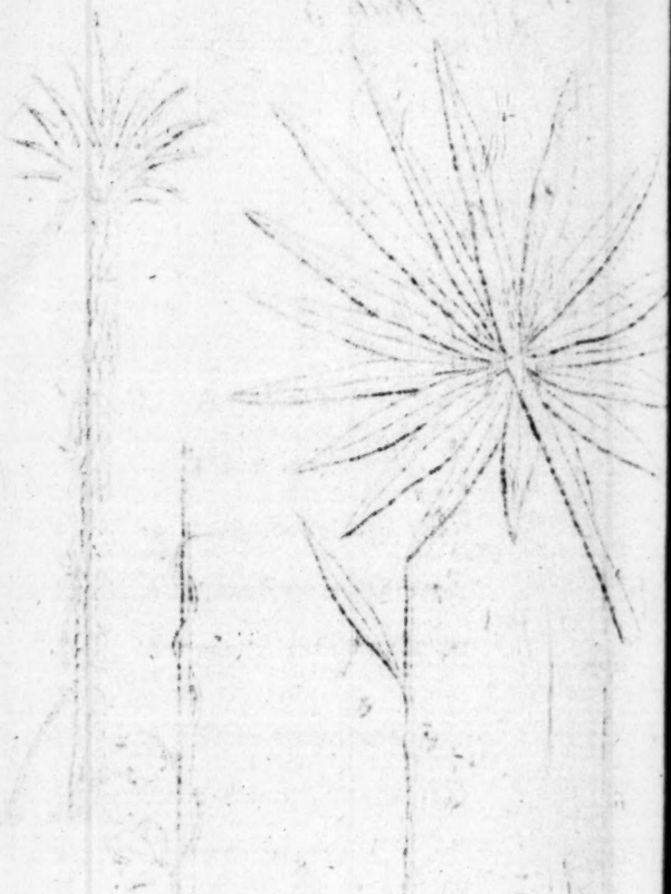


PLATE VI. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

FIG.

1 Orbiculate (p. 188)
2 Subrotund (p. 188)
3 Ovate (p. 188)
4 Oval (p. 188)
5 Oblong (p. 189)
6 Lanceolate (p. 189)
7 Linear (p. 190)
8 Subulate (p. 190)
9 Reniform (p. 190)
10 Cordate (p. 191)
11 Lunulate (p. 191)
12 Triangular (p. 190)
13 Sagittate (p. 191)
14 Cordato-ſagittate *
15 Haſtate (p. 191)
16 Fiſſa (p. 191)
17 Trilobe (p. 192)
18 Præmorſe (p. 193)
19 Lobate (p. 192)
20 Quinquangular (p. 190)
21 Eroſe (p. 195)
22 Palmate (p. 192)
23 Pinnatifid (p. 192)
24 Laciniate (p. 192)
25 Sinuate (p. 192)
26 Dentato-ſinuate †
27 Retrorſum-ſinuate ‡
28 Partite (p. 192)
29 Repand (p. 194)
30 Dentate (p. 194)

*** Partaking of both Heart and Arrow-ſhape.**

† Partaking of the indented and the hollowed.

‡ Hollowed backwards.

The explanation of theſe Terms were omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.

Plate 6.

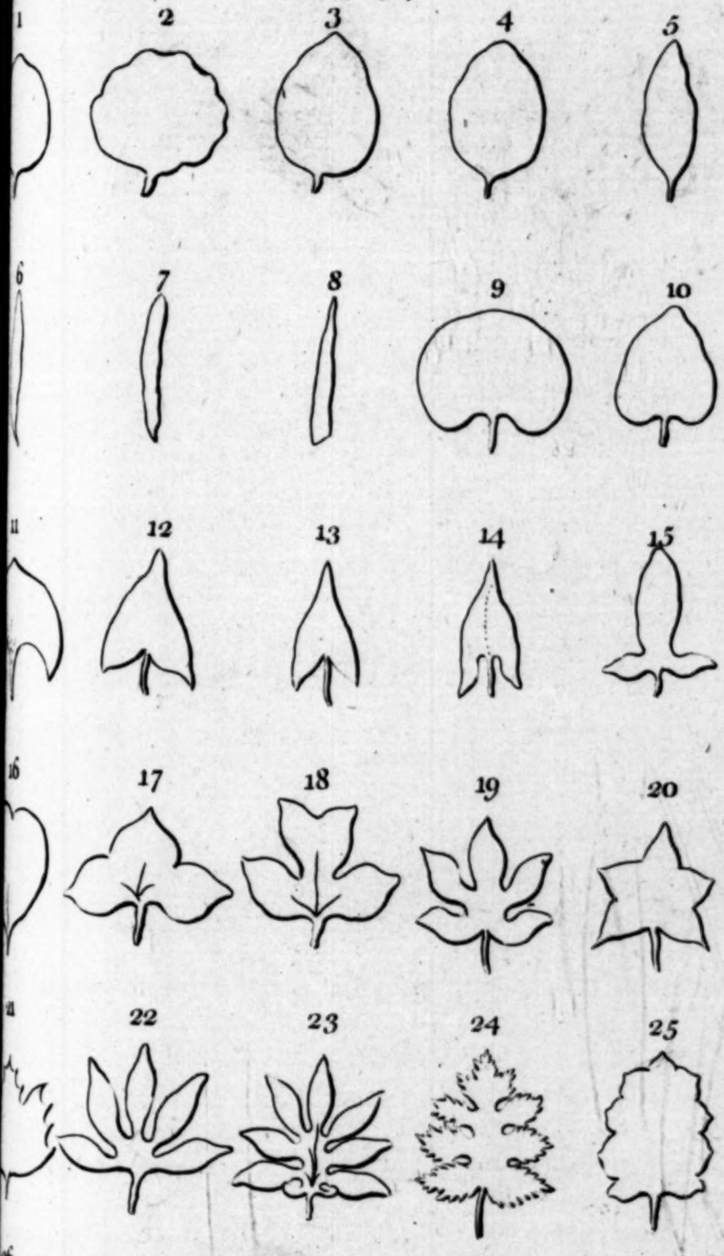


PLATE VII. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES *Continued.*

FIG.
1 Serrate (p. 194)
2 Duplicato-ſerrate (p. 194)
3 Duplicato-crenate (p. 194)
4 Cartilagineous (p. 195)
5 Acutely-crenate (p. 194)
6 Obtuſely-crenate (p. 194)
7 Plicate (p. 197)
8 Crenate (p. 194)
9 Criſp (p. 197)
10 Obtuſe (p. 193)
11 Acute (p. 193)
12 Acuminate (p. 193)
13 Obtuſe with an Acumen*
14 Acutely-emarginate †
15 Cuneiform-emarginate ||
16 Retuſe (p. 193)
17 Piloſe (p. 196)
18 Tomentoſe (p. 196)
19 Hiſpid (p. 196)
20 Ciliate (p. 195)
21 Rugoſe (p. 197)
22 Venoſe (p. 197)
23 Nervoſe (p. 198)
24 Papilloſe (p. 196)
25 Linguiform (p. 199)
26 Acinaciform (p. 199)
27 Dolabriform (p. 199)
28 Deltoid (p. 190)
29 Triquetrous (p. 200)
30 Canaliculate (p. 199)

* Blunt with a point.

† Sharply nicked.

|| Wedge-ſhaped and nicked. The Explanation of theſe Terms were omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.

Plate 7.

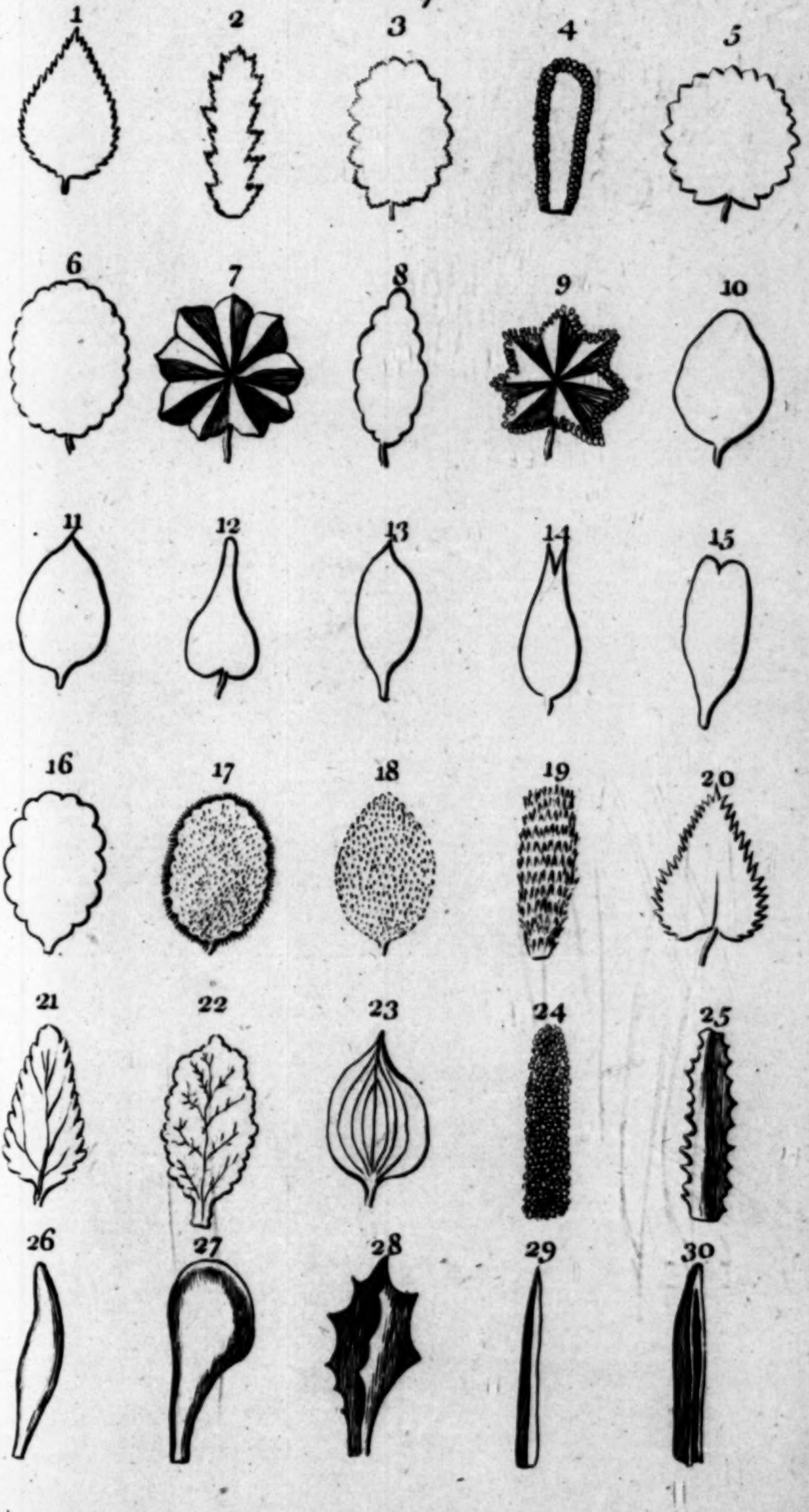


PLATE VIII. LEAVES.

SIMPLE LEAVES *Continued.*

FIG.

1 SUlcate (p. 200)
2 Teretes (p. 198)

COMPOUND LEAVES.

3 Binate
4 Ternate, with the Folioles ſeſſile
5 Ternate, with the Folioles petiolate } (p. 201 Digitate)
6 Digitate
7 Pedate (p. 202)
8 Pinnate with an odd one (p. 201)
9 ——— abrupt (p. 201)
10 ——— alternately (p. 201)
11 ——— interruptedly (p. 201)
12 ——— cirrhoſe (p. 201)
13 ——— conjugate (p. 202)
14 ——— decurſively (p. 201)
15 ——— articulately (p. 201)
16 Lyrate * (p. 192)
17 Biternate (p. 202)
18 Bipinnate (p. 202)
19 Triternate (p. 202)

* This belongs to the Simple Leaves.

Plate 8.

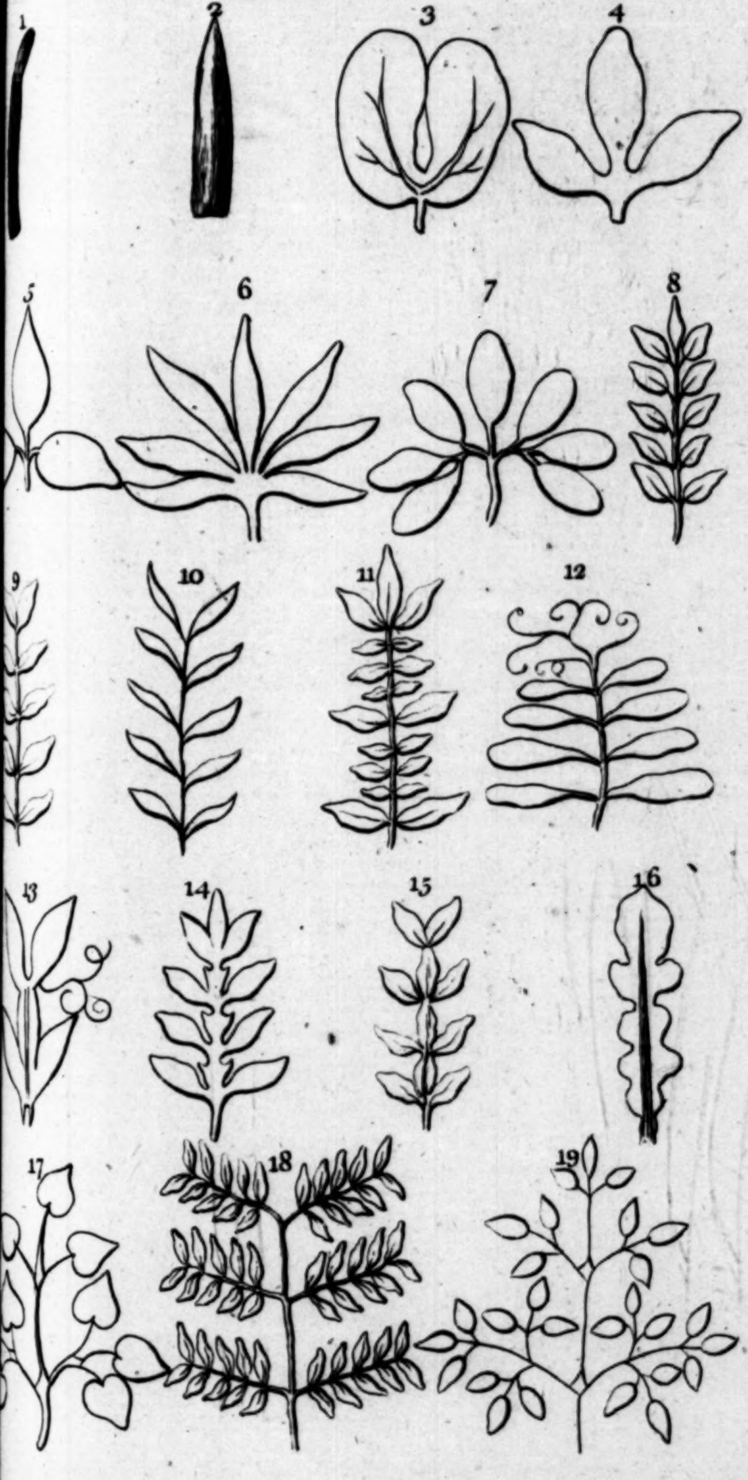


PLATE IX. LEAVES.

COMPOUND LEAVES *Continued.*

Fig. 1. Tripinnate abrupt (p. 202)
Fig. 2. —— —— with an odd one (p. 201)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Fig. 3. *a*, Inflex (p. 206)
b, Erect (p. 206)
c, Patent (p. 206)
d, Horizontal (p. 206)
e, Reclined (p. 206)
f, Revolute (p. 206)
Fig. 4. *a*, Seminal (p. 203)
b, Cauline (p. 203)
c, Rameous (p. 203)
d, Floral * (p. 203)
Fig. 5. *a*, Peltate (p. 205)
b, Petiolate (p. 205)
c, Seſſile (p. 205)
d, Decurrent (p. 205)
e, Amplexicaul (p. 205)
f, Perfoliate (p. 206)
g, Connate (p. 205)
h, Vaginant (p. 205)
Fig. 6. *a*, Articulate † (p. 201)
b, Stellate (p. 204)
c, Quatern (p. 204)
d, Oppoſite ‡ (p. 204)
e, Alternate (p. 204)
f, Aceroſe § (p. 190)
g, Imbricate (p. 204)
h, Faſciculate (p. 204)
Fig. 7. Parabolic ‖ (p. 189)
Fig. 8. Spatulate (p. 189)

---

* This muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the Bracteæ, or floral Leaf in Plate I. Fig. 11.

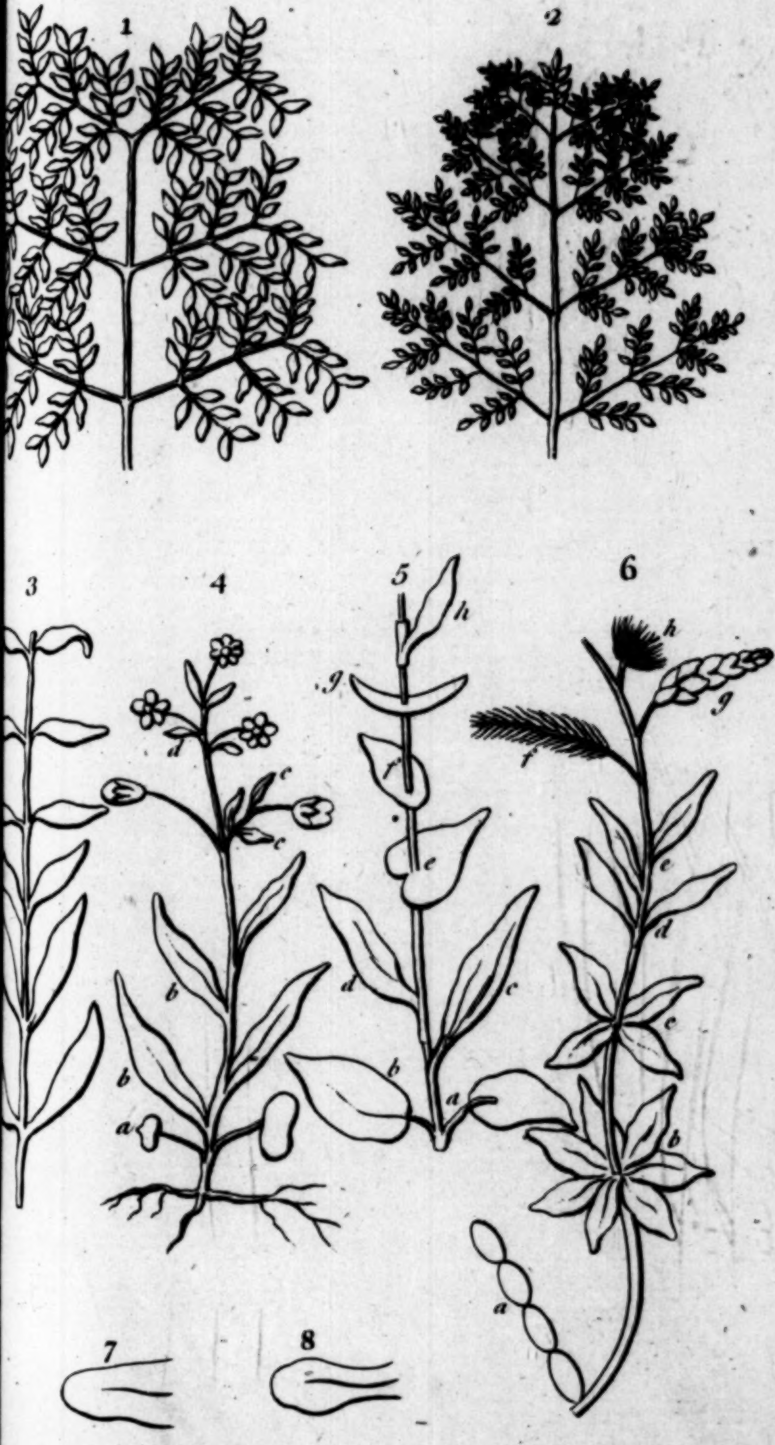
† This is a compound Leaf.

‡ The Definition in the Page cited, confines this Term to Leaves in Pairs that croſs each other; but by this Figure, taken from LINNÆUS, it appears to be applicable alſo to Leaves in Pairs that are not ſo circumſtanced.

§ The Definition of this has been given amongſt the ſimple Leaves, though it ſtands more properly here.

‖ This and Fig. 8. are ſimple Leaves omitted in their Place.

Plate 9.



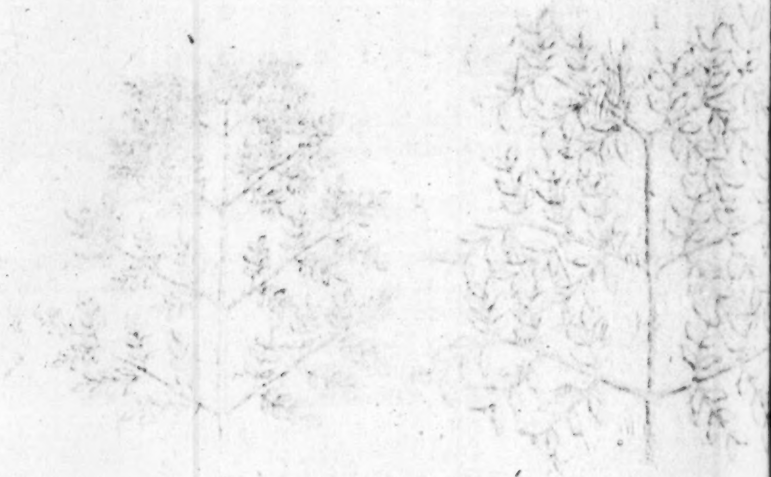


PLATE X.

FULCRA.

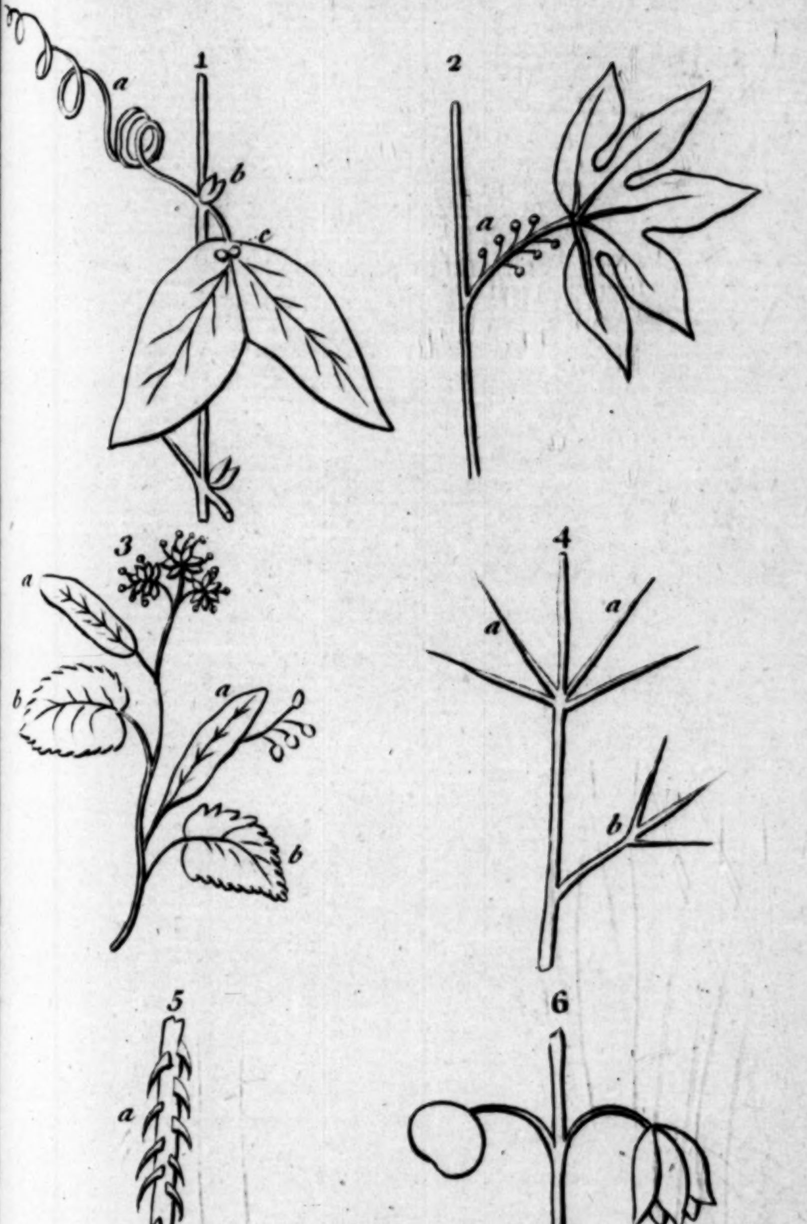
Fig. 1. *a*, A Cirrhus (p. 208)
b, Stipulæ (p. 207, 217)
c, Concave Glandules (p. 208, 230)
Fig. 2. *a*, Pedicellate * Glandules (p. 208, 230)
Fig. 3. *a*, Bracteæ differing from the Leaves (p. 208)
b, The Leaves.
Fig. 4. *a*, Simple Spines (p. 208, 229)
b, A Triple Spine.
Fig. 5. *a*, Simple Aculei (p. 208, 229)
b, Triple Aculei, or Forks (p. 229)
Fig. 6. *a*, Oppoſite Leaves (p. 204) †
b, The Axillæ (p. 184, 233)

---

* Such as are born on Pedicells, or little Footſtalks.

† See the Note on Plate IX. Fig. 6. *d*.

Plate 10.



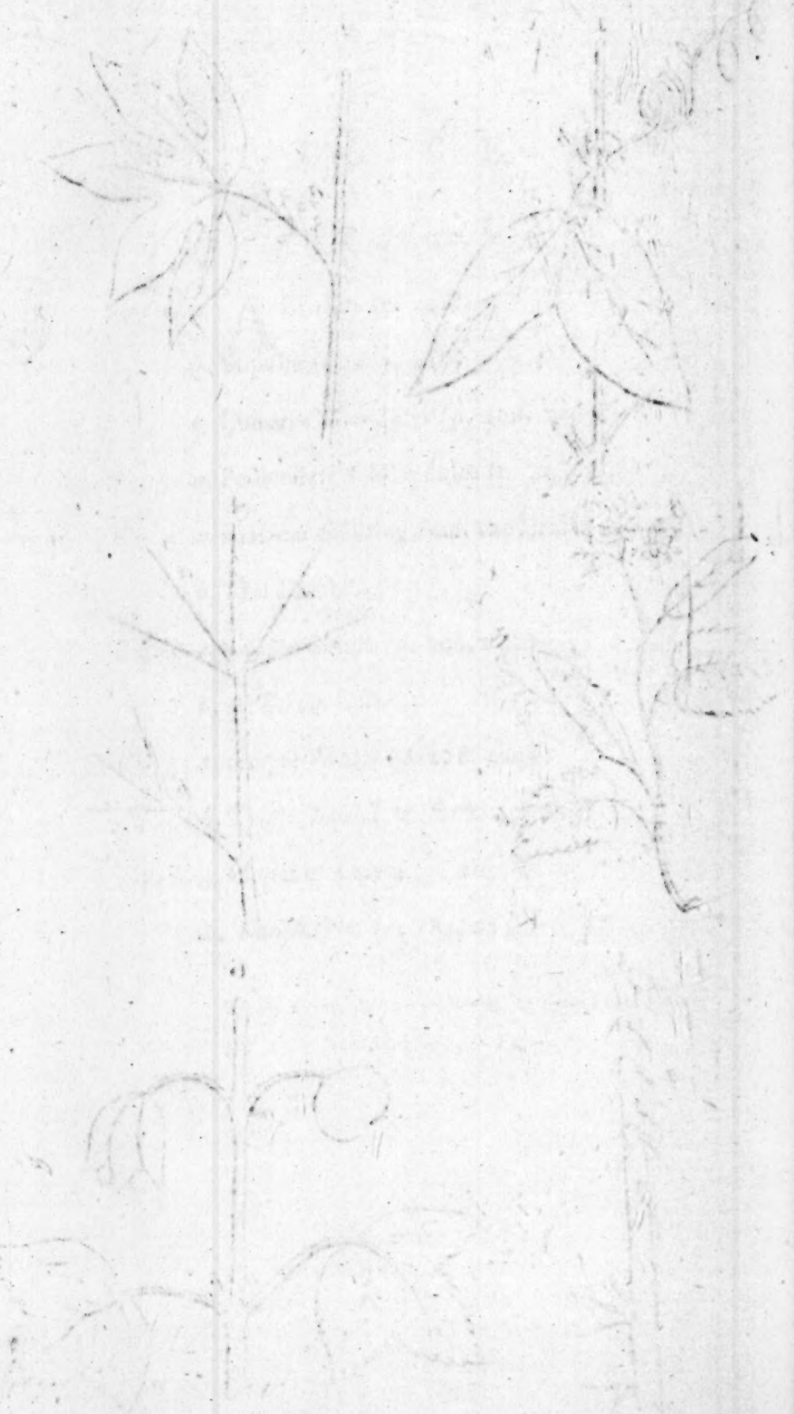


PLATE XI.

FOLIATION.

Fig.
1 Convolute (p. 222)
2 Involute (p. 221)
3 Revolute (p. 221)
4 Conduplicate (p. 223)
5 Equitant (p. 223)
6 Imbricate (p. 222)
7 Obvolute (p. 222)
8 Plicate (p. 223)
9 Convoluta * (p. 222)
10 Involute oppoſite }
11 ——— alternate } (p. 221 involute)
12 Revolute oppoſite (p. 222)
13 Equitant ancipit † }
14 ——— triquetrous ‡ } (p. 223 equitant)

* More than one Leaf convolute. Fig. 1. is a ſingle Convolution.

† Equitant with two prominent Angles. See the Difference in Fig. 5, which has not thoſe Angles.

‡ Equitant three Ways, ſo as to form a Triangle.

Plate II.

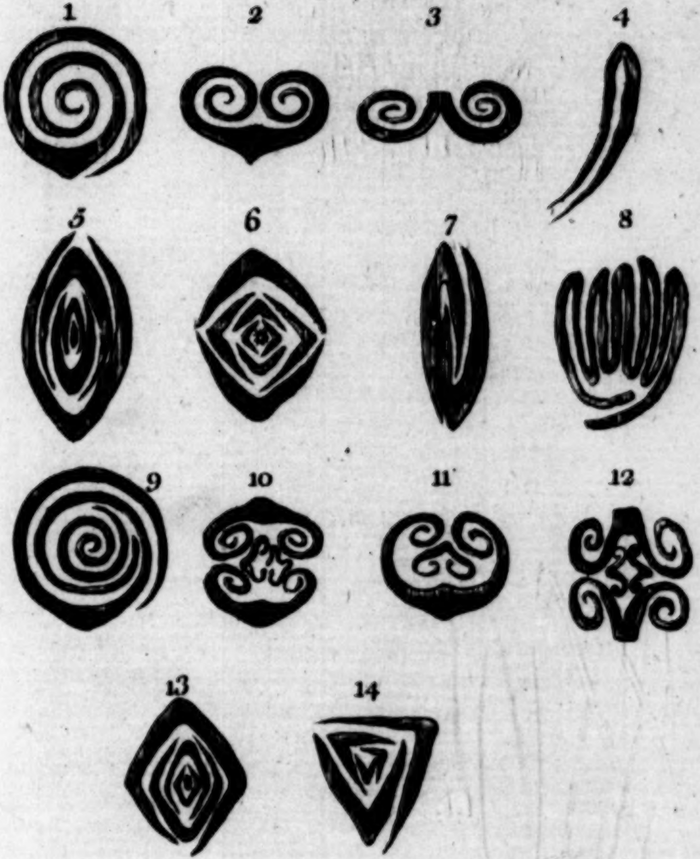


PLATE XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fig. 1. A Corymbus (p. 186)

Fig. 2. An Arillus exemplified in the Fruit of the Euonymus: *a*, the Valvules of the Capſule; *b*, a Seed; *c*, the Arillus opened to diſcover the Seed (p. 61, 51)

Fig. 3. A Verticillus (p. 186)

Fig. 4. *a*, The Horned Nectaria in *Aconitum*; *b*. two Peduncles or Styles that ſupport them (p. 8)

Fig. 5. A paleaceous Receptacle of a compound Flower ſhewn in *Rudbeckia*; *a*, the Paleæ that part the Florets of the Diſk; *b*, the tubuloſe Florets of the Diſk; *c*, the ligulate Corollulæ of the Radius; *d*, a ligulate Corollula fallen off (53, 54, 132)

Fig. 6. A Spatha; *b*. a Spadix (p. 3, 18)

Fig. 7. A Racemus (p. 186)

Fig. 8. A tubuloſe Floret of a compound Flower (p. 53, 133)

Fig. 9. A monopetalous hypocrateriform Corolla: *a*, the Tube; *b*, the Limb (p. 7)

Fig. 10. A Nectarium that crowns the Corolla ſhewn in the Cup of a *Narciſſus*; *a*, the Cup or Nectarium (p. 32)

Fig. 11. A Spike (p. 185)

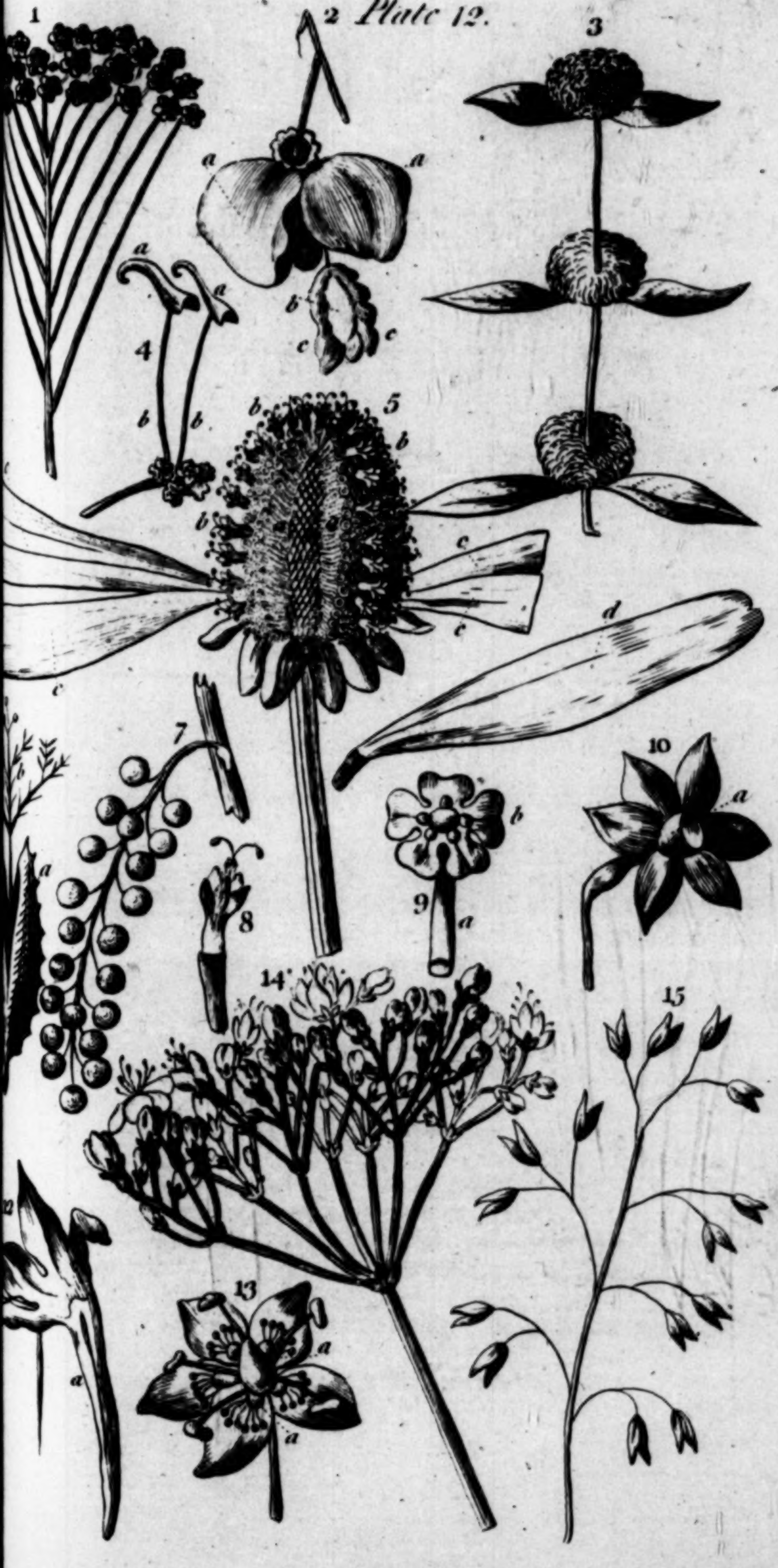
Fig. 12. A calycine Nectarium ſhewn in the Flower of a *Tropæolum*; *a*, the Nectarium (p. 32)

Fig. 13. A Nectarium of Singular Conſtruction ſhewn in a Flower of the *Parnaſſia*; *a*, five heart-ſhaped Nectaria terminated by Styles or Threads, each of which is crowned with a little Ball (p. 32)

Fig. 14. A Cyma of the *Lauruſtinus* (p. 18)

Fig. 15. A Panicle (p. 186)

Plate 12.



AN EXPLANATION OF BOTANIC TERMS,

According to the Sexual Syſtem of LINNÆUS.

Of various Kinds of ROOTS, the TRUNK, BRANCHES, LEAVES, and FRUCTIFICATION, in their natural Order.

RADIX the ROOT*.

An Organ by which a Plant receives its Nouriſhment.

DURATION.

1 ANNUA, annual, that dies in one Year.
2 Biennis, biennial, that dies in the Space of two Years.
3 Perennis, perennial, that regerminates ſeveral Years ſucceſſively.

FIGURE.

4 Fibroſa, fibrous, conſiſting entirely of Filaments.
5 Ramoſa, ramous, ſubdivided into branchy Fibres.
6 Fuſiformis, ſpindle-ſhaped, ſimple, and gradually leſſening downward.
7 Præmorſa, bitten, or gnawed.
8 Repens, creeping horizontally, and putting forth Radicles downward, and ſhooting upwards.
9 Articulata, jointed, divided into Joints.
10 Dentata, toothed, having rows of Knobs like Teeth.
11 Globoſa, round, (158) Roots ſpringing from the Sides of others.
12 Tuberoſa, tuberous, conſiſting of fleſhy bodies connected by ſlender Fibres.

---

* Vide Page 177.

13 Faſcicularis, bunched, fleſhy Roots ſeſſile, connected at the Baſe (150)
14 Palmata, handed, fleſhy lobate Roots, like Fingers (184)
15 Bulboſa, furniſhed with a Bulb (655)
16 Granulata, granulated, round fleſhy Roots like Seeds.

TRUNCUS the TRUNK or STEM.

The Organ which ſupports the Branches, Leaves, and Fructification.

Kinds.
17 Caulis, a Stem, which elevates the Fructification and Leaves,
18 Culmus, a Straw, properly the Trunk of Graſſes.
19 Scapus, a Stalk, elevating the Fructification and not the Leaves.
20 Stipes, A Trunk that expands itſelf into a Leaf.

Duration.
21 Herbaceous, herb-like, that periſhes every Year, an annual Stem, not woody.
22 Suffruticoſus, ſuffruticous, half-ſhrubby, the Root permanent, and the Branches ſometimes withering.
23 Fruticoſus, ſhrubby, with perennial Stalks ariſing from the Root, that are woody.
24 Arboreus, tree-like, with a ſingle woody Stem from the ſame Root.
25 Solidus, ſolid, without internal Pores.
26 Inanis, pithy, filled with a ſpongy Subſtance.
27 Fiſtuloſus, fiſtulous, hollow like a Pipe.

Direction.
28 Erectus, erect, riſing nearly to a perpendicular Direction.
29 Strictus, ſtraight, perpendicular without Flexure.
30 Rigidus, hard, not eaſily bent.
31 Laxus, looſe, eaſily bent.
32 Obliquus, awry, in a Direction neither perpendicular nor horizontal.
33 Adcendens, riſing upwards, with a Curve like an Arch.
34 Declinatus, declined, bending downwards archways.
35 Incurvatus, incurvate, bending inwards.
36 Nutans, nodding, the Top or Head bent downwards.
37 Diffuſus, diffuſe, with ſpreading Branches.
38 Procumbens, procumbent, lying on the Ground.
39 Stoloniferus, producing Shoots or Runners from the Root.
40 Sarmentoſus, thread-like, producing Roots from the Joints.
41 Repens, creeping, trailing on the Ground, and here and there producing Roots.
42 Radicans, rooting, ſtriking Root laterally and fixing to other Bodies

43 Geniculatus, jointed, divided by Knots or round Swellings.
44 Flexuoſus, waved, bent backwards and forwards from Bud to Bud.
45 Scandens, climbing, generally by the Support of ſome other Body.
46 Volubilis, twining, growing round ſome other body in a ſpiral aſcending Direction.
Dextrorſum, twining from the Right to the Left.
Siniſtrorſum, twining from the Left to the Right.

FIGURE.

47 Teres, round, cylinder-ſhaped without Angles.
48 Semiteres, half-round, ſemicylindrical.
49 Compreſſus, flattened, with two oppoſite Sides flat.
50 Anceps, two-edged, flattened with two oppoſite Sides ſharp.
51 Angulatus, angulated, having three or more Angles formed by as many intermediate longitudinal Cavities.
Acutangulus, ſharp-angled.
Obtuſangulus, obtuſely-angled.
52 Triqueter, three-ſided, having three Sides that are quite flat.
53 Trigonus, Tetragonus, &c. three-cornered, four-cornered, &c. having three, four, or more prominent Angles lengthways.
54 Nudus, naked, without Leaves or other Covering.
55 Aphyllus, without Leaves.
56 Foliatus, leafy, furniſhed with Leaves.
57 Vaginatus, ſheathed, ſurrounded with a Sheath, formed by the Baſe of the Leaf.
58 Squamoſus, ſquamous, covered with Scales.
59 Imbricatus. imbricate, covered with Leaves or Scales placed like Tiles, or the Scales of Fiſhes.

SURFACE.

60 Suberoſus, ſuberous, the outward Bark ſoft, but elaſtic like Cork.
61 Rimoſus, rimous, the outward Bark full of Cracks and Fiſſures.
62 Tunicatus, tunicated, coated with Skins or Membranes.
63 Lævis, ſmooth, free from Protuberances or Inequalities.
64 Striatus, ſtriate, marked with ſmall Lines.
65 Sulcatus, ſulcate, furrowed with deep hollow Lines.
66 Glaber, ſlippery, ſmooth and gloſſy like Glaſs.
67 Scaber, ſcabrous, covered with rough Prominences.
68 Muricatus, muricated, covered with ſharp Points or Prickles.
69 Tomentoſus, tomentoſe, covered with Down.
70 Lanatus, woolly.
71 Villoſus, villous, covered with ſoft Hair.
72 Piloſus, piloſe, covered with long Hairs that are thinly placed.

73 Hiſpidus, hiſpid, covered with ſtiff Hairs or Briſtles.
74 Aculeatus, aculeate, armed with Prickles, 378.
75 Spinoſus, ſpinous, armed with Thorns, 384.
76 Urens, ſtinging, armed with Stings, 391.
77 Stipulatus, ſtipulate, having ſtipula, 291.
78 Membranatus, membranated, flat like a thin pellucid Leaf
79 Bulbiferus, bearing Bulbs, 655.

COMPOSITION.

80 Enodis, without Knots or Joints, the Thickneſs uniform.
81 Simpliciſſimus, very ſimple, with few or no Branches.
82 Simplex, ſimple, that riſes uniform and regular to the Top.
83 Integer, intire, undivided.
84 Articulatus, jointed.
85 Prolifer, proliferous, ſending forth Branches only from the Appex.
86 Dichotomus, branched always by two, forked.
87 Brachiatus, brachiate, branching oppoſite, the upper Pair croſſing the next below.
88 Subramoſus, ſubramous, having few lateral Branches.
89 Ramoſus, ramous, having many lateral Branches.
90 Ramoſiſſimus, many Branches, ſubdivided without Order, in all Directions.
91 Virgatus, virgated, with many ſlender Twigs.
92 Paniculatus, paniculated, whoſe Branches are variouſly ſubdivided.
93 Faſtigiatus, faſtigiate, Branches ariſing from a Centre to an equal Height.
94 Patens, ſpreading, 134.
95 Divaricatus, divaricate, Branches forming an obtuſe Angle from the Trunk, 105.

RAMI PARTES CAULIS,

The Branches Part of the Stem.

96 Alterni, alternate, when they come out ſingle and follow in gradual Order, 115.
97 Diſtichi, diſtichous, in two Rows.
98 Sparſi, ſparſed, ſcattered without Order, 118.
99 Conferti, crowded, 119.
100 Oppoſiti, oppoſite, 126.
101 Verticillati, verticillate, Branches ſurrounding the Stem, or at the Joints, like the Rays of a Wheel.
102 Erecti, erect, upright, perpendicular.
103 Coarctati, cloſe together, almoſt touching towards the Top.
104 Divergentes, divergent, Branches growing from the Trunk at Right Angles like Rays from a Centre.
105 Divaricati, divaricate, Branches ſhooting from the Trunk, ſo as to make an obtuſe Angle.

106 Deflexi, deflex, bending downwards archwiſe.
107 Reflexi, reflex, bending back towards the Trunk.
108 Retroflexi, retroflex, bending backward and forward towards the Trunk.
109 Fulcrati, fulcrate, having Props or Supports.

THE LEAVES,

The Organs by which Plants are put in Motion.

THEIR PLACE.

110 Radicale, radical, ſpringing from the Root.
111 Caulinum, cauline, ſpringing from the Stem.
112 Rameum, rameous, growing on the Branches.
113 Axillare, axillary, placed at the Inſertion of the Branch.
114 Florale, floral, placed near the Flower, and are commonly ſmaller.

SITUATION.

115 Alterna, alternate, when they come out ſingle, and follow in a gradual Order.
116 Diſticha, diſtichous, diſpoſed in two oppoſite Rows, though inſerted on all Sides.
117 Bifaria, bifarious, inſerted only on two oppoſite Sides of a Branch or Middle Rib.
118 Sparſa, ſparſed, ſcattered in no certain Order.
119 Conferta, confert, crowded together.
120 Imbricata, imbricate, lying over one another like Scales of Fiſhes.
121 Faſciculata, faſciculate, growing in Bunches from one Point.
122 Gemina, Trina, &c. two, three, or more together from the ſame Point.
123 Confluentia, confluent, growing together or running into one another at the Baſe.
124 Approximata, approximate, mutually approaching each other.
125 Remota, remote, placed at ſome Diſtance from each other.
126 Oppoſita, oppoſite, growing oppoſite, but in ſuch a Manner that each Pair croſſes the other above and below.
127 Decuſſata, decuſſated, where the Pairs croſs each other in a regular Manner.
128 Verticillata, verticillate, whorled, where three or more Leaves ſurround the Stem.
129 Ternata, Quaterna, &c. three or four together, &c. according to the Number of Leaves ſurrounding each Joint.

DIRECTION.

130 Erectum, erect, upright, perpendicular.
131 Strictum, ſtraight, quite perpendicular without Flexure or bending.
132 Rigidum, rigid, ſtiff, not eaſily bent.

133 Adpreſſum, adpreſt, the Diſk of the Leaf preſſed towards the Stem.
134 Patens, patent, ſpreading, making an acute Angle with the Stem.
135 Horizontale, horizontal, growing from the Stem at Right Angles.
136 Aſſurgens, aſſurgent, bending upwards, 33.
137 Inflexum, inflex, bending inwards towards the Stem.
138 Reclinatum, reclinate, bending downwards archwiſe, the Apex aſcending.
139 Recurvatum, recurvate, bent backwards in the Form of an Arch, the convex Side upwards.
140 Revolutum, revolute, rolled back in Form of a Scroll.
141 Dependens, dependent, hanging with the Point downwards.
142 Obliquum, oblique, the Baſe looking upwards, the Apex to the Horizon.
143 Verticale, vertical, Leaves ſo ſituated that the Baſe is perpendicular to the Apex.
144 Reſupinatum, reſupinate, when the lower Diſk of the Leaf looks upwards.
145 Submerſum, ſubmerſed, ſunk under the Surface of the Water.
146 Natans, natant, floating on the Surface of the Water.
147 Radicans, radicant, ſtriking Root.

INSERTION.

148 Petiolatum, petiolate, having a Petiole or Footſtalk, 290.
149 Peltatum, peltate, having the Footſtalk inſerted into the Diſk of the Leaf.
150 Seſſile, ſeſſile, ſitting immediately on the Stem without a Footſtalk.
151 Adnatum, adnate, the upper Diſk of the Leaf adhering to the Stem by an Attachment of its Baſe.
152 Coadunata, coadunate, ſeveral growing together at their Baſe.
153 Decurrens, decurrent, where the Baſe of a ſeſſile Leaf is elongated and runs down the Stem.
154 Amplexicaule, amplexicaul, embracing the Stem with its Baſe.
155 Perfoliatum, perfoliate, where the Baſe of the Leaf entirely ſurrounds the Stem, or when the Stalk grows through the Centre of the Leaf.
156 Connata, connate, where two oppoſite Leaves grow together at their Baſes.
157 Vaginans, vaginant, where the Baſe of the Leaf forms a tubular Sheath that ſurrounds the Stem.

FIGURE.

158 Subrotundum, ſubrotund, almoſt round, nearly circular.

159 Orbiculatum, orbiculate, of a circular Figure.
160 Ovatum, ovate, egg-ſhaped.
161 Ovale, oval, the Shape of an Egg when both ends are equal.
162 Oblongum, oblong, twice the Length of its Breadth.
163 Parabolicum, parabolic, like the ſmaller End of an Egg.
164 Cuneiforme, cuneiform, wedge-ſhaped, tapering from the Apex to the Baſe.
165 Spatulatum, ſpatulate, rounded at the Apex, and narrower and linear at the Baſe.
166 Rotundatum, rotundate, rounded, or with Angles in a Circle.
167 Lanceolatum, lanceolate, oblong, and tapering towards both Extremities.
168 Ellipticum, elliptical, an Oval whoſe Ends are equal.
169 Lineare, linear, every where of the ſame Breadth.
170 Aceroſum, aceroſe, linear, and permanent, like Chaff, or the Leaves of Pines.

Angles.

171 Integrum, entire, undivided, without Diviſions.
172 Triangulare, triangular, &c. three-angled, &c.
173 Deltoideum, deltoid, a Leaf whoſe angles are formed like the Greek Delta.
174 Rhombeum, rombus-ſhaped, an irregular four-ſided Figure reſembling the Ace of Diamonds.

Sinuses.

175 Trapeziforme, trapeziform, a Figure of four unequal Sides.
176 Cordatum, cordate, heart-ſhaped.
177 Reniforme, reniform, kidney-ſhaped.
178 Lunatum, lunate, ſhaped like a half Moon.
179 Sagittatum, ſagittate, arrow-ſhaped.
180 Haſtatum, haſtate, ſpear-ſhaped.
181 Runcinatum, runcinate, like the Teeth of a great Saw whoſe Serratures are bent downwards.
182 Panduriforme, panduriform, fiddle-ſhaped.
183 Fiſſum, ſlit, divided into linear Partitions.
184 Lobatum, lobate, divided into Lobes.
185 Bilobum, Trilobum, &c. two and three-lobed, &c. according to the Number of Lobes.
186 Partitum, partite, divided almoſt to the Baſe; the Number of Diviſions are expreſſed by the Terms *Bipartite*, *Tripartite*, &c.
187 Palmatum, palmate, divided like a Hand.
188 Lyratum, lyrate, lyre-ſhaped, with tranſverſe Diviſions broadeſt at the Apex, the lower ones gradually leſs and more diſtant.
189 Pinnatifidum, pinnatifid, deeply divided into tranſverſe, lateral, oblong Segments.

190 Sinuatum, ſinuate, divided into lateral Hollows.

191 Laciniatum, laciniate, divided into Segments.

192 Squarroſum, ſquarroſe, divided into elevated Segments, not plane or parallel, as in the Calyx of ſome ſyngeneſious Plants.

MARGIN.

193 Integerrimum, very entire, without any Inciſion.

194 Crenatum, crenate, where the Margin is notched at Right Angles to the Centre, without inclining to either Extremity.

195 Serratum, ſerrate, ſawed, Notches like the Teeth of a Saw, inclining all the ſame Way, either towards the Point, or Baſe.

196 Ciliatum, ciliate, where Briſtles are arranged in a parallel Order on the Margin of the Leaf, like Eye-laſhes.

197 Dentatum, dentate, toothed, Points like Teeth protruding from the Margin of the Leaf, at ſome Diſtance from each other.

198 Spinoſum, ſpinoſe, where the Margin is armed with ſharp Spines.

199 Cartilagineum, cartilagineous, where the Margin is hard and tough.

200 Repandum, repand, where the Margin is waved.

201 Lacerum, lacerate, where the Margin is variouſly divided, as if torn.

202 Eroſum, eroſe, where the Margin is ſinuate, as if gnawed with Teeth.

203 Membranaceum, membranaceous, where the Margin is thin and pellucid.

204 Dædaleum, dedalous, where the Margin has many various Windings and Turnings.

APEX.

205 Obtuſum, obtuſe, where the Point is rounded.

206 Emarginatum, emarginate, where the Apex is notched.

207 Retuſum, retuſe, terminating in an obtuſe Hollow.

208 Præmorſum, premorſe, where the Termination appears as if bitten off.

209 Truncatum, truncate, terminating in a Line as if cut off.

210 Acutum, acute, terminating in a ſharp Angle.

211 Acuminatum, acuminate, terminating in a ſharp Point.

212 Cuſpidatum, cuſpidate, terminating in a Point like a Spear.

213 Mucronatum, mucronate, terminating in a ſmall Prickle.

214 Cirrhoſum, cirrhoſe, terminating in a Claſper or Tendril, 292.

Surface.

215 Nudum, naked, without Hairs or Excreſcences.
216 Glabrum, ſmooth, ſlippery.
217 Nitidum, gloſſy, ſmooth, and ſhining.
218 Lucidum, lucid, bright, reflecting Light.
219 Coloratum, coloured, of a Colour different from Green.
220 Nervoſum, nervous, with Nerves extended from the Baſe to the Apex.
221 Trinerve, where three Nerves join at the Baſe and Apex.
222 Triplinerve, where three Nerves are each divided into three more above the Baſe.
223 Trinervatum, where three Nerves run into each other at the Baſe.
224 Enerve, without Nerves, oppoſite to nervous.
225 Lineatum, lined, with depreſſed Nerves or hollow Lines.
226 Sulcatum, furrowed, with deep Lines.
227 Venoſum, veined, with Veins many Ways.
228 Rugoſum, rugoſe, wrinkled, ſhrivelled, rough.
229 Bullatum, ſtudded, bladdery, alternately convex and concave.
230 Lacunoſum, where the Diſk of the Leaf is depreſſed into deep Cavities between the Veins that run parallel from the Diſk to the Margin.
231 Avene, without Veins.
232 Punctatum, punctate, with hollow ſcattered Punctures.
233 Papilloſum, papilloſe, covered with fleſhy Punctures.
234 Papuloſum, papuloſe, covered with vaſcular Punctures.
235 Viſcidum, viſcid, covered with a viſcid Humour.
236 Villoſum, villous, covered with ſoft Hairs.
237 Tomentoſum, downy, covered with downy Hairs.
238 Sericeum, ſilky, covered with ſoft ſilky Hairs.
239 Lanatum, woolly, covered with woolly Hairs.
240 Barbatum, bearded, Hairs growing in Tufts.
241 Piloſum, pilous, covered with long Hairs that appear diſtinctly.
242 Scabrum, rough, covered with rigid Punctures raiſed above the Surface.
243 Hiſpidum, hiſpid, covered with hard Briſtles.
244 Aculeatum, prickly, covered with ſharp Prickles (378)
245 Strigoſum, ſtrigous, armed with lance-ſhaped Prickles (167)

Expansion.

246 Planum, plane, with a flat equal Surface.
247 Canaliculatum, channelled, a deep Channel or Furrow, running lengthways.
248 Concavum, concave, when the Diſk is arched from the Margin, and forms a Hollow.

249 Convexum, convex, oppoſite to concave: theſe two Terms ariſe from the ſame Cauſe, the Margin being too Tight for the Expanſion of the Diſk; therefore if a Leaf is concave on one Side, it is convex on the other.

250 Cucullatum, hollowed, when the Sides of a Leaf preſs together at the Baſe, and expand towards the Apex.

251 Plicatum, plaited, folded in ſharp Flexures from the Diſk to the Margin.

252 Undatum, waved, the Flexures or Folds being obtuſe from the Diſk to the Margin.

253 Criſpum, curled, where the Margin is plaited, but the Folds do not reach to the middle Rib of the Diſk.

SUBSTANCE.

254 Membranaceum, ſkinny, pellucid, without any fleſhy Subſtance.

255 Scarioſum, of a dry parched Subſtance, that ſounds when touched.

256 Gibbum, gouty, when both Sides of a Leaf is bunched out by a copious Quantity of Pulp.

257 Teres, cylindrical, or pillar-ſhaped.

258 Depreſſum, more pulpy in the Diſk, and flatted towards the Sides.

259 Compreſſum, more flatted in the Diſk, and pulpy towards the Sides.

260 Carinatum, carinate, the lower Part of the Diſk prominent lengthwiſe.

261 Compactum, compact, of a ſolid Subſtance.

262 Tubuloſum, tubulous, the Inſide hollow without Pith.

263 Pulpoſum, pulpous, of a fleſhy pulpy Subſtance.

264 Carnoſum, fleſhy, the Inſide of a ſolid Pulp.

265 Triquetrum, triquetrous, three-cornered lengthwiſe.

266 Anceps, two-angled or edged lengthwiſe.

267 Lingulatum, Tongue-ſhaped, linear, fleſhy, the lower Side convex.

268 Enſiforme, ſword-ſhaped, doubled-edged, gradually leſſening from the Baſe to the Point.

269 Subulatum, ſubulate, linear at the Baſe, and ſmaller towards the Point.

270 Acinaciforme, ſcymitar-ſhaped, fleſhy, and compreſſed, one Side convex ſharp, the other ſtraight and thicker.

271 Dolabriforme, hatchet-ſhaped, compreſſed and half round, gibbous outward, the Edge ſharp, the lower part rounded.

DURATION.

272 Deciduum, deciduous, finiſhed, and falling off in one Summer.

273 Caducum, cadent, falling off, ſhort Duration, not abiding through the Summer.

274 Perſiſtens, perſiſting, abiding, laſting or remaining more than one Summer.
275 Perenne, perennial, continuing green many Years.
276 Sempervirens, evergreen, green at all Times of the Year.

COMPOSITION.

277 Articulatum, articulate, a Leaf having a little Leaf growing out of its Point.
278 Conjugatum, conjugate, winged, the little Leaves or Wings coming by Pairs.
279 Digitatum, digitate, a ſingle Foot-ſtalk connecting the little Leaves at its Top.
280 Binatum, Ternatum, Quinatum, &c. terminating by two, three, or five little Leaves or Folioles.
281 Pedatum, Pedate, like the Toes of the Feet, the Foot-ſtalk dividing Sideways obliquely, and connecting many Folioles.
282 Pinnatum, pinnate, winged, a ſimple Foot-ſtalk connecting many little Leaves ſidewiſe.
283 Bijugum (thus Trijuga, Quadrijuga, Quinquejuga, Sejuga, &c.) winged, but the little Leaves coming by Pairs, and are four, ſix, eight, ten, twelve, &c.
Cum impari, winged, not terminating in Pairs, but with an odd Foliole.
Abrupte pinnatum, abruptly winged, terminating without a tendril, or an odd Foliole.
Cirroſum, cirrhous, terminating in a Tendril or Claſper, (292)
Foliolis oppoſitis, (126) the little Leaves growing oppoſite.
Foliolis alternis, (115) the little Leaves growing alternate.
——— ruptis, the little Leaves alternately ſmaller, broken.
——— Decurſivis, the Foot-ſtalks of the little Leaves running down the middle Rib, or Rachi (153)

DECOMPOSITION.

284 Bigeminum, the Foot-ſtalk forked by twos (86), connecting many little Leaves.
285 Biternatum, doubled by threes (280)
286 Bipinnatum, double winged (282)

TRIPLE COMPOSITION.

287 Tergeminum, tripple-budded.
288 Triternatum, three Times three.
289 Tripinnatum, three Ways winged.

FULCRA, PROPS.

Supports for the better ſuſtaining the different Parts of Plants.

290 Petiolus, a Foot-ſtalk that ſuſtains the Leaf.
291 Stipula, a Scale at the Baſe of the Footſtalk which it ſupports.

292 Cirrhus, Claſpers, or Tendrills, growing like Threads, in a ſpiral Form, which takes hold of Plants, or any other Body near it.
293 Pubes, a downy Hair in all Plants.
294 Arma, armed with Points, to keep off Animals from hurting them.
295 Bractea, floral Leaves, the Face and Texture different from other Leaves.
296 Pedunculus, the Foot-ſtalk or Prop that ſuſtains the Fructification.

PETIOLUS, Foot-stalk of the Leaf.

Figure.

297 Linearis, (169) linear, every where the ſame Breadth.
298 Alatus, winged, ſpread out at the Sides.
299 Clavatus, clubbed, thickened towards the Point.
300 Membranaceus, flat, thin, and generally pellucid.
301 Teres, (257) rounded like a Cylinder, pillar-ſhaped,
302 Semiteres (48) half-rounded, like a ſplit Column.
303 Triqueter (52) three-ſided.

Magnitude.

304 Breviſſimus, very ſhort, when the Length of the Footſtalk is not equal to the Length of the Leaf.
305 Brevis, ſhort, not quite ſo long as the Leaf.
306 Mediocris, of the Length of the Leaf.
307 Longus, longer than the Leaf.
308 Longiſſimus, ſomething longer than the Leaf.

Insertion.

309 Inſertus, inſerted, joined.
310 Adnatus, (151) adhering to.
311 Decurrens, (153) running down the Branch.
312 Amplexicaulis, (154) embracing the Stalk with its Baſe.
313 Appendiculatus, a leafy Appendage adhering to the Baſe of a Leaf.

Direction.

314 Erectus (130) upright.
315 Patens (134) ſpreading.
316 Aſſurgens (136) bending upwards in a Kind of Arch.
317 Recurvatus (139) bent backwards.

Surface.

318 Glaber (216) ſmooth.
319 Aculeatus (244) prickly.
320 Nudus (215) naked.
321 Articulatus (84) jointed.
322 Spineſcens, hard, and ſharp.

STIPULÆ, Appendages to the Leaf.

323 Geminæ, two and two, by Pairs.

324 Solitariæ, ſingle ſcattered.
325 Laterales, inſerted in the Sides.
326 Extrafoliaceæ, on the Outſide, below the Baſe of the Petiole.
327 Intrafoliaceæ, on the Inſide, above the Baſe of the Petiole.
328 Oppoſitifoliaceæ, oppoſite, placed on the Sides at the Baſe of the Leaf.
329 Caducæ, (273) falling off, withering before the Leaf.
330 Deciduæ, (272) falling annually.
331 Perſiſtentes, abiding after the Leaf falls off.
332 Spineſcentes, (322) hard and ſharp, like a Spine or Prickle.
333 Seſſiles, (150) ſquat, having no Foot-ſtalk.
334 Adnatæ, (151) adhering to the Branch by an Attachment of its upper Surface.
335 Decurrentes, (153) running down the Branch.
336 Vaginantes, (157) ſurrounding the Stem like a Sheath.
337 Subulatæ, (269) awl-ſhaped.
338 Lanceolatæ, (167) lance-ſhaped.
339 Sagittatæ, (179) arrow-ſhaped.
340 Lunatæ, (178) moon-ſhaped.
341 Erectæ, (130) upright.
342 Patentes, (134) ſpreading.
343 Interrigimæ, (193) entire.
344 Serratæ, (195) ſawed.
345 Ciliatæ, (196) laſhed like the Eye.
346 Dentatæ, (197) toothed.
347 Fiſſæ, (183) ſplit.

CIRRHUS, a TENDRIL or CLASPER.

348 Axillaris, (113) at the Inſertion of the Branch.
349 Foliaris, ſitting on a Leaf.
350 Petiolaris, growing on the Footſtalk of the Leaf, (290)
351 Peduncularis, (296) growing on the Footſtalk of the Flower.
352 Simplex, undivided.
353 Trifidus, divided in three Parts.
354 Multifidus, divided in many Parts.
355 Convolutus, twiſting in the ſame Direction as the Sun, in Rings.
356 Revolutus, revolute, rolled back in half ſpiral Rings.

PUBES, DOWN or PUBESCENCE.

357 Pili, excretory Ducts, long diſtinct Hairs.
358 Lana, Wool, curled Hairs and thick.
359 Barba, bearded Tufts of parallel Hairs
360 Tomentum, Down, Hairs ſcarcely conſpicuous.
361 Strigæ, ſtrong hard flat Hairs.
362 Setæ, Briſtles, rigid round Hairs.
363 Simplices, ſingle, not divided.
364 Hamoſæ, hooked, by which they eaſily adhere to Animals.

365 Ramoſæ, ſ. *Furcatæ*, ſubdivided into little Branches, or forked.

366 Plumoſæ, feathery, compoſed of fine Down, or Hairs.

367 Stellatæ, ſtarry, diſpoſed croſs-wiſe.

368 Hami, Hooks, Prickles with recurved Points.

369 Glochides, Prickles with the Points turned back, having many Teeth.

370 Glandula, Glands, little Teats for throwing out the excrementitious Humour of Plants; theſe are either *Seſſiles*, ſquat; *Stipitata*, having a Footſtalk; or, *Porus*, having a Pore, often perforating a Leaf.

371 Utriculus, little Veſſels replete with ſecretory Liquor.

372 Foliacei, inſerted in the Leaves.

373 Petiolares, (350) inſerted in the Foot-ſtalk of the Leaf.

374 Pedunculares, (351) inſerted in the Foot-ſtalk of the Flower.

375 Stipulares, (291) inſerted in the Stipula.

376 Viſcoſitas, a Humour of a clammy Quality.

377 Glutinoſitas, a Humour whoſe Quality is of a lubricating ſlippery Nature.

ARMA, ARMS.

378 Aculei, ſharp Prickles fixed in the Bark of Plants.

379 Recti, ſtraight, without bending.

380 Incurvi, bent inwards.

381 Recurvi, bent outwards.

382 Furcæ, Prickles divided into many Forks.

383 Bifidæ, & Trifidæ, by two, and three, or according to the Number of Diviſions.

384 Spina, a Spine, a Prickle fixed in the Wood of the Trunk, or Branch.

385 Terminalis, terminating the Branch.

386 Axillaris, (113) growing from the Inſertion of the Branch.

387 Calycina, growing on the Cup.

388 Foliaris, (349) growing on the Leaf.

389 Simplex, (363) ſingle.

390 Diviſa, divided at the Point.

391 Stimuli, Stings, that make inflammatory Punctures, which go off with an Itching.

BRACTEÆ, FLORAL LEAVES.

392 Coloratæ, (219) coloured.

393 Caducæ, (273) falling off with the Flower.

394 Deciduæ, (272) falling off.

395 Perſiſtentes, (274) abiding.

396 Coma, a Bractea, terminating the Stalk above the Flower, diſtinguiſhed by its Magnitude or Colour.

PEDUNCULUS, FOOT-STALK of a FLOWER.

397 Partialis, in ſome Flowers growing from the common Foot-ſtalk.

398 Communis, a Foot-ſtalk common to many Flowers.

399 Pedicellus, a little Foot-ſtalk proper to Flowers that have a common Foot-ſtalk, (398)

400 Scapus, a Peduncle riſing from the Root reſembling a Stalk.

PLACE.

401 Radicalis, (110) ſpringing from the Root.

402 Caulinus, (111) ſpringing from the Stem.

403 Rameus, (112) growing from the Branch.

404 Petiolaris, (350) growing from the Petiole.

405 Cirrhiferus, (292) growing from the Tendril or Claſper.

406 Terminalis, (385) terminating the Branch.

407 Axillaris, (113) at the Inſertion of the Branch or Leaf.

408 Oppoſitifolius, (328) having oppoſite Leaves.

409 Lateriflorus, (325) flowering at the Sides.

410 Intrafoliaceus, (327) within the Leaves.

411 Extrafoliaceus, (326) on the Outſide of the Leaves.

SITUATION.

412 Alterni, (115) alternate.

413 Sparſi, (118) ſcattered.

414 Oppoſiti, (126) oppoſite.

415 Verticillati, (128) in Circles round the Stem.

NUMBER.

416 Solitarius, (324) ſingle.

417 Geminatus, (323) by twos.

418 Umbellula ſeſſilis, many Peduncles from the ſame Centre, produced of the ſame Height.

DIRECTION.

419 Adpreſſus, (133) preſſed towards the Stem.

420 Erectus, (130) upright.

421 Patens (134) ſpreading.

422 Cernuus, the Point looking downwards.

423 Reſupinatus, (144) looking upwards.

424 Declinatus, (34) bent downwards archwiſe.

425 Nutans, (36) nodding, hanging downward.

426 Flaccidus, ſlender, weak, when the Weight of a proper Flower makes it hang downwards.

427 Aſcendens, (33) riſing upwards archwiſe.

428 Pendulus, hanging looſe.

429 Strictus, (29) ſtraight.

430 Flexuoſus, bending from one Flower to another.

431 Retrofractus, bent backward and forward, as if broken.

432 Uniflorus, Biflorus, Triflorus, &c. Multiflorus, one Flower, two Flowers, three Flowers, &c. many Flowers according to the Number of Flowers growing on the Foot-ſtalk.

STRUCTURE.

433 Teres, (47) round, like a Cylinder.
434 Triqueter, (52) three-ſided.
435 Tetragonus, (53) four-angled.
436 Filiformis, thread-ſhaped, every where of equal Thickneſs,
437 Attenuatus, leſſening gradually in Thickneſs towards the Point.
438 Clavatus, clubbed, thick towards the Point, (299)
439 Incraſſatus, gradually thickening upwards.
440 Nudus, (215) naked.
441 Squamoſus, (58) ſcaly.
442 Foliatus, (56) leafy.
443 Bracteatus, (295) furniſhed with floral Leaves.
444 Geniculatus (43) jointed.
445 Articulatus, (84) knotted.

INFLORESCENTIA, INFLORESCENCE,

Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Peduncle or Foot-ſtalk.

446 Verticillus, whorled, many Flowers growing round the Stalk in a Circle.
447 Seſſiles, ſquat, without any manifeſt Foot-ſtalk.
448 Pedunculatus, a Peduncle elevating the Flowers.
449 Nudus, (450) (451) oppoſite to the following.
450 Involucratus, (520) furniſhed with an Involucrum.
451 Bracteatus, (443) having floral Leaves.
452 Confertus, Foot-ſtalks crowded together.
453 Diſtans, the Foot-ſtalks diſtant.
454 Capitulum, a Head, Flowers collected into a Globe or Head,
455 Subrotundum, (456) nearly of a globular Figure, almoſt round.
456 Globoſum, globular, perfectly round.
457 Dimidiatum, halved, like a Globe cut into two Parts,
458 Folioſum, leafy, Leaves intermixed with the Flowers.
459 Nudum, naked, without Leaves or Briſtles.
460 Faſciculus, bunched, a Flower growing in Bunches.
461 Spica, ſeſſile Flowers growing alternate on a common Peduncle.
462 Simplex, a ſingle Spike, undivided.
463 Compoſita, many little Spikes growing from the common Peduncle.
464 Glomerata, many little Spikes crowded together.
465 Ovata, (160) Egg-ſhaped.
466 Ventricoſa, (256) ſwoln, gouty.
467 Cylindrica, pillar-ſhaped.
468 Interrupta, Spikes alternately ſmaller.
469 Imbricata, (120) ſcaled.

470 Articulata, (84) knotted, jointed.
471 Ramoſa, branching variouſly.
472 Linearis, (169) linear, of equal Width, lengthwiſe.
473 Ciliata, (196) laſhed.
474 Foliacea, leafy.
475 Comoſa, terminating in little Leaves.
476 Corymbus, (461) a Kind of Spike, whoſe Flowers are furniſhed with Foot-ſtalks, ſo proportioned to their Situation, as to elevate all the Flowers of the Spike to the ſame Height.
477 Thyrſus, (489) a Kind of crowded Panicle of an ovate Form.
478 Racemus, a Bunch of Flowers, the Peduncles coming at the Sides.
479 Simplex, undivided.
480 Compoſitus, divided into many.
481 Unilateralis, all the Flowers growing on one Side.
482 Secundus, the Flowers all bending to one Side.
483 Pedatus, (281) the Foot-ſtalk coming on one Side like the Toes of the Feet.
484 Conjugatus, (278) joined by twos.
485 Erectus, (130) upright.
486 Laxus, (31) looſe, not cloſely connected.
487 Nudus, (459) naked.
488 Foliatus, (56) leafy.
489 Panicula, Flowers ſcattered on Peduncles that are divided in different Forms.
490 Simplex, always few Flowers.
491 Compoſita, many Florets coming together.

FRUCTIFICATIO, Fructification.

Temporary Parts of Vegetables called the Generation.

492 Calyx, a Flower Cup, is the Termination of the outer Bark of the Plant, preſent in the Fructification.
493 Perianthium, a Flower Cup, whoſe Station is cloſe to the Fructification.
494 Fructificationis, when it includes the Stamina and Germen.
495 Floris, containing the Stamina without the Germen.
496 Fructus, containing the Germen without the Stamina.
497 Proprium, without Reſpect to the Flower.
498 Monophyllum, conſiſting of one Leaf.
499 Polyphyllum, conſiſting of many Leaves.
500 2—5 Fidum, (183) divided into two, three, four, or five Diviſions.
501 2—5 Partitum, (186) divided almoſt to the Baſe from two to five.
502 Integrum, entire, (171) undivided.
503 Tubuloſom, (262) tube-ſhaped.

504 Patens, (134) ſpreading.
505 Reflexum, the Parts bent backwards.
506 Inflatum, puffed out like a Bladder.
507 Abbreviatum, ſhorter than the Tube of the Corolla.
508 Obtuſum, (205) the Diviſions rounded.
509 Acutum, (210) the Diviſions ſharp.
510 Spinoſum, (75) bearing Spines.
511 Aculeatum, (244) bearing Prickles.
512 Superum, when the Germen is below the Receptacle.
513 Inferum, when the Germen is above the Receptacle.
514 Commune, a common Calyx, containing many Florets, as in compound Flowers.
515 Imbricatum, ſcaled, various Scales lying over one another.
516 Squarroſum, with Scales pointing many Ways.
517 Scarioſum, having Scales; their Margins are membranaceous, hard, dry, and ſounding when touched.
518 Turbinatum, top-ſhaped, like an obverſe Cone.
519 Calyculatum, when a leſſer Calyx is added, and encircles the Baſe of the larger one.
520 Involucrum, a Kind of Calyx ſtanding remote from the Flower.
521 Univerſale, in umbelliferous Plants, ſtanding under the univerſal Umbel.
522 Partiale, an Involucrum, ſtanding under the partial Umbel.
523 Proprium, always under the Flower.
524 Gluma, a Huſk, a Cup belonging to Graſſes, whoſe Flowers it embraces with the Valves folded over.
525 Uniflora, when it embraces one Flower.
526 Multiflora, when it includes many Flowers.
527 Univalvis, when there is conſtantly but one Scale.
528 Bivalvis, when there are two Valves.
529 Multivalvis, when there are many Scales or more than two.
530 Colorata, (219) coloured.
531 Glabra, (216) ſmooth.
532 Hiſpida, (243) covered with hard Hairs.
533 Mutica, without Point, or Ariſta.
534 Ariſta, an Awl ſhaped Beard growing on the Huſk.
535 Terminalis, terminating and fixed to the Top of the Huſk.
536 Dorſalis, fixed on the Outſide of the Huſk.
537 Recta, growing perpendicular.
538 Tortilis, twiſted.
539 Geniculata, (43) jointed.
540 Recurvata, (139) recurved.
541 Amentum, ex Receptaculo, (635) a Catkin proceeding from a common Receptacle, reſembling the Chaff of Corn.

542 Spatha, a Sheath, a Kind of Cup burſting out lengthwiſe.
543 Univalvis, of one Valve, opening on one Side.
544 Dimidiata, halved, the inner one covering the Fructification on one Side, and the outer one on the other.
545 Calyptra, a Veil, or Hood, covering the Antheræ, in Moſſes.
546 Recta, ſtraight, every where equal.
547 Obliqua, oblique, bent on one Side.
548 Volva, a membranaceous Calyx belonging to the Fungi.
549 Approximata, cloſe to the Head.
550 Remota, at ſome Diſtance from the Head.
551 Corolla, the Termination of the inner Bark, preſent in the Flower.
552 Petalum, a Petal, a Part of the Corollæ when divided into many.
553 Tubus, a Tube, the lower Part of a Flower with one Petal.
554 Unguis, a Claw, the lower Part of a polypetalous Flower, by which it is fixed to the Receptacle.
555 Limbus, the upper Part of a monopetalous Flower expanded.
556 Lamina, the upper ſpreading Part of a polypetalou Flower.
Monopetala, vel Polypetala, &c. from one to many Petals, or according to the Number.
557 Regularis, of an equal Figure, the Size of all the Parts proportioned to one another.
558 Irregularis, when the Limb and other Parts are diſproportionate.
559 Inæqualis, when the different Sizes of the Parts do not correſpond but in Proportion to one another.
560 Globoſa, globe-ſhaped.
561 Campanulata, bell-ſhaped.
562 Infundibuliformis, funnel-ſhaped.
563 Rotata, wheel-ſhaped.
564 Hypocrateriformis, ſalver-ſhaped.
565 Ringens, gaping, irregular, with two Lips.
Galea, the upper Lip gaping.
Labium, inſtead of gaping, the lower Lip ſtands forwards.
566 Faux, the Jaws gaping between the Diviſions of the Corollæ, where the Tube terminates.
567 Perſonata, (565) gaping, but ſhut between the Lips with a Palate.
568 Cruciata, having four equal ſpreading Petals.
569 Concava, (248) hollow.
570 Patens, (134) ſpreading.

571 Papilionacea, butterfly-ſhaped, irregular. *Carina*, the Keel, the lower Petal often in Form of a Boat. *Vexillum*, the Standard, or upper Petal aſcending. *Alæ*, the Wings, ſtanding ſingle on each Side.

572 Compoſita, compound Flowers, having many Florets in a common Perianthium, above the common Receptacle.

573 Ligulata, tongue-ſhaped, Florets whoſe Limb is plane, and expanded outward.

574 Tubuloſa, Florets that are all tubular and equal.

575 Radiata, when the Florets are tubular in the Diſk, and radiate and ligulate in the Margin.

576 Nectarium, Honey-pores, that part of the Flower bearing Honey.

577 Proprium, properly ſo called, as a diſtinct Part from the Petal.

578 Petalinum, when inſerted into the Petal.

579 Stamen, the male Organ of Generation furniſhed with a Viſcus, deſigned for the Preparation of the Pollen.

580 Filamentum, Threads, the Part that elevates, and is connected to the Antheræ.

581 Æqualia, equal, when they are all of an equal Length.

582 Inæqualia, unequal, when ſome are long, and others ſhort.

583 Connata, when joined in one Body, but their Number, Figure, and Inſertion expreſſed.

584 Anthera, that Part of the Flower big with the Pollen, which it emits when come to maturity,

585 Diſtinctæ, not cohering

586 Connatæ, joined by the Sides into one Body.

587 Pollen, Powder, of the Antheræ, deſtined for the Impregnation of the Germen, and burſting in a viſcous Humour, into fine Atoms, is by a prolific Blaſt ſcattered on the Stigma.

588 Piſtillum, a viſcous Humour adhering to the Fruit for the Reception of the Pollen, and is the female Organ of Generation.

589 Germen, the immature Rudiment of the Fruit within the Flower.

590 Superum, when included in the Corollæ.

591 Inferum, when below the Corollæ.

592 Stylus, that Part of the Piſtillum which elevates the Stigma from the Germen.

593 Stygma, the female Uterus, at the Top of the Piſtil, furniſhed with a moiſt Humour.

594 Pericarpium, the Womb of the Plant big with the Seeds, which it emits when mature.

595 Capſula, a hollow Pericarpium, which cleaves or opens in ſome determinate Manner.
596 Valvula, an Opening, a Part of a Capſule, or outer Cover to the Fruit.
597 Loculamentum, a Kind of arched Cell, for the Lodgement of the Seeds.
598 Diſſepimentum, Partitions of the Fruit, which divide the Pericarpium into Cells.
599 Bicapſularis, two Capſules, Tricapſularis, &c. three Capſules, or according to the Number.
600 Bilocularis, &c. two Cells, &c. according to the Number.
601 Tricocca, a Capſule with three protuberant Knobs, which divide into three Cells.
602 Didyma, a Capſule with two gibbous Knobs, which divide into two Cells.
603 Siliqua, a Pericarpium of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed alternately to the oppoſite Sutures.
604 Compreſſa, flatted, the oppoſite Sides coming nearly together.
605 Toruloſa, brawny Protuberances, when the Pericarpium is bunched out by the Seeds.
606 Articulata, interrupted by arched Joints.
607 Parallelum Diſſepimentum, the Width, or Diameter of the Diſſipement to which the Valves adhere.
608 Tranſverſum Diſſepimentum, Diſſepiments running croſswiſe.
609 Legumen, a Pericarpium of two Valves, the Seeds fixed to one Suture only.
610 Iſthmus Interceptum, Pods with various Croſs-diviſions, forming diſtinct Cells.
611 Folliculus, a Pericarpium of one Valve, gaping lengthwiſe on one Side, without the Seeds being fixed to the Suture.
612 Drupa, a pulpy Pericarpium, without Valves, containing a Stone or Nut (633)
613 Succulenta, containing a pulpy Humour.
614 Sicca, oppoſite the foregoing, dry.
615 Pomum, an Apple, a fleſhy Pericarpium without Valves, containing a Capſule.
616 Bacca, a Berry, a pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, containing naked Seeds
617 Nidulantia, Seeds neſtling in the Pulp of a Berry.
618 Strobilus, a Pericarpium formed from an Amentum, with hard Scales lying over each other, as in the Pine Tree.

619 Semen, Seed, the Rudiment of a new Plant; are known according to the Number, Figure, Superficies, and Conſiſtence.
620 Hilum, the Eye, an external Scar of the Seed, where it has been fixed to the Fruit or Receptacle.
621 Corculum, the Eſſence of a new Plant within the Seed.
622 Plumula, Part of the Corculum, the aſcending ſcaly Part of the Plant.
623 Roſtellum, the deſcending Part of the Corculum that forms the Root.
624 Cotyledon, the ſide Lobes of the Seed of a porous Subſtance, and periſhing.
625 Corona a Crown, a little Cup adhering to the Top of the Seed, by which it flies.
626 Pappus, a downy feathered Cup, adhering to the Top of the Seed, by which it flies.
627 Stipitatus, a Kind of thread-like Trunk, elevating the Down, and connecting it with the Seeds.
628 Capillaris, Hairs undivided.
629 Plumoſus, having feathery Hairs.
630 Cauda, a Thread terminating the Seed.
631 Hamus, a hooked Seed adhering to Animals.
632 Ala, a membranaceous Wing, fixed to the Seed.
633 Nux, a Nut, a Seed covered with a bony epidermis, having one, two, or more Cells.
634 Arillus, the proper exterior Coat of a Seed that falls off ſpontaneouſly, and is either cartilaginous, or ſucculent.
635 Receptaculum, the Baſe, by which the Parts of Fructification are connected.
636 Commune, containing many Flowers and Fruit.
637 Punctatum, a Receptacle marked with hollow Punctures.
638 Piloſum (241) hairy.
639 Paleaceum, chaffy Scales which diſtinguiſh the Florets.
640 Planum (246) plain, a flat Surface.
641 Convexum (249) the Diſk elevated.
642 Conicum, cone-ſhaped, rounded and leſſening towards the Point.
643 Subulatum (269) awl-ſhaped.
644 Compoſitus-flos, a compound Flower, with the Receptacle ſpread out and entire, the Florets ſeſſile.
645 Aggregatus-flos, an Aggregate Flower, the Receptacle enlarged, and the Florets on little Peduncles.
646 Umbella, an Umbel, a Receptacle which from a common centre, runs out into thread-ſhaped Footſtalks of proportionate Lengths.

647 Simplex, when the Foot-ſtalks proceed from one and the ſame Centre of the Receptacle.

648 Compoſita, when every Foot-ſtalk of the general Umbel produces a partial Umbel.

649 Univerſalis, compoſed of many ſimple Umbels.

650 Partialis, a little Umbel, a Part ſupported by the univerſal Umbel.

651 Prolifera, an Umbel more than decompound.

652 Cyma, a Receptacle producing many Foot-ſtalks from the ſame Centre, that are of unequal Lengths, the partial ones irregular on long faſtigiate Peduncles.

653 Rachis, a thread-ſhaped Receptacle, the Flowers adhering to it lengthwiſe, and forming a Spike.

654 Spadix, a Receptacle of a Palm, produced within a Spatha or Sheath, divided into Branches that bear the Fruit.

655 Bulbus, is an Hybernacle placed on the deſcending Caudex, and contains the Rudiment of the Plant and Leaf that periſhes.

656 Solidus, a ſolid fleſhy Bulb, without any internal Diviſions.

657 Tunicatus, Bulbs having Coats lying over each other like the Onion.

658 Squamatus, Bulbs conſiſting of imbricated Scales, as in the Lily.

659 Caulinus, Bulbs growing on the Stalk of the Plant.

660 Gemma, a Bud, is an Hypernacle of the future Plant with its Leaves.

661 Petiolaris, incloſing the Rudiment of the Leaves.

662 Stipularis, incloſing the Stipula.

663 Corticalis, conſiſting of cortical Squamæ.

664 Foliaris, containing the Leaf and not the Flowers.

665 Floralis, containing the Flowers and not the Leaf.

666 Communis, containing both the Leaf and the Flowers.

667 Vernatio, the Poſition of the Leaf within the Bud.

668 Conduplicata, when the parallel Sides of a Leaf approach.

669 Convoluta, rolled together in a ſpiral Form.

670 Involuta, rolled inwards ſpirally from the lateral Margins.

671 Revoluta, rolled ſpirally backwards from the lateral Margins.

672 Obvoluta, rolled together, one Margin embracing the other alternately.

673 Equitantia, when the Sides of the Leaves lie parallel, the outward one embracing the inner one.

674 Imbricata, a parallel ſtraight Surface, lying over each other.

675 Plicata, plaited, when their Complication is in Plaits lengthwiſe.

676 Reclinata, reclined, reflexed downward towards the Petiole.

677 Spiralia, ſpiral, twiſted in tranſverſe Plaits, ſo that the Apex becomes the Centre.

678 Æſtivatio, the Complication of the Corollæ, before the unfolding of the Flower.

679 Convoluta, rolled together, (669)

680 Imbricata, (674) imbricate.

681 Conduplicata, (668) when the parallel Sides of the Leaf approach.

682 Valvata, having Valves.

683 Inæquivalvis, with unequal Valves.

684 Somnus, Sleep, the Change that Leaves of Plants undergo in the Night.

685 Connivens, when the upper Diſk of two oppoſite Leaves or Folioles are preſſed together ſo as to appear one Leaf.

686 Includens, when the Leaves are alternate, and in the Night preſs againſt the Stalk, ſo as to include it.

687 Circumſepiens, when Leaves growing in an horizontal Poſition, erect themſelves in the Night, by claſping together in the Form of a Funnel

688 Muniens, when the Leaves have Foot-ſtalks ſpreading horizontally, become dependent in form of an hollow Arch.

689 Conduplicans, doubling, when the Folioles lightly approach each other with their upper Diſk, ſo that both are covered.

690 Involvens, when the Points of the upright Folioles are preſſed together, and form a Cavity between.

691 Divergens, when the Baſe of the Folioles approach, and the Points are ſpreading.

692 Dependens, when the Folioles hang downwards.

693 Invertens, when the Folioles hang down, and are at the ſame Time inverted.

694 Imbricans, the Folioles imbricated, (120)

MENSURA, their MEASURE.

695 Linearis, linear, the twelfth Part of an Inch.

696 Unguicularis, the Length of a Nail.

697 Policaris, the Length of the outward Joint of the Thumb.

698 Palmaris, the Width of the Hand.

699 **Spithamæus, a Span, the Length between the Point of the Thumb and fore Finger.**

700 **Dodrantalis, nine Inches, the Space between the Point of the Thumb and little Finger, when extended.**

701 **Pedalis, a Foot, the Space from the bending of the Elbow to the Baſe of the Thumb.**

702 **Orgyialis, a Fathom, or ſix Feet, the Height of a Man, or the Space between the extreme Points of the Fingers, when the Arms are extended.**

A
GLOSSARY;
EXPLAINING THE
TECHNICAL TERMS
IN
BOTANY:
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

A

ABbreviatum *perianthium*, ſhortened, when the Cup is ſhorter than the Tube of the Flower.

Abortiens *flos*, barren Flowers, ſuch as produce no Fruit.

Abruptum *folium pinnatum*, winged Leaves, ending without either Foliole or Cirrhus.

Acaulis, without Stalk or Stem.

Aceroſum *folium*, chaffy Leaves, when they are linear and abiding, as in Pinus, Abies, and Juniperus.

Acicularis, Needle-ſhaped, as in Scirpus acicularis.

Acinaciforme, Falchion or Scimitar-ſhaped, as in Meſembryanthemum acinaciforme.

Acini, the ſmall Berries which compoſe the Fruit of a Mulberry or Bramble.

Acotyledones, Plants, whoſe Seeds have no Cotyledons or ſeminal Leaves.

Aculei, Prickles, fixed in the Rind or Surface of the Bark.

Aculeatus *caulis*, a Stalk or Stem furniſhed with Prickles.

Acuminatum *folium*, a Leaf ending in a Point.

Acutum *folium*, Leaves terminating in an acute Angle.

Adnatum *folium*, the Diſk of the Leaf preſſing cloſe to the Stem of the Plant.

Adpreſſa *folia*, the Diſk of the Leaf preſſed towards the Stem.

Adſcendens *caulis*, a Stalk or Branch inclining upwards.

Adverſum *folium*, when the Sides of the Leaf are turned towards the South.

Aggregatus *flos*, an Aſſemblage of Flowers coming in Cluſters.

Aggregatæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Ala, a Wing, the Side Petals of a papilionaceous Bloſſom, or a Membrane added to a Seed, Stalk, &c,

Alatus *petiolus*, when the Foot-ſtalk of a Leaf is winged with Membranes.

Alburnum, the white Subſtance that lies between the inner Bark and the Wood of Trees.

Algæ, Flags, one of the ſeven Families of Plants.

Alterni Rami *folia*, when they come out ſingly, and follow in gradual Order.

Amentaceæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*, bearing Catkins.

Amentum, a Catkin.

Amplexicaule *folium*, embracing the Stalk when the Baſe of the Leaf embraces the Stem Sideways.

Anceps *caulis*, double-edged, when a Stalk is compreſſed, and forms two oppoſite acute Angles.

Androgyna, Plants bearing male and female Flowers on the ſame Root.

Angulatus *caulis*, angulated Stalks.

Anguſtifolia, narrow-leaved.

Angioſpermia, the ſecond Order in the Claſs Didynamia of *Linnæus*; containing Plants whoſe Seeds are covered with a Capſule.

Annua *radix*, an annual Root; that which lives but one Year.

Anthera, the Summit of the Stamina bearing the Pollen, and is a Part of the principal male Organ of Generation.

Apertura, an Aperture, opening in ſome Species of Anthera.

Apetalus *flos*, having no Petals or Corolla,

Apex, the Top, or Summit.

Aphyllus *caulis*, deſtitute of Leaves.

Apophyſis, an Excreſcence from the Receptacle of the Muſci.

Appendiculatus *petiolus*, a little Appendage hanging from the Extremity of the Foot-ſtalk.

Aproximata *folia*, Leaves growing near each other.

Arbor, a Tree.

Arbuſtiva, a Copſe of Shrubs or Trees, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Arcuatum *legumen*, arched, a Pod that is curved or bent.

Arillus, the proper exterior Coat of a Seed that falls off ſpontaneouſly.

Ariſta, the Beard of Corn or Graſſes.

Arma, Arms, Weapons, one of the ſeven Kinds of Fulcra of Plants.

Articulatus *caulis*, Culmus, having Knots or Joints.

Articulus *culmi*, the ſtraight Part of the Stalk between the two Joints.

Aſperifolia, rough-leaved Plants, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Aſſurgentia *folia*, firſt bent down, but riſing erect towards the Apex.

Attenuatus *pedunculus*, when the Foot-ſtalk grows ſmaller towards the Flower.

Auctus *calyx*, augmented, having a Series of diſtinct Leaves, ſhorter than its own, that ſurround its Baſe.

Avenia *folia*, Leaves which have no viſible Veins.

Auriculatum *folium*, an Ear-ſhaped Leaf, when the Leaf towards the Baſe has a Lobe on each Side.

Axillaria *folia*, growing out of the Angles formed by the Branches and the Stem.

B

Bacca, a Berry; or a pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, in which the Seeds are naked.

Barba, a Beard, a Species of Pubeſcence, ſometimes on the Leaves of Plants, as on the Meſambryanthemum barbatum.

Barbatum *folium*, when a bunch of ſtrong Hairs terminate the Leaves.

Bicornes, Plants whoſe Antheræ have the Appearance of two Horns. Likewiſe an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Biennis *radix*, a Root which continues to vegetate two Years.

Bifaria *folia*, a Leaf pointing two Ways.

Biferæ *plantæ*, flowering twice a Year.

Bifidum *folium*, divided or cloven into two Parts.

Biflorus *pedunculus*, bearing two Flowers on a Foot-ſtalk.

Bigeminum *folium*, a forked Foot-ſtalk, with two little Leaves on the Apex of each Diviſion.

Bijugum *folium*, a winged Leaf, bearing two Pair of Foliola.

Bilabiata *corolla*, a Corolla with two Lips.

Bilobum *folium*, a Leaf conſiſting of two Lobes.

Binata *folia*, a digitate Leaf, conſiſting of two Foliola.

Bipartitum *folium*, a Leaf divided into two Segments.

Bipinnatum *folium*, doubly winged, when the Folioles of a pinnate Leaf are pinnate.

Biternatum *folium*, when there are three Folioles on a Petiole, and each Foliole is ternate; as in Epimedium.

Bivalve *pericarpium*, conſiſting of two Valves, as in the Siliqua and Legumen.

Brachiatus *caulis*, branching in Pairs; each Pair ſtanding at right Angles with thoſe above and below.

Brachium, the Arm, tenth Degree in the *Linnæan* Scale for meaſuring Plants, being twenty four Pariſian Inches.

Bractæa, a floral Leaf, theſe are generally of a different Shape, and Colour from the other Leaves of the Plant, and are always ſeated near the Fructification.

Bracteatus, having a Bractea growing out of it.

Bulbiferus *caulis*, a ſtalk bearing Bulbs, as in a Species called Lilium bulbiferum.

Bulboſa *radix*, a bulbous Root, and is either Squamoſa, ſcaly, as in Lilium; tunicata, coated, as in Cepæ; duplicate, double, as in Fritillaria; or Solida, as in Tulipa.

Bullatum *folium*, when the Surface of the Leaf riſes above Veins, ſo as to appear like Bliſters.

C

Caducus *calyx*, to fall off; a Term ſignifying the ſhorteſt Time of Duration, falling off at the firſt opening of the Flower.

Calamariæ, a Reed, an Order of Pants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Calcariatum *nectarium*, a kind of Nectarium reſembling a Spur, as in the Delphinium.

Caliculatus *calyx*, a little Calyx added to a larger one, as in the Coreopſis, Leontice, &c.

Calycanthemi, a *calyx*, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Calyptra, a Veil, in Moſſes, where it is placed over the Antheræ.

Calyx, a Flower Cup of which there are the following Kinds, viz. Perianthium, Involucrum, Amentum, Spatha, Gluma, Calyptra, and Volva.

Campanacei, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Campanulata *corolla*, Bell-ſhaped Flowers.

Canaliculatum *folium*, Leaves having a deep Channel running from the Baſe to the Apex.

Candelares, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Capillaceum *folium*, Capillary, exemplified in the Ranunculus aquatilis.

Capillaris *pappus*, hairy Down, as in Hieracium, and Sonchus,

Capillus, Hair, the firſt Degree of the *Linnæan* Scale for meaſuring Plants, the Diameter of a Hair, and the twelfth Part of a Line.

Capitati *flores*, Flowers collected into Heads, as in Mentha aquatica, and Thymus ſerpyllum.

Capitulum, a little Head, a ſpecies of Infloreſcentia, in which the Flowers are connected into cloſe Heads on the Tops of the Peduncles as in Gomphrena.

Capreolus, a tendril, ſee Cirrhus.

Capſula, a Capſule, a hollow Pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in ſome determinate Manner, and conſiſts of Valvula Diſſepimentum, Columella, and Loculamentum.

Carina, the Keel of a Boat, or Ship, the lower Petal of the papilionaceous Corolla.

Carinatum *folium*, when the Back of a Leaf reſembles the Keel of a Ship.

Cariophyllæus *flos*, Clove-tree, or Flowers growing in the Manner of Carnations.

Carnoſum *folium*, a fleſhy Leaf, as in Sedum daſyphillum.

Cartilagineum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Brim is furniſhed with a Margin of different Subſtance from the Diſk.

Caryophylli, Carnations or Pinks, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Catenulata *ſcabrities*, ſpecies of glandular Roughneſs, hardly viſible to the naked Eye, reſembling little Chains on the Surface of ſome Plants.

Caudex, the Stem of a Tree.

Cauleſcens, having a Stalk or Stem.

Caulina *folia*, Leaves growing immediately on the Stem,

Caulis, a Stem, a Species of Truncus.

Cernuus, nodding, or hanging down its Head.

Ceſpitoſa, Plants which produce many Stems from one Root, and form a Surface of Turf or Sod.

Ciliatum, whoſe Margin is guarded by parallel Briſtles, formed like the Eye-laſh.

Circinalea *folia*, a Hoop or Ring, a Term of Foliation, expreſſive of the Leaves within the Gemma being rolled ſpirally downward.

Circumſciſſa *capſula*, cut tranſverſly, as in Anagallis.

Cirrhiferus *pedunculis*, a Peduncle bearing a Tendril, as in Vitis.

Cirrhoſum *folium*, a Leaf that terminates in a Tendril, as in Glorioſa.

Cirrhus, a Claſper, or Tendril, one of the Fulcra of Plants.

Claſſis, a Claſs, is defined by *Linnæus* to be an Agreement of ſeveral Genera in the Parts of Fructification, according to the Principles of Nature diſtinguiſhed by Art.

Clavatus *petiolus*, *pedunculus*, when the Foot-ſtalk of the Leaf or Flower is Club-ſhaped, tapering from the Baſe to its Apex.

Clavicula, a little Key, a Tendril.

Clauſa *corolla*, when the Neck of the Corolla is cloſe ſhut in with Valves.

Coadunatæ, to gather together, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Coarctati *rami*, cloſe together, oppoſed to Divaricatus.

Cochleatum *legumen*, a Pod like the Shell of a Snail, as in Medicago.

Coloratum *folium* coloured, when Leaves which are generally green, are of a different Colour.

Columnella, a little Column, the Subſtance that paſſes through the Capſule, and connects the ſeveral Partitions and Seeds.

Columniferi, Pillar-ſhaped, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Coma, a Buſh, or Head of Hair, a Species of Fulcra, compoſed of large Bractæ, which terminates the Stalk as in Lavandula, Salvia, &c.

Communis *gemma*, regards the Contents of the Gemma, containing both Flower and Fruit.

Communis *calyx*, when a Cup contains both Receptacle and Flower.

Comoſæ, a Head of Hair, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Comoſa *radix*, the Fibres which put forth at the Baſe of a bulbous Root, reſembling a Head of Hair.

Compactum *folium*, when the Leaf is of a compact and ſolid Subſtance.

Completus *flos*, having a Perianthium and Corolla.

Compoſitus *caulis*, a Compound Stem, diminiſhing as they aſcend.

Compoſitum *folium*, when he Petiole bears more than one Leaf, of which are the following Species, viz. Articulatum, Digitatum, Conjugatum, Pedatum, Pinnatum, Decompoſitum, Supra-decompoſitum.

Compoſiti, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Compreſſus *caulis*, *folium*, a Leaf reſembling a Cylinder compreſſed on the oppoſite Sides.

Concavum *folium*, hollowed, the Margin forms an Arch with the Diſk.

Conceptaculum, Conceptacle or Receiver, a Pericarpium of a ſingle Valve, which opens on the Side lengthways, and has not the Seeds faſtened to it.

Conduplicatum *folium*, doubled together, when the Sides of the Leaf are parallel, and approach each other.

Conferti *rami*, Branches crowded together.

Confertus *verticillus, flos, et folia*, when Flowers and Leaves are formed into Whorles round the Stalk and crowded together.

Confluentia *folia*, to flow together, as in the pinnated Leaf, when the Pinnæ run into one another.

Conglobatus *flos*, when Flowers are collected into globular heads.

Conglomeratus *flos*, Flowers irregularly crowded together.

Congeſta *umbella*, Flowers collected into a ſpherical Shape, as in the Allium.

Conica *ſcabrities*, a Species of ſetaceous Scabrities, ſcarce viſible to the naked Eye, on the Surface of Plants, formed like Cones.

Coniferæ, Plants bearing Cones, ſuch as Pinus, Cupreſſus, &c. an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Conjugatum, to join or couple together, a Species of pinnate Leaf, where the Folioles come by Pairs.

Connatum, to grow together, when two oppoſite Leaves unite at their Baſe, ſo as to have the Appearance of one Leaf.

Connivens *corolla*, when the Apices of the Petals converge, ſo as to cloſe the Flower, as in Trollius Europæus.

Conniventes *antheræ*, approaching or inclining together.

Continuatum *folium*, continued, when the Leaf appears to be a Continuation of the Subſtance of the Stalk.

Contorti, to twiſt, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Contrariæ *valvulæ*, Valves are termed Contraria, when the Diſſepimentum is placed tranſverſly between them.

Convexum *folium*, a Leaf riſing from the Margin to the Centre of the Leaf.

Convolutus *cirrhus*, a Tendril twining with the ſame Direction with the Sun's Motion.

Convolutum *folium*, a Term in Foliation, when the Leaf is rolled up like a Scroll of Paper.

Conus, ſee Strobilus.

Corculum, the Heart and Eſſence of the Seed.

Cordatum *folium*, the Heart-ſhaped Leaf.

Cordiformus, ſhaped like a Heart.

Corolla, a Wreath or Crown, one of the ſeven Parts of Fructification.

Corollula, a little Corolla

Corona *ſeminis*, a Crown adhering to many Kinds of Seeds ſerving them as Wings, which enables them to diſperſe.

Coronariæ an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Coronula, a little Crown.

Cortex, the outer Rind or Bark of Vegetables.

Corydales, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Corymbus is a Kind of Spike, the Flowers of which have each its proper Pedicellus, or partial Foot-ſtalk raiſed to a proportional Height, as in Spirea opulifolia.

Cotyledon, a Side-lobe of the Seed, of a porous Subſtance, and periſhable, or ſeminal Leaves.

Crenatum *folium*, a notched Leaf, when the Margin is cut into Angles that point towards neither of the Extremeties, obtuſely crenate, when the Angles are rounded, or acutely crenate, when the Angles are pointed.

Criſpum *folium*, a curled Leaf, when the Circumference becomes larger than the Diſk admits of.

Criſtatus *flos*, when the Flower has a tufted Creſt, as in Polygala.

Cruciformes *flores*, Croſs-ſhaped Flowers, conſiſting of four Petals, diſpoſed in the Form of a Croſs, as in the Claſs Tetradynamia of *Linnæus*.

Cryptogamia, hidden Marriages, the twenty-fourth Claſs of the *Linnæan* Syſtem.

Cubitus, a Cubit the ninth Degree of the *Linnæan* Scale for meaſuring Plants, from the Elbow to the Extremity of the middle Finger or ſeventeen Pariſian Inches.

Cucullatum *folium*, Leaves rolled up lengthways, in Form of a cone, as in Geranium cucullatum, &c.

Cucurbitaceæ, Gourds, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Culminiæ. the Top or Crown of any thing, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Culmus, a Reed or Straw, the proper Stem or Trunk of a Graſs.

Cuſpidatum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Apex reſembles the Point of a Spear or Lance.

Cuneiforme *folium*, a Wedge-ſhaped Leaf.

Cyathiformis *corolla*, Flowers of the Form of a Cup.

Cylindracea *ſpica*, a Spike of Flowers in Form of a Cylinder.

Cyma, that runs into long faſtigiate Peduncles, proceeding from the ſame univerſal Centre but with irregular partial ones.

Cymoſus *flos*, ſee Cyma.

Cymoſæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

D

Dædaleum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Texture is remarkably beautiful and exquiſitely wrought.

Debilis *caulis*, a weak, feeble Stalk.

Decagynia, ten Females, the fifth Order in the tenth Claſs Flowers that have ten Styli.

Decandria, ten Males, the tenth Claſs of *Linnæus*.

Decaphyllus *calyx*, a calyx conſiſting of ten Leaves.

Deciduum *folium*, Leaves that fall off in Winter.

Declinatus *caulis*, a Stalk bending towards the Earth.

Decompoſita *folia*, when a Petiole once divided connects many Folioles.

Decumbens, to lie down.

Decurrens *folium*, running down, when the Baſe of a ſeſſile Leaf extends itſelf downwards along the Stem, beyond the proper Baſe or Termination of the Leaf.

Decurſive *folium pinnatum*, when the Baſes of the Foliole are continued along the Sides of the Petiolus.

Decuſſata *folia*, to divide, when Leaves grow in Pairs, and oppoſite, each Pair being oppoſite alternately.

Deflexus *ramus*, a Branch bent a little downwards.

Deflorata *ſtamina*, having ſhed or diſcharged the Farina ſecundans.

Defoliatio, the Time in Autumn when Plants ſhed their Leaves.

Deltoides *folium*, a Leaf formed like the Greek Delta, as in Meſembryanthemum deltoides.

Demerſum *folium*, in aquatic Plants, Leaves ſunk below the Surface of the Water.

Dendroides *ſurculus*, Shrub-like, a Subdiviſion of the Surculus in the Genus Hypnum.

Dentatum *folium*, Leaves having horizontal Points of the ſame Conſiſtence of the Leaf, and ſtanding at a little Diſtance from each other.

Denudatæ, to be ſtripped naked, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenti methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Dependens *folium*, to hang down, Leaves pointing towards the Ground.

Depreſſum *folium*, preſſed down, when the Sides riſe higher than the Diſk.

Diadelphia, two Brotherhoods, the ſeventeenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Diandria, two Males, the ſecond Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Dichotomus *caulis*, forked Stalks, when the Diviſions come by two and two.

Dicotyledones, when the Seeds have two Cotyledons that are the Placenta of the embryo Plant, and afterwards the Seed Leaves.

Didyma *anthera*, Twins, when Anthera come by twos on each Filament.

Didynamia, the Superiority of two, the fourteenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Difformia *folia*, different Forms, when Leaves on the ſame Plant come of different Forms.

Diffuſus *caulis*, when the Branches of the Stalk ſpread different Ways.

Digitatum *folium*, fingered, when the Apex of a Petiole connects many Folioles.

Digynia, two Females, the Second Order in each of the firſt thirteen Claſſes, except the ninth.

Dimidiatum, halved.

Dioecia, the twenty-ſecond Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Dipetala *corolla*, Flowers conſiſting of two Petals, as in Circæa, and Commelina.

Diphyllus *calyx*, a Calyx conſiſting of two Leaves, as in the Papaver, and Fumaria.

Diſcus, a Diſk, the middle Part of a radiate compound Flower.

Diſperma, Plants producing their Seeds by twos, as in the Umbellatæ

Diſſectum *folium*, Leaves cut into Lacinia, or Diviſions.

Diſſepimentum, Partitions of the Fruit, which divide the Pericarpium into Cells.

Diſſiliens *ſiliqua*, Pods that burſt with Elaſticity.

Diſtans *verticillus*, when the Whorles of Flowers, in verticillate Plants ſtand at a great Diſtance from one another.

Diſticha *folia*, in two Rows, when Leaves all reſpect two Sides of the Branches only.

Divaricati *rami*, Branches ſtanding wide from each other in different Directions.

Divergentes *rami*, widening gradually.

Dodecandria, twelve Males, the eleventh Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Dodrans, the ſeventh Degree in the *Linnæan* Scale for meaſuring the Parts of Plants, or nine Pariſian Inches.

Dodrantalis, nine Inches.

Dolabriforme *folium*, a Leaf reſembling an Ax, as in Meſembryanthemum dolabriforme.

Dorſalis *ariſta*, an Awne, or Beard, fixed to the Back or external Part of the Gluma.

Drupa, a pulpy Pericarpium, without Valves, containing a Stone, as in the Plum and Peach.

Drupaceæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Dumoſæ, a Buſh, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Duplicata *radix*, a double Root, a Species of bulbous Root, conſiſting of two ſolid Bulbs, as in ſome Species of Orchis.

Duplicato *ſerratum folium*, ſawed double, with leſſer Teeth within the greater.

E

Ebracteatus *racemus*, without a Bractea, or floral Leaf.

Ecaudata *corolla*, without a Tail or Spur, as in Antirrhinum, cymbalaria.

Echinatum *pericarpium*, Pods beſet with Prickles, like a Hedgehog.

Effloreſcentia, the preciſe Time when a Plant ſhews its firſt Flowers.

Emarginatum *folium*, when the Apex of a Leaf terminates in a Notch; the ſame may be applied to Petala, and Stigma.

Enervium *folium*, Leaves having no apparent Nerves.

Enneandria, nine Males, the ninth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Enneapetala *corolla*, a Flower conſiſting of nine Petals.

Enodis *caulis*, *culmis*, Stalks and Straws, having no Knots or Joints.

Enſatæ, Plants having ſword-ſhaped Leaves, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Enſiforme *folium*, Leaves ſhaped like a two-edged Sword, tapering towards the Point.

Equitantia *folia*, riding, when the Sides of the Leaves approach in ſuch a Manner as the outer embrace the inner.

Erectus *caulis*, *ramus*, *folium*, upright, perpendicular.

Eroſum *folium*, gnawed, when the Leaf is ſinuate, and the Margin appears as if it were gnawed or bitten.

Exſerta *ſtamina*, ſtanding forth, when the Stamina appear above the Corolla.

Exſtipulatus, without Stipulæ.

Exſuccum *folium*, when the ſubſtance of the Leaf is dry.

Extrafoliaceæ *ſtipulæ*, Stipula, growing on the Outſide of the Leaves.

F

Farctum *folium*, ſtuffed, oppoſed to Tubuloſum.

Faſciculata *folia*, bundled, Leaves growing in Bunches.

Faſcicularis *radix*, bundled, tuberous Roots growing in Bundles.

Faſciata *planta*, when many Stalks grow together, like a Faggot or Bundle.

Faſtigiati *pedunculi*, Pedunculi pointed at the Apex.

Fauces, the Jaws or Chops.

Femina *planta*, a Plant bearing female Flowers on the ſame Root only.

Fibroſa *radix*, a fibrous Root.

Filamentum, a Thread, applied to the thread-like Part of the Stamina.

Filices, Ferns, one of the Seven Diviſions of the Vegetable Kingdom, and an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Filiform *filamentum*, Thread-ſhaped Stamina.

Fimbricata *petala*, a fringed Petal, as in Menyanthus.

Fiſſum *folium*, a Leaf ſplit or cloven half way down.

Fiſtuloſus *caulis*, a piped or hollow Stem.

Flabellatum *folium*, a Fan-ſhaped Leaf.

Flaccidus *pedunculus*, the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower that is feeble and ſlender.

Flagellum, a Twig, or Shoot, like a Whip or Thong.

Flexuoſus *caulis*, a Stalk, having many Turnings or Bendings, taking a different Direction at every Joint.

Floralia *folia*, floral Leaves that immediately attend the Flower.

Floralis *gemma*, Flower-buds.

Flos, a Flower.

Floſculus, a little Flower.

Foliaceæ *glandulæ*, Glands growing on the Leaves.

Foliaris *cirrhus*, a Tendril growing from a Leaf.

Foliaris *gemmatio*, Leaf-buds.

Foliatio *plantæ*, the Complication of the Leaves, whilſt folded within the Gemma, or Bud.

Foliatus *caulis*, a leafy Stalk.

Foliifera *gemma*, a Bud producing Leaves.

Foliolum, a little Leaf, one of the ſingle Leaves, which together conſtitute a compound Leaf.

Folioſum *capitulum*, covered with Leaves amongſt the Flowers or Tops of the Plant.

Folium, a Leaf.

Fornicatum *petalum*, vaulted or arched, as in the upper Lip of the Flowers in the Claſs Didynamia.

Frequens *planta*, Plants growing frequently, or commonly, every where.

Frondeſcentia, the Seaſon of the Year when the Leaves of Plants are unfolded.

Frondoſus *cordex*, a Species of Trunk compoſed of a Branch and a Leaf blended together, as is frequently united with the Fructification.

Fructeſcentia, the Time of the Year when a Plant ſcatters its ripe Seeds.

Fructificatio, the temporary Part of a Vegetable appropriated to Generation, terminating the old Vegetable, and beginning the new.

Fruſtranea *polygamia*, to no Purpoſe, the third Order of the Claſs Syngeneſia.

Frutex, a Shrub.

Fruticoſus *caulis*, a ſhrubby Stalk,

Fugaciſſima *petala*, Petals that are fleeting, and of ſhort Duration.

Fulcratus *caulis*, Branches having Props, ſee Fulcrum.

Fulcrum, a Prop or Support.

Fungi, a Kind of Muſhroom, one of the ſeven Families of Plants, an order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Furcata, forked.

Fuſiform *radix*, a ſpindle-ſhaped Root.

G

Galea, a Helmet, applied to the Corolla of the Claſs Gynandria, as in Orchis.

Galeatum *labium*, the Lip of a Flower ſhaped like a Helmet.

Geminæ *ſtipulæ*, Stipula growing in Pairs.

Geminatus *pedunculus*, double Foot-ſtalks growing from the ſame Point.

Gemma, a Bud, an Hibernaculum on the aſcending Caudex.

Gemnatio, a young Bud.

Gemmiparus, bearing Buds.

Genera *plantarum*, Genera of Plants, the ſecond Subdiviſion in the *Linnæan* Syſtem; it comprehends an Aſſemblage of Species, ſimilar in their Parts of Fructification, under the ſame Claſs and Order.

Geniculatus, *caulis*, *culmus*, *pedunculus*, a jointed Stalk, Straw, or Foot-ſtalk of a Flower.

Genicula, little Joints.

Germen, a Sprout or Bud, the Baſe of the Piſtillum, the Rudiment of the Fruit yet in embryo.

Gibbum *folium*, bunching out, or gouty.

Glaber, ſmooth, having an even Surface.

Gladiata *ſiliqua*, a ſword-ſhaped Pod.

Glandulæ, a Gland, or ſecretory Veſſel.

Glandulifera *ſcabrities*, a Kind of briſtly Roughneſs on the Surface of ſome Plants, on which there are minute Glands at the Extremity of each Briſtle.

Glareoſis *locis*, gravelly Places, where Plants delight in Gravel.

Glaucophyllus, a blueiſh, or azure-coloured Leaf.

Globoſa *radix*, a round Root.

Globularis *ſcabrities*, a Species of glandular Roughneſs, ſcarce viſible to the naked Eye, the ſmall Grains of which are exactly globular.

Glochoides, the ſmall Points of the Pubes of Plants. *Linnæus* applies this Term, only to the Hami Triglochoids, with three hooked Points.

Glomerata *ſpica*, Flowers crowded together in a globular Form.

Gluma, a Huſk, or Chaff, a Species of Calyx peculiar to Corn and Graſſes.

Glutinoſitas, like Glue or Paſte.

Gramina, Graſſes, one of the ſeven Families of the vegetable Kingdom.

Granulata *radix*, Roots conſiſting of many little Knobs, like Seeds or Grain, attached to one another by ſmall Strings, as in Saxifraga granulata.

Gymnoſpermia, naked ſeeded, the firſt Order of the Claſs Didynamia.

Gynandria, when the male and female Parts are joined together, the twentieth Claſs in the *Linnæan* Syſtem.

H

Habitualis *character*, the Character or Deſcription of a Plant, taken from its Habit, which conſiſts in the Placentatio, Radicatio, Ramificatio, Foliatio, Stipulatio, Pubeſcentia, Infloreſcentia.

Habitus, the external Appearance; *Linnæus* defines it, the Conformity or Affinity that the Congeners of Vegetables have to one another, in Placentation, Radification, &c.

Hamoſa *ſeta*, hooked Briſtles.

Haſtatum *folium*, Leaves reſembling the Head of a Spear or Halbert.

Hemiſphericus *calyx*, half round, or half a Sphere.

Heptandria, ſeven Males, the ſeventh Claſs of the ſexual Syſtem.

Herba, an Herb; according to *Linnæus*, it is the Part of the Vegetable which ariſes from the Root; it is terminated by the Fructification, and comprehends the Stem, Leaf, Props, and Hibernacula.

Herbaceæ *plantæ*, are perennial Plants, which annually periſh down to the Root.

Herbaceus *caulis*, Stalks that dry annually.

Hermaphroditus *flos*, Flowers that contain both Sexes, as Anthera, and Stigma.

Heſperidæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Hexagonus *caulis*, a Stalk with ſix Angles.

Hexandria, the ſixth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem, which produce hermaphrodite Flowers, with ſix Stamina of equal Length.

Hexagynia, an Order of Plants that produces ſix Styles.

Hexapetala *corolla*. Flowers conſiſting of ſix Petals.

Hexaphyllis *calyx*, a Flower cup conſiſting of ſix Leaves.

Hians *corolla*, a monopetalous Flower that is gaping.

Hirſutus, rough, hairy.

Hiſpidus *caulis*, a Stalk covered with ſtrong fragile Briſtles.

Holeraceæ, Pot Herbs, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Horizontalis *flos*, Flowers growing with their Diſk parallel to the Horizon.

Hybernaculum, Winter-lodge, the Part of a Plant that incloſes and ſecures the Embryo from external Injuries.

Hybrida, a Baſtard, a monſtrous Production of two Plants of different Species, like the Mule in the animal Creation.

Hypocrateriformis *corolla*, a monopetalous Flower ſhaped like a Cup or Salver.

I

Icoſandria, the twelfth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Imberbis *corolla*, a Flower without a Beard.

Imbricatus, tiled, when the Scales of a Stalk, or Flower Cup, lie over one another in the Manner of Tiles upon a Houſe.

Immutatæ, unaltered.

Impar, odd, applied to a pinnated Leaf terminating in an odd Lobe.

Inequalis *corolla*, an unequal Flower.

Inanis *caulis*, hollow or empty Stalks.

Incanum *folium*, Leaves covered with whitiſh Down.

Inciſum *folium* Leaves cut into irregular Segments.

Incompletus *flos* imperfect Flowers without Petals.

Incraſſatus *pedunculus*, Foot-ſtalks of Flowers that increaſe in Thickneſs as they approach the Flowers.

Incumbens *anthera*, Anthera which are affixed to the Filament Sideways.

Incurvatus *caulis*, a Stalk bowed towards the Earth.

Indiviſum *folium*, an entire undivided Leaf.

Inerme *folium*, unarmed, a Leaf without Briſtles or Prickles.

Inſerus *flos*, Flowers whoſe Receptacle are ſituated below the Germen.

Inflatum *perianthium*, a Calyx puffed out like a Bladder.

Inflexa *folia*, to bend inwards towards the Stem.

Infloreſcentia, Infloreſcence, ſignifies the various Modes in which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Pedunculus.

Infundibuliformis *corolla*, a monopetalous Flower ſhaped like a Funnel.

Inſertus *petiolus*, a Foot-ſtalk inſerted into the Stem.

Integrum *folium*, an entire or undivided Leaf.

Integerrimum *folium*, an entire Leaf, whoſe Margin is deſtitute of Inciſions or Serratures.

Interfoliaceus *pedunculus*, Flower-ſtalks ariſing from between oppoſite Leaves.

Interruptum *folium pinnatum*, when the large Folioles of a winged Leaf are interrupted alternately by Pairs of ſmaller ones.

Interrupta *ſpica*, a Spike of Flowers, interrupted or broken by ſmall Cluſters of Flowers between the larger ones.

Intorſio, writhing or twiſting.

Intrafoliaceæ *ſtipulæ*, Stipulæ growing on the Inſide of the Leaves of the Plant.

Inundata *loca*, this Term is applied by *Linnæus* to ſuch Places that are overflowed only in Winter.

Involucellum, a partial Involucrum.

Involucrum, a Cover, the Calyx of the umbelliferous Plants ſtanding at a Diſtance from the Flower.

Involuta *folia*, rolled in, Leaves when their lateral Margins are rolled ſpirally inwards on both Sides.

Irregularis *flos*, irregular Flowers of deformed Shapes.

Juba, a Creſt of Feathers.

Julus, a Katkin.

L

Labiatus *flos*, a lipped Flower.

Lacerum *folium*, a Cleft or Fiſſure, Leaves whoſe Margin is cut into Segments, as if rent or torn.

Laciniæ, Segments or Inciſions.

Laciniatum *folium*, a Leaf cut into irregular Inciſions.

Lacteſcentia, milky, thoſe Plants are called milky, whoſe Juices are white, yellow, or red.

Lacunoſum *folium*, Leaves that are deeply furrowed, by the Veins being ſunk below the Surface.

Lacuſtris *planta*, Plants which grow in Lakes of Water.

Lamina, a thin Plate, the upper expanded Part of a polypetalous Flower.

Lana, Wool, a Species of Pubeſcence, which covers the Surface of Plants.

Lanatum *folium*, a woolly Leaf.

Lanceolatum *folium*, a lance-ſhaped Leaf.

Laterales *flores*, Flowers coming from the Sides.

Laxus *caulis*, looſe, weak, ſlender.

Legumen, Pulſe, a Pericarpium of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed along one Suture only.

Lenticularis *ſcabrities*, a Species of glandular Scabritis, in the form of Lentils.

Leproſus, ſpotted like a Leopard, exemplified in *Lichen*.

Lævis *caulis*, ſmooth, having an even Surface.

Liber, the inner Rind or Bark of a Plant.

Lignoſus *caulis*, a woody Stem.

Lignum, Wood.

Ligulatus *flos*, when the Petals, tubulated at the Baſe, are plane linear towards the Middle, and wideſt at the Extremity, in form of a Bandage.

Liliaceæ, like a Lily, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Limbus, a Border, the upper expanded Part of a monopetalous Flower.

Linea, a Line, the ſecond Degree in the Linnæan Scale for meaſuring Plants, the twelfth Part of an Inch.

Lineare *folium*, a narrow Leaf, whoſe oppoſite Margins are almoſt parallel, as in Pinus.

Lineatum *folium*, Leaves whoſe Superficies are marked with parallel Lines, running lengthways.

Lingulatum *folium*, a Leaf ſhaped like a Tongue.

Lobatum *folium*, when Leaves are divided to the Middle into Parts that ſtand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex.

Loculamentum, a Cell, the Diviſions of that Species or Pericarpium called a Capſula.

Locus *foliorum*, the particular Part of the Plant to which the Leaf is affixed.

Lomentaceæ, Bean Meal, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Longiuſculus, longiſh.

Longum *perianthium*, when the Tube of the Calyx is equal in Length to that of the Corollæ.

Lucidum *folium*, clear, ſhining.

Lunatum *folium*, Moon-ſhaped Leaves, when they are round and hollowed at the Baſe like a Half Moon.

Lunulate, ſhaped like a Creſcent

Luridæ, pale, wan, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Luxurians *flos*, a luxuriant Flower.

Lyratum *folium*, Leaves ſhaped like a Harp or Lyre.

M

Marceſcens *corolla*, Flowers withering on the Plant.

Margo *folii*, the Margin or Edge of the Leaf.

Mas planta, Male Plants, ſee Claſs Dioecia.

Maſculus *flos*, Male Flowers, containing Antheræ, but no Stigma.

Medulla, Marrow, the Pith or Heart of a Plant.

Membranaceum *folium*, when Leaves have no diſtinguiſhable Pulp between their Surfaces.

Membranatus *caulis*, a Stalk covered with thick Membranes.

Monadelphia, one Brother, the ſixteenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Monandria, one Male, the firſt Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Monocotyledones, a Term in Placentation, applied to Plants whoſe Seed have a ſingle Cotyledon.

Monoecia, one Houſe, the Twenty-firſt Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem. Monogynia, one Female, the firſt Order of the firſt thirteen Claſſes in the *Linnæan* Syſtem.

Monopetala *corolla*, a Flower having one Petal.

Monophyllum *involucrum*, conſiſting of one Leaf.

Monoſperma, having one Seed.

Miliaris *ſcabrities*, a Species of glandular Roughneſs appearing on the Surface of ſome Plants like Grains of Millet.

Mucronatum *folium*, a Leaf terminating in a ſharp Point.

Multifidum *folium*, a Leaf divided into many linear Segments, or Diviſions.

Multiflorus *pedunculus*, a Foot-ſtalk bearing many Flowers.

Multipartitum *folium*, a Leaf divided into many Parts.

Multiplicatus, *flos*, a luxuriant Flower, whoſe Corolla is multiplied ſo as to exclude ſome of the Stamina.

Multiſiliquæ, many Pods, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Muricatus *caulis*, a Stalk, whoſe Surface is covered with ſharp Points, like the Murex Shell.

Muricatæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Muſci, Moſſes, one of the ſeven Families in the Vegetable Kingdom, and an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Mutica *gluma*, when the Ariſta is wanting.

Mutilatus *flos*, a mutilated Fower.

N

Natans *folium*, a Leaf which ſwims on the Surface of Water.

Navicularis *valvula*, when the Valve of a Seed Veſſel reſembles a Ship.

Neceſſaria *polygamiæ*, neceſſary Marriages, the fourth Order of the nineteenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Nectarium, that Part of the Corolla that contains the Honey Juice.

Nervoſum *folium*, Leaves whoſe Surface is full of Nerves or Strings.

Nidulantia *ſemina baccarum*, Seeds neſtling in the Pulp of a Berry

Nitidum *folium*, a bright ſhining gloſſy Leaf,

Nucamentaceæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus.*
Nucleus, a Kernel.
Nudus *caulis*, a naked Stalk.
Nutans *caulis*, a nodding Stalk.
Nux, a Nut.

O

Obcordatum *petalum*, a heart-ſhaped Petal, with its Apex downwards.
Obliquum *folium*, when the Apex of the Leaf points obliquely towards the Horizon.
Oblongum *folium*, an oblong Leaf.
Obſolete *lobatum folium*, Leaves having Lobes ſcarce diſcernible.
Obtuſum *folium* Leaves blunt or rounded at the Apex.
Obvolutum *folium*, rolled againſt each other, when their reſpective Margins alternately embrace the ſtraight Margin of the oppoſite Leaf.
Octandria, eight Males, the eight Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.
Officinalis, Plants uſed in Medicine, and kept in the Apothecaries Shops,
Operculum, a Cover, as in the Moſſes.
Oppoſiti *rami folia*, Branches and Leaves that grow by Pairs oppoſite each other,
Orbiculatum *folium*, round Leaves.
Orchideæ *orchis*, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*,
Ordo, Order.
Orgya, a Fathom, or ſix Pariſian Feet.
Ovale *folium*, an oval Leaf.
Ovalium, the Germen.
Ovatum *folium*, an oval, or egg-ſhaped Leaf.

P

Pagina *folii*, the Surface of a Leaf.
Palea, Chaff, a thin Membrane riſing from a common Receptacle, which ſeparates the Floſculi.
Paleaceus *pappus*, chaffy Down.
Palmæ, Palms, one of the ſeven Families of the Vegetable Kingdom.
Palmata *radix*, a handed Root, as in Orchis.
Palmatum *folium*, a Leaf ſhaped like an open Hand.
Paluſtris, marſhy or fenny.

Panduriforme *folium*, ſhaped like a Guitar, a muſical Inſtrument ſo called.

Panicula, a Panicle, or looſe Spike of Graſs.

Papilionaceus, butterfly-ſhaped Flower, as in the Claſs Diadelphia of *Linnæus.*

Papilionaceæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus.*

Papiloſum *folium*, a Nipple, a Leaf covered with Dots or Points like Nipples.

Pappus, Down.

Papuloſum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Surface is covered with Pimples.

Parabolicum *folium*, a Leaf in Form of a Parabola.

Parallelum *diſſepimentum*, when the Diſſepiments are parallel to the Sides of the Pericarpium.

Paraſitica *planta*, Plants that grow only out of other Plants, as the Viſcum.

Partialis *umbella*, a partial Umbel.

Partiale *involucrum*, when at the Baſe of the partial Umbel.

Partitum *folium*, a divided Leaf.

Parvum *perianthium*, a little Flower-cup, or comparatively ſmall, oppoſed to Magnum.

Patens *caulis*, *ramus*, &c. ſpreading Stalks and Branches.

Patulus *calyx*, a ſpreading Cup.

Paucifloris, having few Flowers.

Pedalis *caulis*, a Stalk a Foot in Height.

Pedatum *folium*, a Species of compound Leaf, whoſe Diviſions reſemble the Toes of a Foot, as in Helleborus Fœtida.

Pedicellus, a little Foot-ſtalk.

Peduncularis *cirrhus*, a Tendril proceeding from the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower.

Pedunculati *flores*, Flowers growing on Foot-ſtalks.

Pedunculus, the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower.

Peltatum *folium*, when the Foot-ſtalk is inſerted into the Diſk of the Leaf, and not into its Baſe.

Penicilliformia *ſtigmata*, a Stigma in form of a Painter's Pencil.

Pentagonus *caulis*, a five-angled Stalk.

Pentagynia, five Females, the fifth Order of a Claſs.

Pentandria, five Males, the fifth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem of *Linnæus.*

Pentapetala *corolla*, a Flower conſiſting of five Petals.

Pentaphyllus *calyx*, a Calyx conſiſting of five Leaves.

Perennis *radix*, a perennial Root, continuing for many Years.

Perfectus *flos*, Flowers having Petals, the perfect Flowers of *Ray*, *Tournefort*, and other Botaniſts.

Perfoliatum *folium*, when the Baſe of the Leaf entirely ſurrounds the Stem, or when the Stalk grows through the Centre of the Leaf, as in Craſſula perfoliata.

Perforati *cotyledones*, to be pierced through, a Species of the Monocotyledones exemplified in the Germina; alſo an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Perianthium, a Kind of Calyx, ſo called when contiguous to the Fructification.

Pericarpium, a Species of Pod that contains the Seed.

Perichætium, a Modification in the Receptaculum in the Muſci and Algæ.

Perpendicularis *radix*, a perpendicular, or downright Root.

Perſonatæ, maſked, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Pes, a Foot.

Petaliformia *ſtigmata*, a Stigma reſembling the Shape of a Petal.

Petalodes *flos*, a Flower having Petals.

Petalum, the corollaceous Teguments of a Flower.

Petiolaris *cirrhus*, a Tendril proceeding from the Foot-ſtalk of a Leaf.

Petiolatum *folium*, a Leaf growing on a Foot-ſtalk.

Petiolus, a little Foot-ſtalk.

Pileus, a Hat or Bonnet, the orbicular Expanſion of a Muſhroom, which covers the Fructification.

Pili, Hairs

Piloſum *folium*, Leaves whoſe Surface is covered with long diſtinct Hairs.

Pinnatifidum *folium*, (a winged Leaf) applied to ſimple Leaves whoſe Laciniæ are tranſverſe to the Rachiæ.

Pinnatum *folium*, a winged Leaf.

Piperitæ, Pepper, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*

Piſtillum, the Style, or Female Organ of Generation, whoſe Office is to receive and ſecrete the Farina Fecundans.

Pixidatum *folium*, a Kind of Foilage, where one Leaf is let in to another by a Joint, as in Equiſetum.

Placentatio *cotyledons*, of the Seed.

Planipetalus *flos*, a Flower with plain flat Petals.

Plantæ, Plants, one of the ſeven Families of Vegetables, comprehending all which are not included in the other ſix Tribes,

Planum *folium*, plain flat Leaves.

Plenus *flos*, a full or double Flower.

Plicatum *folium*, a plaited Leaf.

Plumata *ſeta*, a feathered Hair or Briſtle.

Plumoſus *pappus*, a Kind of ſoft Down.

Plumula, the aſcending ſcaly Part of the Corculum.

Pollen, Meal, the prolific Powder contained in the Anthera.
Pollex, a Thumb, the Length of the firſt joint of the Thumb, or a Pariſian Inch.
Polyadelphia, many Brotherhoods, the eighteenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.
Polyandria, many Males, the thirteenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem of *Linnæus*.
Polycotyledones, many Cotyledons.
Polygamia, many Marriages, the twenty-third Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.
Polygynia, many Females, an Order of ſome of the Claſſes in the ſexual Syſtem.
Polypetala *corolla*, a Flower conſiſting of many Petals.
Polyphyllum *involucrum*, an Involucrum of many Leaves.
Polyſtachius *culmus*, a Stalk of Graſs having many Spikes.
Pomaceæ *pomum*, an Apple, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.
Pomum, an Apple.
Pori, Pores.
Præmorſa *radix*, a Bitten Root, when it ends abruptly, as in Scabioſa.
Preciæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.
Priſmaticus *calyx*, a triangular Flower-cup.
Procumbens *caulis*, lying on the Ground,
Prolifer *flos*, Flowers growing through, or out of one another, either from the Centre or Side.
Prominulum *diſſipimentum*, to jet out beyond the Valves.
Pronum *diſcum folii*, Leaves having their Face downwards.
Propago, a Shoot, the Seed of Moſſes.
Proprium *involucrum*, an Involucrum when at the Baſe of an umbellated Flower.
Pſeudo, a Baſtard.
Pubes, Down or Hair, one of the ſeven Kinds of Fulcra,
Pulpoſum *folium*, a Leaf having a pulpy or fleſhy ſubſtance.
Pulveratum *folium*, a Leaf powdered with a Kind of Duſt like Meal, as in Primula Farinoſa.
Punctatum *folium*, a Leaf ſprinkled with hollow Dots or Points,
Putamineæ, like a Shell, an order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Q

Quadrangulare *folium*, a Quadrangular Leaf, having four prominent Angles in the Circumſcription of its Diſk.
Quadrifidum *folium*, a Leaf divided into four Parts.

Quadrijugum *folium*, a Leaf having four pair of Folioles.

Quadrilobum *folium*, a Leaf conſiſting of four Lobes.

Quadripartitum *folium*, a Leaf conſiſting of four Diviſions down to the Baſe.

Quaterna *folia*, when verticillate Leaves come by fours, having four in each Whorle.

Quina *folia*, verticillate Leaves coming by fives.

Quinatum *folium*, when a digitate Leaf has five Folioles.

Quinquangulare *folium*, a Leaf having five prominent Angles in the Circumſcription of the Diſk.

Quinquejugum *folium*, when a pinnated Leaf has five Pair of folioles.

Quinquelobum *folium*, a Leaf having five Lobes.

Quinquefidum *folium*, a Leaf conſiſting of five Diviſions, with linear Sinuſes, and ſtraight Margins.

Quinquepartitum *folium* conſiſting of five Diviſions down to the Baſe.

R

Racemus, a Bunch of Grapes or Currants, or any other Bunch of Berries that bears that Reſemblance.

Rachis, the Back Bone, a Species of Receptaculum, as in the Panicum.

Rachis *folii pinnati*, the middle Rib of a winged Leaf, to which the Folioles are affixed.

Radiatus *flos*, a Species of compound Flowers, in which the Florets of the Diſk are tubular, and thoſe of the Radius ligulate, as in the Claſs Syngeneſia.

Radicalia *folia*, Leaves proceeding immediately from the Root.

Radicans *caulis*, a Stalk bending to the Ground, and taking Root where it touches the Earth.

Radicatum *folium*, Leaves ſhooting out Roots.

Radicula, a little Root.

Radius, a Ray, the ligulate Margin of the Diſk of a compound Flower.

Radix, a Root.

Ramea *folia*, regards Leaves that grow only on the Branches, and not on the Trunk.

Ramoſiſſimus *caulis*, Stalks abounding with Branches irregularly diſpoſed.

Ramus, a Branch of a Tree.

Ramoſus *caulis*, a Stalk having many Branches.

Receptaculum, a Receptacle, the Baſis on which the Parts of Fructification are connected.

Reclinatum *folium*, a Leaf reclined or bending downward.

Recurvatum *folium*, a Leaf bent backwards.

Reflexus *ramus*, a Branch bent back towards the Trunk.

Regularis *corolla*, a Flower whoſe Parts are regular in its Figure and Magnitude.

Remotus *verticillus*, when the whorles of Flowers and Leaves ſtand at a Diſtance from one another.

Reniforme *folium*, a kidney-ſhaped Leaf.

Repandum *folium*, a Leaf having a bending or waved Margin, without any Angles.

Repens *radix*, a creeping Root extending horizontally.

Repens *caulis*, a creeping Stalk either running along the Ground, on Trees, or Rocks, and ſtriking Roots at certain Diſtances.

Reptans *flagellum*, creeping along the Ground, as in Fragaria.

Reſtantes *pedunculi*, Foot-ſtalks remaining on, after the Fructification has fallen off.

Reſupinatio *florum*, when the upper Lip of the Flower faces the Ground, and the lower Lip is turned upwards.

Reſupinatum *folium*, when the lower Diſk of the Leaf looks upward.

Retroflexus *ramus*, a Branch bent in different Directions.

Retrofractus *pedunculus*, bent backwards towards its Inſertion, as if it were broken.

Retuſum *folium*, when the Apex of the Leaf is blunt.

Revolutum *folium*, a Leaf rolled back.

Rhæades, the red Poppy, an order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Rhombeum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Shape nearly reſembles a Rhombus.

Rhomboideum *folium*, a Leaf of a geometrical Figure, whoſe Sides and Angles are unequal.

Rigidus *caulis folia*, ſtiff, hard, rigid.

Rimoſus *caulis*, abounding with Clefts and Chinks.

Ringens, grinning and gaping.

Roſaceus *flos*, a Flower whoſe Petals are placed in a Circle, in Form like thoſe of a Roſe.

Roſtellum, a little Beak, the deſcending plain Part of the Corculum of the Seed.

Rotaceæ, a Wheel, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Rotatus *limbus*, *corolla*, a wheel-ſhaped Flower, expanded horizontally, having a tubular Baſis.

Rotundatum *folium*, a roundiſh Leaf.

Rubra *lacteſcentia*, red Milkineſs in Plants.

Ruderata *loca*, rubbiſhy Places.

Rugoſum *folium*, a rough or wrinkled Leaf.

S

Sagittatum *folium*, an arrow-ſhaped Leaf.

Sarmentaceæ, a Twig or Shoot of a Vine, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Sarmentoſus *caulis*, the Shoot of a Vine, naked between each Joint, and producing Leaves at the Joints.

Scaber *caulis*, *et folium*, ſcabby and rough, having Tubercles.

Scabridæ, rough, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Liunæus*.

Scabrities, a Species of Pubeſcens, compoſed of Particles ſcarce viſible to the naked Eye, ſprinkled on the Surface of Plants.

Scandens *caulis*, a climbing Stalk.

Scapus, a Species of Stalk which elevates the Fructification, and not the Leaves, as in Narciſſus.

Scarioſum *folium*, Leaves dry on the Margin that ſound when touched.

Scitamina, fair, beautiful, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Scorpioides *flos*, a Flower reſembling the tail of a Scorpion,

Scutellum, a Species of Fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the Margin, as in ſome Species of Lichen.

Scyphifer, cup-bearing, a Subdiviſion of the Genus Lichen.

Secretoria *ſcabrities*, a Species of glandular Roughneſs on the Surface of ſome Plants.

Secunda *ſpica*, a Spike of Graſs with the Flowers turned all towards one Side.

Securiformis *pubeſcentia*, a Species of Pubes on the ſurface of ſome Plants, the Briſtles reſembling an Axe or Hatchet.

Semen, Seed.

Seminale *folium*, Seed-leaves.

Semiteres *caulis*, Half a Cylinder, flat on one Side, and round on the other.

Sempervirens *folium*, an ever-green Leaf.

Sena *folia*, Leaves growing in Sixes, as in Galium ſpurium.

Senticoſæ, a Briar or Bramble, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Sepiariæ, a Hedge, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Sericeum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Surface is of a ſoft ſilky Textue

Serratum *folium*, a ſawed Leaf.

Seſſile *folium*, a Leaf growing immediately to the Stem, without any Foot-ſtalk.

Setæ, a Briſtle, a Species of Pubeſcens, covering the Surface of ſome Plants.

Setaceum *folium*, Leaves ſhaped like Briſtles.

Sexus *plantarum*, Plants are diſtinguiſhed by the Sex of their Flowers, which are either male, female, or hermaphrodite, Silicula, a little Pod, a bivalve Pericarpium, ſee Claſs Tetradynamia.

Siliqua, a Pod, a Pericarpium conſiſting of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed alternately to each Suture.

Siliquoſa, the ſecond Order in the Claſs Tetradynamia.

Siliquoſæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Simplex *caulis*, a ſimple or ſingle Stem.

Simpliciſſimus *caulis*, the moſt ſimple Stalk.

Sinuatum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Sides are hollowed or ſcolloped.

Situs *foliorum*, the Diſpoſition of Leaves on the Stem and Branches, which are either ſtarry, by three's, oppoſite, alternate, ſcattered or crowded.

Solidus *caulis*, a ſolid Stalk or Stem.

Solitarius *pedunculus*, when only one Flower-ſtalk proceeds from the ſame Part.

Solutæ *ſtipulæ*, looſe, oppoſed to Adnatæ.

Spadix, the Receptaculum of a Palm, a Pedunculus which proceeds from a Spatha.

Sparſi *rami*, *pedunculi folia*, ſcattered without Order.

Spatha, a Species of Calyx reſembling a Sheath.

Spathaceæ, like a Sheath, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Spatulatum *folium*, a Leaf in form of a Spatula, an Inſtrument uſed to ſpread Salve.

Species *plantarum*, the third Subdiviſion in the *Linnæan* Syſtem.

Spica, a Spike, a Species of Infloreſcence reſembling an Ear of Corn.

Spica *ſecunda*, when the Flowers all turn towards one Side.

Spica *diſticha*, when the Flowers are in two Rows, and look two Ways.

Spicula, a little Spike.

Spinæ, Thorns or rigid Prickles.

Spinoſus *caulis*, ſtrong Prickles, whoſe Roots proceed from the Wood of the Stem, and not from the Surface of the Bark.

Spirales *cotyledones*, ſeminal Leaves twiſted ſpirally.

Spithama, a Span, or ſeven Pariſian Inches.

Splendentia *folia*, a ſhining Leaf.

Squamoſa *radix*, a ſcaly Root.

Squarroſum, rough, ſcaly, or ſcurfy.

Stamen, the Filaments that ſuſtain the Anthera.

Stamineus *flos*, Flowers having Stamina, and no Corolla.

Statuminatæ, a Prop, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Stellata *folia*, Leaves ſurrounding the Stem, like the Rays of a Circle.

Stellatæ *ſeta*, a Species of Pubeſcens called Briſtles, when they ariſe from a Center in form of a Star, as in the Meſembryanthemum barbatum.

Stellata *planta*, one of Mr. *Ray's* Claſſes, the Tetrandria Monogynia of *Linnæus*.

Stellatæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Sterilis *flos*, a barren Flower, Maſculus of *Linnæus*.

Stigma, Apex of the Piſtillum.

Stimuli, Stings.

Stipitatus *pappus*, a Kind of Trunk that elevates the Down and connects it with the Seed.

Stipula, one of the kinds of Fulcra of Plants, generally growing on each Side of the Baſe of the Foot-ſtalks of Leaves or Flowers, and are either by two's, ſingle, deciduous, abiding adhering, looſe, on the Inſide of the Foot-ſtalks, or on the Outſide.

Stipulares *glandulæ*, Glands produced from Stipulæ.

Stolo, a Shoot, which running on the Surface of the Ground ſtrikes Root at every Joint, as in Fragaria and others.

Striatus *caulus*, *culmus*, &c. channelled Streaks, running lengthwiſe in parallel Lines.

Strictus *caulis*, ſtraight ſtiff Shoots.

Strigæ, Ridges, Rows.

Strobilus, a Species of Pericarpium, formed from an Amentum, as the Cone of the Pine-tree.

Stylus, that Part of the Piſtillum which elevates the Stigma from the Germen.

Submerſum *folium*, when aquatic Plants have their Leaves ſunk under the Surface of the Water.

Subramoſus *caulis* a Stalk having few Branches.

Subtrodundum *folium*, a Leaf almoſt round.

Subulatum *folium*, an awl-ſhaped Leaf.

Succulentæ, juicy, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Suffrutex, an under Shrub.

Sulcatus *caulus*, *culmus*, a Stalk deeply furrowed lengthways.

Superflua *polygamia*, ſuperfluous, the ſecond Order in the Claſs Syngeneſia.

Superus *flos*, when the Receptacle of the Flower ſtands above the Germen.

Supra-axillaris *pedunculus*, the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower, whoſe Inſertion is above the Angle formed by the Branch.

Supra-decompoſita *folia*, are compoſite Leaves which have little Leaves growing on a ſubdivided Foot-ſtalk.

Supra-foliaceus, *pedunculus*, the Foot-ſtalk of a Flower inſerted into the Stem immediately above the Leaf.

Surculus, a Twig, the Stalks or Branches of Moſſes.

Syngeneſia, to generate together, the nineteenth Claſs in the Sexual Syſtem.

T

Tegumentum, a Cover, the Perianthium and Corolla.

Teres *caulis*, *folium*, a cylindrical Stalk, or Leaf.

Tergeminum *folium compoſitum*, a Leaf three Times double, when a dichotomus petiolus is ſubdivided, having two Foliola on the Extremity of each Diviſion.

Terminalis *flos*, Flowers terminating a Branch.

Terna *folia*, Leaves in Whorles by three's.

Ternatum *folium*, a chequered Leaf, whoſe Squares are of different Colours.

Teſſellatum *folium*, a chequered Leaf, whoſe Squares are of different Colours.

Tetradynamia, the Superiority or Power of four, the fifteenth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Tetragonus *caulis*, a four-corned or ſquare Stalk.

Tetragynia, four Females, the fourth Order of ſome of the Claſſes in the ſexual Syſtem.

Tetrandria, four Males, the fourth Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Tetrapetala *corolla*, a Flower conſiſting of four Petals.

Tetraphyllus *calyx*, a Flower-cup conſiſting of four Leaves.

Tetraſperma *planta*, producing four Seeds.

Thalamus, a Bed, the Receptacle.

Theca, a Sheath.

Thyrſus, a Spike like a Pine-cone.

Tomentoſus *caulis folia*, a Stalk and Leaf covered with a whitiſh Down like Wool.

Tomentum, a Species of Pubeſcence, covering the Surface of ſome Plants of woolly or downy Subſtance.

Toroſum *pericarpium*, brawny Protuberances, like the Swelling of the Veins when a Pericarpium is bunched out by the incloſed Seeds.

Torta *corolla*, when the Petals of a Flower are twiſted, as in Nerium.

Tortilis *ariſta*, Awns or Beards of Corn twiſted like a Skrew.

Tranſverſum *diſſepimentum*, when the Diſſepiments are at right Angles with the ſides of the Pericarpium.

Trapeziforme *folium*, a Leaf having four prominent Angles, whoſe Sides are neither equal or oppoſite.

Triandria, three Males, the third Claſs in the ſexual Syſtem.

Triangulare *folium*, a triangular Leaf.

Tricocca *capſula*, a Capſule with three Cells, and a ſingle Seed in each Cell.

Tricoccæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Tricuſpidata, three-pointed.

Trifidum *folium*, a Leaf divided into three linear Segments, having ſtraight Margins.

Triflorus *pedunculus*, a Foot-ſtalk bearing three Flowers.

Trigonus *caulis*, a three-ſided Stalk.

Trigynia, three Females, the third Order in ſome of the Claſſes.

Trihillatæ, a Seed having three Eyes.

Trijugum *folium*, a winged Leaf, with three Pair of Foliola.

Trilobum *folium*, a Leaf having three Lobes.

Trinervum *folium*, a Leaf having three ſtrong Nerves running from the Baſe to the Apex.

Trioecia, three Houſes, the third Order in the Claſs Polygamia in the ſexual Syſtem.

Tripartitum *folium*, a Leaf divided into three Parts down to the Baſe.

Tripetala *corolla*, a Flower conſiſting of three Petals.

Tripetaloideæ, three petaled, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.

Triphyllus *calyx*, a Cup conſiſting of three Leaves.

Tripinnatum *folium*, *compoſitum*, a Leaf having a triple Series of Pinna, or Wings.

Triplinerve *folium*, a Leaf having three Nerves running from the Baſe to the Apex.

Triquetrum *folium caulis*, Leaves and Stalks having three plain Sides.

Triſperma, three-ſeeded, as in Euphorbia.

Triternatum *folium*, *compoſitum*, a compound Leaf when the Diviſions of a triple Petiolus are ſubdivided into three's.

Trivalve *pericarpium*, a Pod conſiſting of three Valves.

Truncatum *folium*, a Leaf having its Apex as it were cut off.

Truncus, the Body or Stem of a Tree.

Tuberculatus, having Pimples or Tubercles.

Tuberculum, a little Pimple.

Tuberoſa *radix*, a tuberous or knobbed Root.

Tubulatum *perianthium*, tubular Flowers, as in the Claſs Didynamia.

Tubuloſi *floſculi*, tubular Florets nearly equal, one of the three Diviſions of compound Flowers.

Tubus, a Tube, the lower and narrow Part of a monopetalous Flower.

Tunicatus *radix*, a Species of bulbus Root, having Coats lying one over another from the Centre to the Surface, as in the Onion, Tulip, &c.

Turbinatum *pericarpium*, a Kind of Pod ſhaped like a Top, narrow at the Baſe and broad at the Apex.

Turgidum *legumen*, ſwollen, puffed out, as in Ononis.
Turio, the young Buds, or Shoots of Pines.

V

Vaginales, ſheathed, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.
Vaginans *folium*, a Leaf like a Sheath, whoſe Baſe infolds the Stem.
Valvula, a Valve, a Partition of the external Cover of that ſort of Pericarpium called Capſula.
Vegetabilia, one of the three Kingdoms of Nature.
Venoſum *folium*, the Veins which run over the whole Surface of a Leaf.
Ventricoſa *ſpica*, a Spike narrowing at each Extremity, and bellying out in the Middle.
Ventriculoſus *calyx*, a Flower-cup bellying out in the Middle, but not in ſo great a Degree as Ventricoſus.
Veprecula, a Briar, or Bramble, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.
Verrucoſa *capſula*, a Capſule having little Knobs or Warts on its Surface.
Verſatilis *anthera*, when the Anthera is fixed by the Middle on the Point of the Filament, and ſo poiſed as to turn like the Needle of a Compaſs.
Verticalia *folia*. Leaves ſo ſituated that their Baſe is perpendicular above the Apex.
Verticillati *rami*, *flores*, *folia*, Branches, Flowers, or Leaves ſurrounding the Stem, like the Rays of a Wheel.
Verticillatæ, an Order of Plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of *Linnæus*.
Verticillus, a Species of Infloreſcence, in which the Flowers grow in Whorles, as in Mentha.
Veſicula, a little Bladder.
Veſicularis *ſcabrities*, a Kind of glandular Roughneſs, reſembling Veſiculæ.
Vexillum, a Standard, the upright Petal of a papilionaceous Flower.
Villoſus *caulis folium*, a Stalk, or Leaf, covered with ſoft Hairs.
Virgatus *caulis*, Stalks ſhooting out; ſlender, ſtraight Branches or Rods.
Viſcidum *folium*, a Leaf whoſe Surface is clammy.
Viſcoſitas, glewy, clammy.
Uliginoſa *loca*, boggy Places.
Umbella, an Umbel or Umbrella.

Umbellatus *flos*, an umbellated Flower, as in Pentandria Digynia.

Umbellula, a little Umbel.

Umbilicatum *folium*, a peltate Leaf, ſhaped like a Navel, at the Inſertion of the Foot-ſtalk.

Uncinatum *ſtigma*, a hooked Stigma.

Undatum *folium*, a waved Leaf, whoſe Surface riſes and falls in Waves towards the Margin.

Undulata *corolla*, a Flower whoſe Petals are waved.

Unguis, a Nail, or Claw, that Part of a Petal that is joined to the Receptacle.

Unicus *flos*, one Flower.

Unicus *radix*, a ſingle Root.

Uniflorus *pedunculus*, one Flower on a Foot-ſtalk.

Unilateralis *racemus*, a Bunch of Flowers growing on one Side.

Univerſalis *umbella*, an univerſal Umbel.

Volva, the membranaceous Calyx of the Fungi.

Volubilis *caulis*, a twining Stalk.

Urceolata, *corolla*, a pitcher-ſhaped Flower.

Urens *caulis*, *folium*, a Leaf, or Stalk, burning, ſtinging, as Nettles.

Utriculi, a Species of glandular, ſecretory Veſſels, on the Surface of various Plants.

Vulgaris, common, the trivial Name of many Plants in the Books of old Botaniſts.

FINIS.

4 FE 64